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THE TIMES

Questions we must ask ourselves: Jo Grimond, page 12

Conciliation move as national steel strike threat grows

trike over blastfurnacemen's hat started yesterday at British 's plant at Llanwern, near iff, is expected to spread to of the country's blast furnaces the weekend, cutting steel uction by three quarters and putting thousands out of work. Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, made a vain attempt to settle the dispute. The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service said last night that it intended today to invite both sides to talks.

Danger of 75% cut in output

ul Routledge
r Editor

tfurnace men in the state industry began a strike day that their union ex- will be nation-wide by the nd, halting three quarters British Steel Corpora- production and throwing f thousands of workers a job.

et moves to bring about ntervention in the dispute manning rates for a new blast furnace at Llanwern, Cardiff, failed at the week- nd the corporation is pre- for the worst.

walkout began at Llan- when a waterman belong- the National Union of urnacemen refused a man- nt instruction to assist in issioning the new iron- g plant. Union officials aid that if he was sent the men would strike.

dispute over how much lastfurnace men should id to work the first of a reed of furnaces designed evolutionize steelmaking ens much of British in- because a national strike cut off supplies of sheet to car factories and con- durable manufacturing and of heavy steel pro- to the engineering and ng industries.

gravity of the crisis nted Mr William Sirs, al secretary of the Iron Steel Trades Confedera- (ISTC) and chairman of UC Steel Industry Com- to ask Mr Len Murray, UC general secretary, to n both sides in the hope ding a solution, but his over the past two days to nothing.

owever, Mr Murray is still likely to ask Mr Hector Smith, the blastfurnace men's leader, to tell the TUC the union's intentions and the union's reasons for striking at a time when the Corporation is losing £6m a week.

Last night the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service said that it planned today to invite both sides in the dispute to talks.

When the blastfurnace men last went on strike, in 1971, the strike was almost total and 27,000 production workers were laid off within three days. The corporation said last night that that would happen again if the present strike became a national one. Steelmaking at most works would stop "within days" and lay-offs would follow rapidly.

Scottish steelworks will not be affected, because there the blastfurnace men belong to the rival ISTC. Sheffield will not be affected either because its electric-arc furnaces feed on scrap and do not need the iron-making process.

Production of sheet steel, strip steel and tinplate in South Wales will be affected, however, as will production of tubes and pipes at Corby, Northamptonshire.

Heavy steel products such as plates and sections made at Scunthorpe, South Teesside and Hartlepool will also be involved.

A disturbing feature of yesterday's walkout at Llanwern was the union's refusal to leave enough men at work to maintain safety cover, which could place millions of pounds of ironmaking plant in jeopardy.

The ISTC has told the corporation privately that where that happens management members of the corporation will be allowed to safeguard the plant. They would not produce the pig iron needed at most works for making steel.

As a result of the industrial action the corporation will announce a detailed timetable for the shutdown of the Llanwern works, employing about 8,500 people, in Cardiff today.

Our Business News Staff writes: Anxious assessments of steel stocks and production levels will begin in industry today and many companies will be making preliminary inquiries abroad in the hope of obtaining additional supplies from European steel manufacturers.

The steel corporation has limited stocks of iron and steel, although the amounts of steel available for rolling varies considerably from mill to mill.

The effects of a national strike would be lessened, however, by the fact that the state undertaking's biggest customers, such as the car and building industries, are severely depressed, with much reduced output.

As a result, the corporation's steelmaking is also much reduced and even before the present dispute it was expected to produce only 17 million tonnes this year, compared with its capacity of 26 million tonnes.

Against that, most steel users have been running down their expensive steel stocks in recent months.

British Leyland, which imports about a tenth of its requirements, is thought to hold enough steel for about one month's vehicle production; Ford said the depressed car market has enabled it to build up stocks, which were now "pretty good". Chrysler UK is largely dependent on Scottish steel and is unlikely to be affected.

Men bitter, page 2
Leading article, page 13



Rembrandt disfigured: "Nightwatch" the painter's biggest painting, was seriously damaged in Amsterdam yesterday by a man with a history of serious mental disturbance, who attacked it with a knife. Wilhelm Arie de Rijk, aged 38, a former teacher of Dutch, later told the police that he had a sudden, irresistible urge to attack the painting (Sue Masterman reports).

He was "inspired by powers beyond this earth", he said. He used a carving knife he had taken from the restaurant in which he had eaten lunch.

The incident took place a few minutes after the Rijksmuseum, where the painting hangs, opened. Mr de Rijk had been warned by a custodian not to get too close to the painting when he trod on the mat which separates visitors from the painting by a yard. A few moments later he produced the knife and slashed a piece 11in by 3in out of the painting in the middle of the main figures. He also made a long wavy scratch across the surface before being overpowered by the custodian and another visitor.

The police said Mr de Rijk had no police record. A psychiatrist would determine whether he could be held responsible for his actions. "We do not think he realizes what he has done", a spokesman said.

Mr P. J. J. van Thiel, acting director of the museum, said the piece of the painting had been found on the ground. The painting could be restored but would take at least four months.

"Nightwatch" was painted in 1642, and shows a company of guards led by Frans Banning Cocq. It was originally about 12ft by 16ft 6in, but was cut down to about 10ft 6in by 13ft 6in to fit another room.

The painting has been damaged once before. In 1915 an unemployed cobbler, who was mentally disturbed, attacked it with a knife.

It owes its traditional name to the darkening of the varnish, which led people to think it was meant to illustrate the group at night. Restoration in 1947, removing the old varnish, showed that this was not the case, but the name has stuck.

The painiting has been given many allegorical interpretations, from being an illustration of contemporary Dutch drama to being a version of an earlier Italian composition. Art historians do not agree on its significance.

Roman town threatened by housing plans

By Norman Hammond
Archaeological Correspondent

One of the best preserved areas of a Roman town in Britain is threatened with destruction, although it has been scheduled as an ancient monument since 1962.

The site, at Alcester, Warwickshire, has yielded evidence of stone buildings, some with frescoed walls, and a considerable depth of well-stratified archaeological deposit, but an application to develop it for housing is under consideration.

The site, of some 14 acres, lies in the southern part of the Roman settlement, which grew up where the Roman road of Ryknield Street crossed the confluence of the rivers Alne and Arrow.

The medieval and modern town of Alcester is much smaller than its Roman predecessor, and consequently much of the Roman settlement has remained virtually undisturbed since the Dark Ages.

The surviving parts were scheduled in 1962 as Ancient Monuments No 128 (Warwicks) in recognition of their archaeological importance, but a big area to the west of Bleachfield Street was nevertheless developed for housing.

In 1970 much of the rest was zoned for housing in the Alcester local plan, the designation as an ancient monument being unaccountably omitted from the plan. Planning permission has now been requested by George Wimpey Ltd to develop the land, which belongs to Lord Hertford.

Pilot holes dug in March by a mechanical excavator brought up plentiful Roman pottery and fragments of painted wall plaster, and a subsequent geophysical survey by archaeologists indicates that the area was covered by large stone buildings.

The initial application, which covered an area of some six acres east of Bleachfield Street, was opposed by Warwickshire County Museum, because of the "outstanding national importance" of the archaeological potential of the site. It was also opposed by local residents because of traffic hazard in Bleachfield Street.

As a result it seems likely that planning permission, if granted, will be conditional on access being made from the Stratford-on-Avon road. The developers have produced a revised plan which doubles the area of the proposed housing estate and extends it east and north to meet the Stratford road.

That might destroy not only the area zoned for housing in the 1970 plan, but also a big area not zoned for housing which is part of the scheduled ancient monument. It would affect virtually all the surviving area of the Roman town.

The Department of the Environment has recently expressed strong objections.

A scheme of phased development linked to excavation had been worked out for the first proposal, in consultation with an archaeologist, but another likely condition of permission for the revised plan will be that development should be a single-phase operation in order to minimize traffic disruption.

Archaeologists are pressing for the Department of the Environment to place an interim preservation notice on the site, followed by a preservation order.

ttack on ft ıfair, MP lmits

Paul Rose, MP for Man- r, Blackley, issued a state- yesterday denying that he ls to resign the Labour after a rebuke from the party executive in his tuency.

also said that he had been to left-wing members of r's *Tribune* group. His ive consider the matter

r a section of the *Tribune* issued guidance to their ues on how to vote dur- ivisions on the Govern- counter-inflationary res, Mr Rose said that people appeared to have n common with those who Czechoslovakia than with emocratic traditions of ardie.

local party executive told se they felt he should otified them before mak- at statement. Mr Rose rote what he intended to onfidential letter to Mr , the chief whip, in which ted that he might resign our whip.

e letter he wrote: "One w reached the absurd where a Labour MP is to be censured or dis- because he supports the whip. In these circum- it would be interesting what point there is in ing to take the Labour

rday, after a meeting of ty executive to discuss ition, Mr Rose issued a nt saying that he over- to his local party's and deploring the of his letter.

ıng Tory call Maudling gnation

Maudling, the shadow Secretary, should resign of his "dumb inaction" rtugal, Mr Tony Kerpel, chairman of the Young atives, said yesterday.

ing in Bristol, he said ited any leading demo- maintain a studious and praised Mr Wilson, aghan and Mrs Thatcher r lead.

where is the back-up e shadow Foreign Secre- he asked.

rvative leaders should ssing efforts to counter essional Communist aid ugal's repressive organi- If Mr Maudling could p he should resign.

have had a vacuum for g in the foreign affairs d Mrs Thatcher knows han to have passengers front bench", Mr Kerpel

Secret Ulster talks on Craig move

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The political fate of Mr William Craig, the Vanguard leader, and of the experimental constitutional Convention will be decided at private meetings of "loyalist" politicians due to be held in Northern Ireland early this week.

If last-minute attempts at a compromise with leading Roman Catholic politicians fail, a new government initiative is expected before Christmas. There was growing speculation in Belfast yesterday that that could involve a referendum designed to test support for the more moderate line on temporary power-sharing adopted by Mr Craig.

Throughout the weekend intensive private lobbying took place in the 46-strong United Ulster Unionist coalition by supporters of Mr Craig and rivals backing the Rev Ian Paisley.

On Saturday four Vanguard constituency associations came out in support of Mr Craig and his willingness to continue negotiations to seek a temporary coalition of all parties. One local branch leader gave a warning that if the loyalist coalition split apart, the paramilitary organizations would quickly take control.

The three leaders of the UUUC, Mr Craig, Mr Paisley and Mr West, the Official Unionist, will meet today to try to restore unity. Any formula will be put to a full meeting of the coalition for approval.

Mr Craig has indicated that he will stay inside the coalition only on condition that no attempt is made to prevent him from pursuing his campaign to reopen private talks with the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party.

He told me yesterday that he was confident Unionist opinion was swinging behind his well publicized campaign for continuing the inter-party negotiations. "I feel very definitely that the tide is turning."

It is believed that at least half of the 13 members of Vanguard's Convention party are behind Mr Craig. A decision about his position as party leader, which he resigned last week, will be taken today.

Mr Craig's initiative has been privately welcomed in government circles, although in public the Government is careful to stick to its 1974 pledge not to interfere in Convention proceedings.

As well as wide backing among the Protestant paramilitary groups, except the Ulster Volunteer Force, Mr Craig has won praise and support from his former colleague and main opponent, Mr Brian Faulkner, leader of the moderate Unionist Party of Northern Ireland.

Continued on page 2, col 2

Liberals prepare for leadership battle

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

In advance of the criticism of his leadership which is expected at the Liberal Party annual assembly in Scarborough this week, Mr Jeremy Thorpe yesterday let his detractors know that he would not want to stay on as leader "for a minute longer than my colleagues want me to stay".

In an interview broadcast in the BBC radio pragramme *The World This Weekend* he said he *had no idea how strong* was the threat to his leadership, but no one had given him any indication of a willingness to take over or that the party wanted someone else in his place.

Mr John Pardoe, MP for Cornwall North, and chairman of the party's standing committee on policy, in another interview, indicated that he was not a challenger.

Since Mr Thorpe was elected in 1967 to succeed Mr Grimond he has survived many attacks on his leadership. That is partly because of his resilience and political skills, partly because there is no strong competitor for the role either in the parliamentary party or in the constituencies.

This year the criticism seems to run deeper, and there will be controversy at the party conference over alleged mismanagement of the headquarters machine. It will come when the full report of the inquiry carried out by Mr Richard Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley, is circulated unofficially to delegates.

Mr Thorpe will make it plain that he is prepared to accept a new method to select the leader and his annual reendorsement. It is largely on his initiative that the parliamentary party has submitted a memorandum on that subject for debate on Thursday.

He said yesterday: "I think our system of electing the leader, which is restricted to the small parliamentary party combined with some form of consultation, is inadequate, and I thought so at the time I was elected in 1967. That is what we shall be debating, and it is at my suggestion that the way of electing the Liberal leader is going to be changed."

The Young Liberals and the new group which has formed itself around the *Radical Bulletin* have been Mr Thorpe's *severest critics. Some have* made no secret of their preference for Mr Grimond's more radical policies. Mr Pardoe has also implied criticism of the leader in an article in the current edition of *New Outlook* analysing the performance of the Liberal Party since the last election.

Mr John Smithson, editor of the *Radical Bulletin*, who is a member of the Liberal-controlled Pendle district council, said yesterday: "John Pardoe's criticism is very timely and much needed. There is a groundswell of discontent in the party at the leadership of Jeremy Thorpe and at the abject failure by the party to make a political impact during the past year.

"Jeremy Thorpe has been party leader for nearly nine years, during which he has not managed to produce a coherent strategy; his leadership has been one of wait and see and day-by-day pragmatism. Nor has there been a major statement of modern Liberal philosophy since Jo Grimond resigned as party leader. Unless Mr Thorpe produces one now, he ought to make way for someone else."

Mr Smithson said the *Radical Bulletin* was organizing a ballot among its 800 subscribers for the party leader "because we feel that the time is ripe for rank-and-file Liberals to express

Continued on page 2, col 6

Two die, three missing as gales lash coasts

Two people died and three were missing yesterday after gales on the south coast of Britain.

In the Solent the Royal Navy destroyer Sheffield, interrupted exercises to pick up the body of a man attached by a life-line to his yacht. The yacht was under sail but there was no sign of life on board. Other yachts in trouble were towed to shelter.

The lifeboat from Eastney, Hampshire, rescued two men *off Portsmouth after their* dinghy capsized. A Royal Navy helicopter lifted a scalded seaman from the coastal tanker, Plymouth, off the Sussex coast and took him to Haslar naval hospital, Gosport, Hampshire.

In the Severn estuary an air and sea search was made for three men missing from an all-night fishing trip in a converted lifeboat, the Amanda Kay.

One of the party of five, Mr Gary Williams, of Perfitt Street, Newport, was found dead in a dinghy after security staff at Hinkley Point nuclear power station, Somerset, spotted Mr John Cregg, of Walsall Street, Newport, at the water's edge. Mr Cregg, the owner of the boat, was taken to the Musgrove Park hospital, Taunton.

Mr Anthony Cregg, of Walsall Street, Newport, Mr Gary Welsher, of Johnfield Walk, Newport, and Mr Kenneth Taylor, of Willow Close, Llanmartin, near Newport, were still missing yesterday.

Five London policemen were rescued from their 30ft sloop off the Isle of Wight by the Yarmouth lifeboat after they were caught in a force nine gale.

Southampton had its wettest September day this century, with 2.14in of rain in 18hr, and Hampshire fire brigades received 73 reports of flooding.

Cars were abandoned on flooded roads in Hayes, Middlesex, after an inch and half of rain. The wettest place in the London area was Kensington Palace, where more than two inches of rain was recorded.

Forecasts, page 2

Spanish dogs to be muzzled to combat rabies

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Sept 14

Stringent measures to prevent the spread of rabies from Malaga where one person has died were announced by the Spanish health authorities today.

Dogs throughout the country must be muzzled and attached to a lead when taken out of doors. Puppies aged over three months must be vaccinated. Heavy fines will be imposed on persons ignoring the new measures.

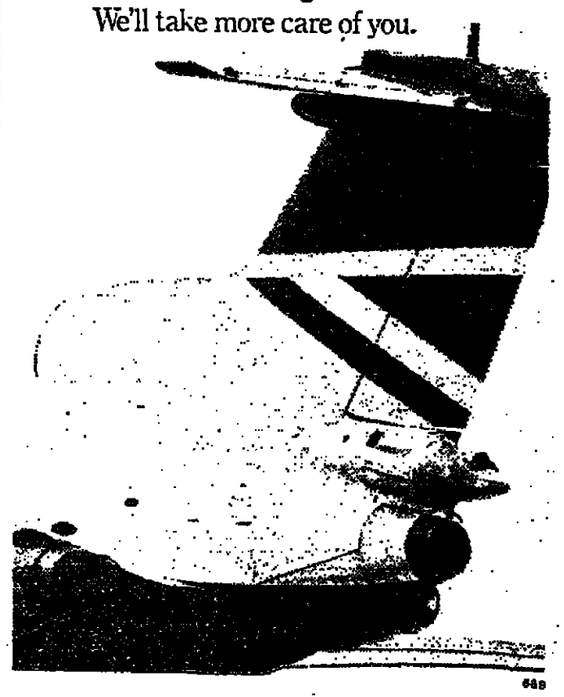
In Malaga itself treatment centres are to be set up

Fly the flag to Amsterdam. Just say when...

...0830, 0930, 1030, 1230, 1430, 1630, 1730, 1830. All from London.
And it's as easy coming back.
1st Class available on most flights.
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British airways

We'll take more care of you.



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Policy win for moderates in Portugal

Portugal's Communists have been outmanoeuvred by the moderates and have decided to join a new government headed by Admiral Azevedo after making important concessions. The government to be formed this week will follow broadly moderate Socialist lines with an emphasis on human rights and respect for private enterprise. Page 5

Argentina handover

Señora Isabel Perón yesterday handed over the presidency of Argentina to Señor Argemino Luder, at a ceremony in Government House. Near to tears, she said: "This is nothing more than a temporary farewell, so that I can rest". Page 6

Lebanon strike off

Plans for a nationwide strike in Lebanon have been suspended. Mr Karami, the Prime Minister, announced in a special radio broadcast that agreement had been reached with left-wing leaders after a day of negotiations Page 5



The Prince of Wales photographed on his arrival in Papua New Guinea yesterday for the independence celebrations. At a church service later he quoted St Paul's words "Everyone must obey the state authorities" Page 6

Plea to moderates

Sir Geoffrey Howe, shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, appealed yesterday to Labour Party moderates to part company with Mr Wedgwood Benn and what he maintained were his "destructive" prescriptions for industry and society. The high inflation and unemployment rates were largely due to impact of the proposals on the national life, Page 2

Future of training orchestra in doubt

The BBC says it cannot afford to run its training orchestra, the Academy of the BBC, after August, 1977. It is holding talks with interested parties about forming a consortium, which may include local authorities, orchestras and music schools, to share the financial and administrative load. Page 2

Chad ransom hitch

France's readiness to ransom Mme Claustre, a French anthropologist, has provoked an angry reaction from the Chad Government. It accused France of surrendering to a "so-called ultimatum" from the rebels Page 5

Guernsey: A chartered Alidair Viscount crashed on landing after a flight from Castle Donington but 82 passengers and crew escaped injury 2

Nursery schools fear: The National Union of Teachers has complained that the Government's nursery school programme is in imminent danger 3

Nairobi: Hopes rise that the London schoolgirls who pleaded guilty to currency offences will be allowed to fly home today 6

Saudi Arabia: A 20-page Special Report examines the new five-year plan and the state of the nation after the death of King Faisal

Features, pages 7 and 12
Lord Chalfont says the evidence is overwhelming of a Russian plan to undermine the West; Bryan Magee explains why extreme left-wingers will never come out on top;
Leader page, 13
Letters: On unrest among South Pacific islands from Sir Bernard Braine, MP, and Mr Grenville Jones
Leading articles: Steel: a case for TUC intervention
Arts, page 11
John Higgins interviews Blake Edwards in Gstaad; Joan Chissell on the Leeds Piano Competition; Leonard Buckley on *Explorers* (BBC2)
Sport, pages 7-9
Tennis: Britain lead United States in Wightman Cup match; Athletics: Britain beat Sweden; Horse trials: Burghley three-day event won by Aly Parrinson
Business News, pages 15-19 Business Features: Anthony Rawley looks at the soaring cost of motor insurance; Hugh Stephenson on the pros and cons of indexation
Financial Editor: Going cold on the options mark

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HOME NEWS

Howe appeal to Labour Party moderates to part company with Mr 'Robespierre' Benn

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

An appeal to "so-called moderates" in the Labour Party to part company with Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, because of the "destructive" nature of his prescriptions for industry and society, was made yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In a letter to his constituents discussing Mr Benn's influence on government policies, Sir Geoffrey says that the unacceptably high inflation and soaring unemployment are largely due to the impact on the national life "of the kind of nonsense which Mr Benn has emitted over the years.

"His tone is reminiscent of Robespierre, and much of his language could come straight from the columns of *Pravda*", Sir Geoffrey says. He maintains that many of Mr Benn's colleagues recognize the overwhelming need for prosperous and profitable private industry in Britain. Yet Mr Benn's prescription would destroy the freedoms and institutions which British people enjoy, he says.

"How much longer can he and his colleagues continue to sit around the same Cabinet table?" Sir Geoffrey asks. "For how much longer will the so-called moderates in the Labour Party continue to submit to the dictates of the 'privileged and powerful minority' who would join Mr Benn in calling the tune?

"Is it too much to hope that they will part company with Mr Benn and set about the implementation of a common sense programme for the reconstruction of our economy?"

Among points Sir Geoffrey says the moderates should adopt are abandonment of further extensions of state control in British industry and a new concentration on restoring the profit motive; recognition of the need to reduce public expenditure to free resources for investment on which future employment must depend; and to "spell out with a single voice that rising unemployment can and must be curbed by a willingness on the part of the employed majority to accept lower pay increases".

He wants them also to devise schemes that are consistent with industrial success for giving ordinary working people an increasing stake in the individual ownership of the industrial assets on which their jobs and prosperity depend.

Sir Geoffrey says he hopes that those issues will be discussed by the common sense majority in the coming year and that that will lead to a better understanding of the "nonsensical and destructive quality of the diagnosis and prescriptions put forward by Mr Benn" and accepted by so large a part of the small minority who were now determining the Labour Government's policies.

Referring to Mr Benn's "obsession" with "misrepresentation by the mass media", Sir Geoffrey noted that the minister called for "much greater industrial democracy" as a means of liberating the press. He adds: "If this means, as most people will suspect, an extension of the closed shop throughout journalism, is it not odd that the Fleet Street editors have been joined in their campaign to resist this notion by such anti-socialist beasts as Lord Houghton and Lord Goodman, and members of the Labour Party's Manifesto Group?"

Sir Geoffrey told the Institute of Taxation at Nottingham on Saturday that income tax revenue would increase if the top rates were reduced.

Many high income earners emigrated, or contrived to work abroad: others refrained from repatriating earnings; others simply worked less; and most of the rest devoted much of their time to finding ways of avoiding tax.

Sir Geoffrey said the emigration of pop singers and artists represented a large and disproportionate loss to the Exchequer. The tax lost on "the fame drain" was estimated at several hundred million pounds a year. "There is little doubt", he said, "that most of the stars concerned—the Rolling Stones, the Slade, Ringo Starr and Rod Stewart, for example—would prefer to make the United Kingdom their financial base. If we had a top rate of, say, 50 per cent, they would almost certainly do so."

Men bitter as long steel dispute boils over

From Tim Jones
Labour Staff
Llanwern

The British Steel Corporation's Llanwern works began to run down yesterday as soon as the man who refused to obey an instruction to work on the new blast furnace was told he would not be paid for the day. Seventy of his National Union of Blastfurnacemen colleagues on the 6 am shift retaliated by walking out.

The walkout was the culmination of a seven-month wages dispute over manning rates for the new blast furnace, which is capable of producing 5,000 tonnes of iron a day, twice as much as the older furnace.

Unless the new furnace is brought into operation, steel production at the plant could be halted this winter, because the management has said that the two 15-year-old cooling towers on the working furnace are in danger of collapsing in high winds.

Maintenance work is being carried out on the number one furnace, which means that it cannot be used to produce iron for some time.

After yesterday's walkout the men were bitter and gave every indication of being prepared for a long strike.

Mr William Booth, the NUB lodge delegate, said: "There is no confidence or respect between the union and the steel company negotiating machinery. The management are pushing out half-truths and distorted facts. It is getting bitter because trench warfare tactics are being used."

The dispute revolves around how much the company is prepared to pay the 140 men who will be required to operate the country's biggest and most modern blast furnace. Both sides seem to accept that any settlement will be for increases of far more than £6 a week, but say that will not contravene the Government-TUC pay policy because they are discussing a new rate for a new job.

NUB pay rates are determined by what the keepers (the top men on any shift) receive. The corporation says its offer is worth £100.15 a week. The union says the offer is worth only about £82.

Mr Booth said the union wants a £100 basic rate for the job. Keepers now receive a basic of £77 for a 52-hour week.

Mr Frederick Knapp, the union's district secretary, said the corporation's claim that its offer was worth £100 a week was "totally unrealistic".

He added: "Even if this were the case, only the four keepers would receive this and 60 per cent of the men would be on 70-per cent or less than that figure."

The corporation's offer assumed many factors, he said, including payments for maximum production, which could not be achieved at a time of recession in the industry. The men had offered to light the new furnace for £90 a week on the understanding that "meaningful negotiations" would take place.

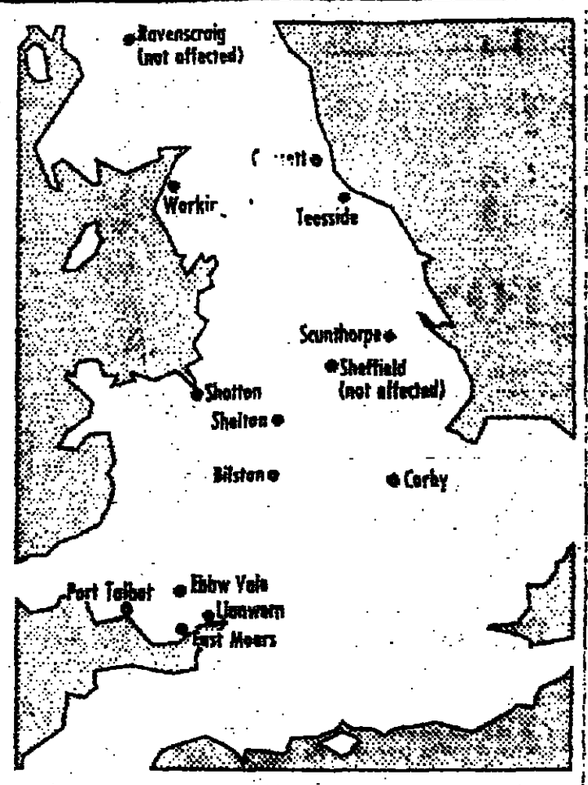
He emphasized that his union had cooperated with the management by agreeing to reduce the workforce for the new blast furnace by about half to 140. "We did this thinking that it would pave the way for meaningful negotiations, but the company do not seem to be interested. All they come up with is a take-it-or-leave-it attitude."

Mr Booth said: "I am extremely sorry it has come to this. There is something seriously wrong at the works. We have cooperated with the management and they have taken this as a sign of weakness. But they are wrong to do so".

When asked if a national strike was inevitable, he replied: "I would say so, not just because of this dispute. A lot of our members are going through problems and there is a general feeling of unrest throughout the corporation."

The management says the union has twice refused to take the dispute to arbitration.

Leading article, page 13



The map shows the British Steel Corporation's main blast furnaces, including two of the principal ones that would not be affected by a national strike.

BBC in talks on future of training orchestra

By a Staff Reporter

The BBC cannot continue to run single-handed its training orchestra, the 35-strong Academy of the BBC, after August, 1977, it has told the Musicians' Union.

Mr Robert Ponsonby, the BBC Controller of Music, said yesterday, the corporation was discussing with interested parties the prospect of forming a consortium to carry on the work of the academy.

The threat to the academy's future, distant though it is, is causing concern among musicians. Members of the academy have started a campaign to keep it going.

Mr Ponsonby said the BBC formed the training orchestra in 1966, but four years ago had to reduce its size to 35 for financial reasons. It made a formal agreement then to promote and finance it completely until 1977.

"We think that colleges, academies and orchestras which benefit from the training we give these young musicians, and local authorities should share with us at least some of the financial and administrative load of running what ought to be a national institution.

"We have not said that we would have no part in the future of the academy or of a training orchestra. We have suggested that there should be some kind of consortium, because it seems to us illogical, in one sense, that a broadcasting organization should be the sole body involved in a national training orchestra, because we already employ more than 500 orchestral musicians on a full-time contract."

He pointed out that many trainees in the orchestra went to non-BBC orchestras.

Mr Ponsonby emphasized that the BBC was determined and happy to continue it at full strength, and even in September next year young people who passed auditions would be accepted for the academy and guaranteed a year's full employment.

He added that the BBC was holding discussions with various parties on continuing a training orchestra after September, 1977. He declined to say who they were.

82 escap Viscoun crash la at airpo

From Our Corresp
St Peter Port

Seventy-eight pa the crew of four es from a chartered count when it cras ing at about 9 am Guernsey after a Castle Donington shire.

Witnesses said t count's nosewhee after a hard lanc the aircraft skidd runway on its fr shower of sparks. 15 minutes to eva craft.

The Viscount w party of East M federation membe inspection of the is growing industry.

Mr Ian Cogger, Rouge Rue, St Pe was in the termi said: "It looked landing. It came and seemed to bo and back on touc "When it bounce the nosewheel co lapse. There was sparks and flames craft skidded alor until it stopped. T the escape chutes f Passengers had to ladders."

Mr Reginald A man of the L Federation, a pas "We were just l land when there shuddering, then with a judder. We some ladders. I th ing gear at the fr The propellers w No one was hurt dent has made a feel poorly."

Alidair, which i in Guernsey by Br denied there ha fault or undue evacuation proced was no risk and h to send out a bus passengers insted them walk all th

Good English

The English Vi ciation say this will probably be Five hundred ac were planted, 10 than last year,

£40 pension rises 'could torpedo policy'

Some Labour MPs expressed anger yesterday at the news that former senior civil servants would be getting pension increases of up to £40 a week in December. The increases, announced last week, would be added to their present pensions of about £8,000 a year.

Mr William Molloy, MP for Ealing, North, chairman of the party's Social Services Group, said it was not merely unfair and unjust but could be the torpedo which sank the Government's £6 a week incomes policy.

The Civil Service Department said yesterday that Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, had stated that the £6 limit would not apply to pensions.

Of the one million former public employees whose pensions have been reviewed, including civil servants, teachers, doctors, health service employees and policemen, only about a hundred will obtain increases of more than £2,000 a year. They are people like retired under-secretaries and judges.

The average increase will be £3.50 a week. The increases were made under the Pensions Increases Act, 1971, which linked pensions to the cost-of-living index.

Mr Molloy said that today he would ask Mr O'Malley, Minister of State for Health and Social Security, for details of this "astonishing and disturbing situation". The pension increase, he said, was greater than unemployment pay itself.

Mr Thomas Litterick, MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, said: "This will make many people think there is one incomes policy for the rich and another for the poor."

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Challenge to Scanlon casting vote

By Our Labour Editor

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers faces another legal challenge to a decision of its ruling executive council made on the casting vote of Mr Hugh Scanlon, its left-wing president.

Mr Terry Duffy, the moderate candidate in an election for a seat on the executive which has been postponed for six months, has asked the executive to reverse the decision; failing that, he is planning a High Court action to have the ballot held next month as originally intended.

Mr Scanlon used his casting vote after the executive was deadlocked three to three last week over whether the election should be put off until next March because of a slight change in the Midlands and Manchester constituency.

The election is a straight left-right contest between Mr Duffy, aged 55, a divisional organizer based in Birmingham, and Mr Robert Wright, the sitting executive member.

Mr Duffy believes that the real motive of the left-wingers on the executive is not the desire to safeguard the electoral rights of a couple of thousand members in Banbury affected by branch amalgamation but a political judgment that the time is not ripe to get a militant opponent of incomes policy like Mr Wright re-elected.

Race relations bodies split over Mr Jenkins's proposals

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A clash of opinion between the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission developed at their separate conferences last weekend over the Government's plans for tougher laws against racial discrimination.

The disagreement is fundamental to the function of the new commission into which both statutory bodies would merge.

Sir Geoffrey Wilson, chairman of the board, opposes the plan for the local community relations councils, which have the task of encouraging racial harmony locally, becoming part of the new body. He fears that that would be incompatible with the independence and impartiality which a quasijudicial body must have and be seen to have.

In a speech at the board's conference at Sussex University, he said: "The tensions and conflicts which would arise inside an organization trying to do both jobs would be such as seriously to impair the efficiency with which it could do either job".

But the Community Relations Commission, which is chaired by Mr Mark Bonham Carter, believes that the new body should have the job of coordinating and supporting the 85 community relations councils in the country.

Speeches by Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, at the commission's conference, and by Mr Lyon, Minister of State, Home Office, at the board's conference gave no indication that the Government has made up its mind on the issue.

Immigrant organizations feel the need to have grass roots views expressed at a level which government has to notice and which can influence policy. Community relations officers, working locally, also want a direct link, and support for that was expressed at the commission's conference.

Race relations workers at the commission's conference, which was not open to the press, felt that Mr Jenkins had done his best to reassure them that the local councils would have a role, although he remained too vague on the point to reassure them completely.

It does appear, however, that Mr Jenkins has ruled out the idea that Community relations officers should become local authority staff.

There are other options. One is that they should be employed by the Home Office, which should also coordinate the community relations councils. Another is to link them with the new commission, but Sir Geoffrey does not like that.

A third choice is that local councils should have a central organization to coordinate their role, with elected officers and paid staff, rather on the lines of a trade union, although funded by the Government.

Geller retains lead in chess contest

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Middlesbrough

It looks as if Geller, the Soviet grandmaster, will remain well in the lead when his adjourned game against Bronstein from round 12 in the Alexander Memorial Tournament at Middlesbrough is finished. Bronstein had winning chances but missed his way, and the likely result of the game is a draw. Lombardy scored his first win of the tournament at the expense of Hartston, the British champion.

Leading scores: Geller, 7½ and one adj; Hort and Hubner, 6½; Bronstein and Sax, 6 and one adj; Smyslov and Timman, 6; Kavalek, 5½; Miles and Olafsson, 5; Stean, 4½ and one adj; Cheorghiu, Keene and Lombardy, 4½; Hartston, 4.

Adjourned games results, round 10: Smyslov ½, Hort ½; Miles ½, Kavalek ½.

Round 11: Kavalek ½, Timman ½; Sicilian def. 29 moves; Hort ½, Miles ½; Q Grunfeld def. 25; Keene 0, Smyslov 1; QP Grunfeld def. 53; Geller 1, Sax 0, Sicilian def. 32; Olafsson ½, Hartston ½, King's Indian opening, 24; Lombardy 1, Hubner 0, QP King's Indian def. 32; Stean ½, Cheorghiu ½, Sicilian def. 11. Bronstein had the bye.

Round 12: Hartston 0, Lombardy 1, QP King's Indian def. 40; Smyslov ½, Olafsson ½, Sicilian def. 24; Timman ½, Hort ½, QP Nimzowitsch def. 22; Bronstein ½, Geller, adj, Ruy Lopez, 41; Miles ½, Keene ½, English op. 26; Sax v Stean, adj, Sicilian def. 41; Cheorghiu ½, Kavalek ½, Ruy Lopez, 21. Hubner had the bye.

Bellin wins: After a narrow escape from defeat in his adjourned game from the sixth round, Robert Bellin took first place in the Premier chess tournament at Paignton with a steadily played draw in the final round on Saturday (a Chess Correspondent writes).

His nearest rival, J. Kinlay, was also content to draw, and secured second place. Bellin's victory consolidates his number two position behind A. J. Miles in the 1975 Cutty Sark Grand Prix.

Final Premier scores: R. Bellin 6; Kinlay 5½; J. E. Bennett, A. J. Booth, M. Chandler, G. M. Mayes, J. B. Sellens and M. J. Staples 5; P. C. Griffiths 4½; R. A. Beach, J. C. Cock, P. B. Cook, R. J. Gamble, J. A. Gorman, A. D. Gravett, P. D. Hare, P. R. Kemp, A. F. Law, J. McCarthy and P. S. Milnes-Barry 4; P. M. Bruce, P. Clark, F. A. Doney, R. Lamb, P. N. Pierce, G. A. Stokes, D. S. Tudhope and G. W. Wheeler 3½; D. J. Coleman, R. Groenu, J. O'Dell, G. C. Stevens, M. R. Stokes and D. C. Taylor 3; L. P. Collard, M. J. Conroy, P. W. Jowett, M. Lester, A. R. May and D. H. Young 2½; C. T. Ridley 2; R. Adams, P. Allen and A. C. Barton 1½; G. W. Thomas 1.

Results of second seven: Bellin ½, Griffiths ½; Chandler ½, Kinlay ½; McCarthy 0, Sellens 1; Beach 0, Bennett 1; Staples 1, Cook 0; Hare 0, Bruce 1; R. N. Stokes 0, Beach 1; Cock ½, Gravett ½; Law ½, Kemp ½; Gamble 1, Coleman 0; Lamb ½, Bruce ½; Gorman 1, Taylor 0; Milnes-Barry ½, Stevens 0; Clark ½, Tudhope ½; Doney ½, Wheeler ½; M. R. Stokes ½, Groenu 1; Pierce 1, May 0; Jones ½, Young ½; Collard ½, Hempson ½; Ridley 0, O'Dell 1; Conroy 1, Barton 0; Adams 0, Lester 1; Allen 1, Thomas 0.

Adjourned game results, round six: Booth 0, Bellin 1; Law 0, Chandler 1; Bennett 1, Gamble 0; Stevens 1, O'Dell 0; Lester 0, Clark 1; Barton 1, Allen 0.

Mr Thorpe gets ready to face his cri

Continued from page 1

a view". The ballot form contains the names of all 13 Liberal MPs, with one space vacant in case voters want to suggest a name from outside the House of Commons.

The Young Liberals appear to agree with criticism voiced by Mr Pardoe about Mr Thorpe's visit to 10 Downing Street after the election in February, 1974, when Mr Heath was exploring the possibility of a coalition. Mr Pardoe says: "People who had worked a lifetime for Liberalism as well as those who had voted Liberal for the first time in their lives, believed that a sell-out was in the making, and this feeling affected those who were intellectually inclined towards coalition, just as much as those to whom the very word was anathema".

Amendments to the scheme for electing the leader, put forward by the Parliamentary Liberal Party, are to be debated by the assembly on Thursday. The Women's Liberal Federation has submitted three possibilities, one requiring Liberal MPs to nominate a short list, with the choice to be made by single transferable vote at a party council (at which about 250 representatives of all sections of the party are entitled to attend), or at a special assembly, or by postal ballot among all party members.

The Association of Liberal Trade Unionists suggests that the MPs should choose two candidates and that three weeks later the final choice should be made by an electoral college consisting of MPs, some Liberal peers and party council representatives from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The Northern Region Liberal Party proposes that the choice should be made by representatives of all constituency associations, with one vote apiece. The Liberal MPs would then make their choice which might not necessarily coincide.

That could mean, as has happened in the past, that the leader of the party in the country and the leader in Parliament would be different. The Liberal MPs regard that able and want the a member of th They propose wi tions lasting a fo which their choice to a special one-meeting for appro tion.

The Young Lib that the only req candidates should membership. Elect by delegates to assembly, by secre

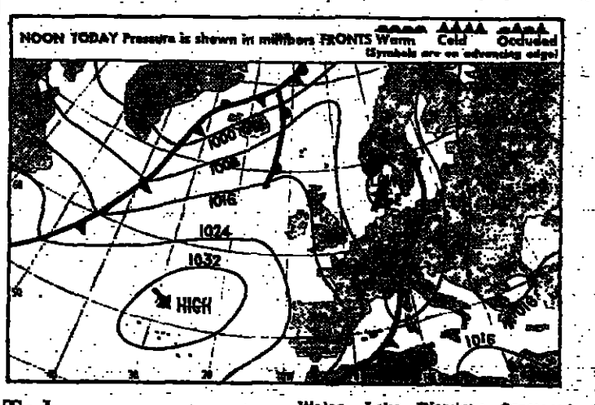
On Saturday, Mr at a press conferen called by the Li Group for Electori launch a campai introduction of representation.

He said Britain country in Europe system we had no

Liberals would single transferable under which c would be merged units to return MPs.

Jo Grimo

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.34 am Sun sets: 7.17 pm

Moon sets: 1.21 am Moon rises: 4.50 pm

Full moon: September 20.

Lighting up: 7.47 pm to 6.6 am.

High water: London Bridge, 10.3 am, 5.7m (18.7ft); 11.1 pm, 5.9m (19.3ft). Avonmouth, 3.28 am, 9.7m (31.8ft); ; 4.12 pm, 10.1m (33.0ft). Dover, 8.5 am, 5.3m (17.4ft); 8.49 pm, 5.3m (17.5ft). Hull, 2.35 am, 5.7m (18.8ft); 3.33 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Liverpool, 8.18 am, 7.3m (23.9ft); 8.46 pm, 7.7m (25.1ft).

Pressure will remain low over Scandinavia and high to the SW of the British Isles, maintaining a N airstream over most districts.

Area forecasts:

London, SE, central N and NE England, E Midlands: Sunny periods and occasional showers; wind N, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

East Anglia, E England: Cloudy, showers or longer periods of rain; wind N, fresh, locally strong; max temp 12°C (44°F).

Central S, SW and NW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales, Lake District: Scattered showers at first, but mostly dry with sunny periods; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Isle of Man, Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, N Ireland: Mostly dry with sunny periods; wind N, moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Scattered showers and sunny periods; wind N, fresh, becoming W, moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Dry with sunny periods at first, cloudy later with rain during evening; wind W to NW, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mainly dry with sunny periods in S, changeable with rain or showers in N; temp mostly near normal, but becoming rather warm in SE.

Saturday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 83 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 6.03in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 6.9hr. Bar, mean sea l 1,000.8 millibars, falli

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 pm, 10°C (50°F); to 7 am, 8°C (46°F). pm, 87 per cent. Rain pm, 1.41in. Sun, 24hr nil. Bar, mean sea le 1,006.6 millibars, risin 1,000 millibars = 29.53in

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, Sept

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	
E COAST				
Scarborough	0.9	.05	14	
Skegness	8.7	—	15	
Clacton	—	1.39	14	
Margate	—	1.57	14	
S COAST				
Hastings	1.5	1.40	11	
Eastbourne	0.4	1.05	11	
Brighton	—	1.08	12	
Worthing	—	1.10	13	
Bournemouth	—	.90	16	
Swanage	—	1.47	16	
Torquay	7.1	.94	17	
W COAST				
Morecambe	7.3	—	14	
Blackpool	7.0	—	14	
Southport	7.0	—	15	

Overseas setting prices: Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Fr 20; Denmark, Kr 2.50; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Germany, Dm 1.50; Greece, Dr 25; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire Malta, 9d; Morocco, Dh 2.50; Norway, Kr 2.50; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 20; Sweden, Kr 2.50; Switzerland, Sfr 1.50; Caribbean, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 12.

Cuts 'a threat to local government'

A warning that attacks on local education authorities for trying to carry out the Government's cuts could lead to the destruction of local government was given yesterday by Lord Alexander of Potterhill, general secretary of the Association of Education Committees.

At the same time the National Association of Head Teachers, whose members work in 18,000 state schools, announced that it was to monitor the effects of the cuts on children's education.

Writing in the association's journal, *Education*, Lord Alexander says it should be made abundantly clear that the fundamental responsibility for the present situation did not rest with the authorities. The real issue was that central government had failed to tackle the problems sufficiently early.

Some educationalists had advised successive governments of the need to look at areas in education that were now being put under scrutiny in the Government's circular about nil growth. The circular inevitably meant a cut in the education service; at the same time, it was at least trying to face realities.

"But in so doing, because of inadequate action earlier, it is placing an almost impossible task on local education authorities", he said.

Unemployment among teachers would aggravate the situation. "Inevitably the attack will be on local education authorities, as if it were their fault that all these difficulties had arisen and now had to be faced", he said. "It is a situation which could well result in the destruction of local government."

For five years he and others had been pleading with the Department of Education to keep national policies in line with the limit of available resources.

On the head teachers' proposal, Mr Michael Brighouse, a Suffolk primary school headmaster, who will lead the committee responsible, said: "There must be no cut in the number of teachers or increases in the size of classes. The NAHT will be keeping a close watch on these matters and it will not hesitate to draw public attention to any shortcomings on these basic issues."

Nursery schools fear, page 3

Official Unionists hold key to success of Craig line

Continued from page 1

The deciding factor for Mr Craig and his emergency coalition plan will be the attitude of the Official Unionists, the largest party in the loyalist coalition. Many of its members voted against him at last week's UUUC meeting, but on the basic issue of continuing efforts for a compromise it is felt that he has growing support among Official Unionist backbenchers, few of whom have any personal affection for Mr Paisley.

If Mr Craig succeeds, talks with the SDLP are certain to begin immediately. If not, he and his closest supporter, Mr Glen Barr, chairman of the Ulster Loyalist Coordinating Committee, are likely to resign from the UUUC.

In an interview on Irish radio yesterday Mr Craig demonstrated that he maintains many of the staunch loyalist views for which he is noted. "One has to face up to the fact that if anyone tries by force to override the will of the majority in Northern Ireland, it will be resisted," he said. "We will fight back, and fighting back does mean 'shoot to kill'. It does not mean dressing up and being toy soldiers."

Meanwhile leading members of the Provisional republican movement, both Sinn Fein and the IRA, have been discussing their strategy. Any last-minute compromise in the Convention is likely to end the ceasefire, as is a firm British declaration that direct rule will continue if local politicians fail to reach agreement.

Provisional Sinn Fein in Dublin later said that the time was rapidly approaching for a public declaration by the British Government of intent to withdraw. The Government has consistently refused to meet that demand and Army chiefs in Northern Ireland believe that a renewed IRA bombing campaign in Britain is inevitable before the end of the year.

Two men died in separate shootings at the weekend and another was seriously injured when three masked terrorists bombed a small Roman Catholic bar near Dungiven, co Londonderry. Three policemen were also hurt in ambushes.

One man who was killed on Saturday by troops in the staunchly republican Turf Lodge district of Belfast was named last night as Leo Norney, aged 17, a Roman Catholic. The Army said he and another man had fired on a patrol, but residents denied that and said he was merely returning from a republican club.

Soon after that incident the body of James Carter, aged 20, another Roman Catholic, was found in an alley off the Crumlin Road. He had been shot through the head.

Three men were later arrested in connexion with inquiries into the killing.

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OME NEWS

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im Devlin
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e Government's nursery
il programme is in
nent danger of breaking
, according to the National
n of Teachers. It suffers
very large classes in some
and a desperate shortage
ualified teachers.

Tim Horton, research and
culum development officer,
ng in *Primary Education*
ew, a new union publication
ished today, says that a
it study of 26 nursery
es in three areas showed
ier/pupil ratios of one to
ne to 30 and one to 80. He
that nursery and infant
ed teachers are having
culty getting jobs at the
e time as the Department of
cation has set up a nursery
agement committee to
itor research in connexion
the "expansion" of
ery education.

ast month the Government
nounced an allocation of £9m
nursery schools in 1976-77.
magazine says the sum is
inadequate and the pro-
mme is in ruins. Mr Horton
at a press conference that
would have been needed
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t target set in 1972, to pro-
by 1981 nursery places for
e-quarters of children aged
and half of those aged
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e dismissed any attempt by
Government to blame the
ll allocation on the un-
ected fall in the birth rate.
said new birth projections
meant that the target of
000 places in 1981 had been
sed to 500,000, a reduction
wo sevenths, but the alloca-
needed had been slashed
more than half.

nary Education Review
tional Union of Teachers,
ilton House, Mabledon Place,
don WC1H 9BD).

Fewer cars, more angry drivers

Lilac leopards may lose their spot in traffic plan

Regional report

Arthur Osman
Nottingham

As the days shorten there is little evidence that the same is happening to the tempers of Nottingham motorists after six weeks of one of the most revolutionary urban traffic control schemes Britain has seen.

Preliminary evaluation is continuing, as the traffic thickens and the testing time of the run-up to Christmas approaches. It has been a technical success, but the residual criticism of the morning and evening peak hour "zone and collar" scheme continues in the local press.

The focus has now centred on the 14 special luxury coaches, known whimsically as "lilac leopards" from their fetching livery, which come equipped with radio music and were purchased to ferry drivers using the four park and ride sites two miles from the city centre.

As one of the primary objects of the scheme was an attempt to separate some of the 8,000 to 10,000 peak hour drivers from their cars, which could be left free all day at the peripheral parks while the journey was completed by coach, the opening phase has not been encouraging. The four parks, which with the coaches form a substantial part of the £300,000 capital cost and £200,000 annual running costs, have been little used.

Over a three-week period, for example, only 500 cars used the parks, which have a total capacity of 1,000 vehicles, and only 1,136 people used the coaches, which run at seven-minute intervals. It is being facetiously suggested that they could be better employed giving free rides as "white elephants" at the forthcoming Goose Fair.

But Mr Frank Higgins, the chairman of the county's environment committee, said: "They are the most visible part of the scheme, and probably the least essential. When aiming to reduce vehicles coming into the city by 10 per cent, you have to provide reasonable alternatives.

"This we have done by increasing the normal peak bus service by a third, and adding the park and ride facility. These are still early days, but if they continue to lose money we can take them out without doing anything else to the scheme.

"Similarly, there may have to be improved facilities for commercial vehicles. We are trying to do things that do not commit us irrevocably in the future. Our critics were saying three or four years ago that we needed a large road-building programme. Now their argument is that we have no traffic problem and this is a futile exercise.

"The position is that we have succeeded in containing matters over the past five years with a programme of clearways, signals and other works, but we have come to the end of what can be done at that level. They were only palliatives."

Mr Higgins said that the new scheme did not and should not have political significance. Locally, however, there is some feeling that things, such as the under-used lilac leopards, would be jettisoned as much for financial as for voting reasons with Labour defending vulnerable seats in future elections.

The controlling Labour group has never made any secret of its determination to discriminate positively on behalf of public transport users against peak hour car drivers who could just as easily use buses or travel at other periods. While they see it as an egalitarian attitude, in other quarters it is held to be nothing short of malevolence.

But an alternative to the scheme would be anything up to £300m of motorways, so the scheme's relatively small cost, amounting to about a quarter of a mile of motorway, would suggest it must stay. So too does the fact that despite substantially increased costs, private car use in Nottingham in the past year has risen by 7 per cent.

At present the scheme affects only the western side of the city, where in some suburbs three quarters of houses have cars. There is *every likelihood*, however, of its being extended to all radial roads.

Certainly many of the scores of foreigners and visitors from almost every major city in Britain who have watched it in operation hope it will be a success. As one member of the Greater London Council said: "For heaven's sake keep it, at all costs. It has at last broken new ground in traffic management and could be the answer for all of us."

As bad luck would have it, the virtues of bus travel took a knock a week after the experiment started when bus fares rose by up to half. Inevitably, the scheme was held to be responsible, but in fact the county, which administers it, gets no revenue from the city buses.

The success of the scheme depends largely on the proper phasing of the zone and collar controls, which next spring will be automated through a computer linked to electronic street level sensors.

Mr E. J. Waller, the assistant director of planning and transport, said that initial publicity which suggested drivers might be arbitrarily held for 10 minutes at one red light had not been helpful, because it was untrue. A driver's journey time might be delayed by 10 minutes because of lights phased to traffic density, but he would not be held for so long at one set of lights.

Drivers who are prepared to accept that and to pay up to £2 a day for central parking may feel persecuted, but there seems an inevitability about it, and not just for Nottingham.



TV for Services: British Forces serving in Germany will be able to receive a regular selection of taped BBC and independent television programmes from next Thursday (Kenneth Gosling writes). The two resident announcers, both members of the British Forces Broadcasting Service staff, will be Stephen Withers and Hilary Osborn (above). "Live" news and sport will not be available at first but eventually programmes will be transmitted direct from the United Kingdom.

Thirteen due in court after police raids

Thirteen people, two of them women, are expected to appear in court in Great Yarmouth today after raids on homes in London and East Anglia on Saturday. Ten of the 23 taken to police stations for questioning had been allowed to go home, Scotland Yard said last night.

A number of men who were absent when 250 police from London, Suffolk, Norfolk and Essex called at their homes at dawn on Saturday morning are still being sought.

The raids were coordinated by Det Chief Supt Len Gillert, head of Scotland Yard's serious crimes squad, which in the past two months has been investigating a series of fire claims for loss and damage against insurance companies. Four of *those held come* from the London area and are believed to be wealthy businessmen, one a property developer.

It is understood that the police are investigating fire claims amounting to more than £1m. Insurance company investigators have been working closely with police on the inquiry since midsummer.

Members of the Metropolitan Police Special Patrol Group were among the officers involved in the simultaneous raids.

Probation services plea

By a Staff Reporter

Probation officers are seeking assurances from the Home Secretary that cuts in local government spending will not affect the probation and after-care services.

The National Association of Probation Officers has asked Mr Roger Sims, MP, Conservative specialist on the probation *service, to call for an assurance* from Mr Jenkins in the Commons.

In its letter to Mr Sims, it says:

"For administrative purposes the local authority is responsible for our salaries and expenditure, even though it claims back 80 per cent from the Home Office. With the local authority effectively in this position as our 'paymaster' and actually paying 20 per cent of total costs, is the local authority *likely to be content to maintain* the present level of finance while having to restrict its own local activities?"



"I'd planned to have enough. But these days I have to have some help."

When you've once known a reasonable standard, what can you do when you can scarcely pay the rent? Let alone have enough over for heat, clothes, light and food?

You can turn to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.

To begin with, the DGAA will *understand*. Although they have 10 Residential and Nursing Homes, they know that people want to stay in their own homes for as long as they can cope, keeping their friends and the roots they have put down over the years.

So, the DGAA helps with allowances. They send clothes parcels. They remember Birthdays and Christmases. They help with a little extra when a crisis upsets a tiny budget.

Please help the DGAA with a donation. And please, do remember the DGAA when making out your Will.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London W1 4AQ

"Help them grow old with dignity"

cots plea for longer drink ours after festival trial

m Ronald Faux
nburgh

he last strains of the Edin-*gh Festival died away dur-* the weekend and the city's ht life returned to a more tere timetable. The theatre l concertgoers, late-night ers and cultural devotees o for three weeks have not d their evening's entertain-ent cut short by a precocious last orders" bell, must now nish their evening drinks by pm.

During the festival the city perimented, daringly many lieved, by allowing about 220 blic houses and restaurants remain open long after the ne when Scots normally drain ir glasses or start to feel ilty, which is at least an hour lier than drinkers in England fer the same inhibition.

But the experience of the past ee weeks has confirmed the dings of the Clayson commit-, which two years ago advo-ed more relaxed, drinking rs and a wide range of orms for the Scottish drink-laws. Nothing has been ie about the report. Oppon-s of reform still maintain t it would be bad to liberal-the drinking laws of a ntry which has some of ope's worst cases of alco-ism.

he police, the Edinburgh tival authorities who signed applications, the Edinburgh trict Council and the Scot-Tourist Board all believe experiment has been cessful.

he Edinburgh Licensed Trade Association, which is to hold an inquiry into the effect of extending licensing hours, *said that the case for relaxing* the law was now well proven.

"The idea that the streets would be strewn with drunks and that violence would increase has been shown to be nonsense. Most licensees believe it has been a change for the better and that there was less drunkenness. Treat people in a civilized way and they will usually behave in a civilized way", a member of the association said.

Dr Neil Mackay, vice-convener of the public questions and morals committee of the Free Church of Scotland, commented: "We would still oppose the extended licences.

"The danger is that people take advantage of this opportunity to drink more alcohol and my impression has been that the foreigners for whom the experiment was started were taking less advantage of it than the local Scots."

The Edinburgh Festival authorities will press for the same relaxation next year and for opening on Sunday during the festival. Other local authorities are certain to regard Edinburgh as a test case.

This year's Mod, the Gaelic festival, is to open at East Kilbride on October 2 and licences have already been granted in some cases to 3 am, but liberalism has not spread to the licensees in Oban. Their applications for extended drinking hours during the Oban and Lorn whisky festival last week were rejected.

uiet Welsh approach to oll on Sunday opening

m Trevor Fishlock
diff

he Home Office is puzzled the silence in Wales as the approaches for that uliarly Welsh ritual, the ennial referendum on the stion of Sunday opening of lic houses. "Don't worry", oint-on-Sunday man said: e are making plans quietly. are just keeping our heads n and our powder dry." So, are the shrinking forces of perance.

olling day is November 5. Sunday opening people are ing that the fastnesses of sh Wales will at last fall line with the rest of Wales go "wet". The other side only hopes to fight off the lenge, but to recapture cer-areas lost to liquor in the poll.

his time, however, the rendum is more compli-d. The outcome could be a using patchwork of small y" islands in a "wet" sh sea.

was 95 years ago, when el power was strong, that Sunday Closing Act stopped in the public houses of es on the sabbath. But, over years, the drinking gap was d by clubs, *to the annoy-* of many licensees, and by lords willing to break the and turn their bars into day speakeasies.

1961 the law was changed that the people of Wales d settle this family matter ng themselves by refer-um. The polls were con-ed in the 13 old counties four boroughs, and in the poll Cardiff, Newport, nsea, Merthyr and the shires Flint, Radnor, Brecon, Mon-th and Glamorgan voted to "wet". In 1968, they were ed by the shires of Pem-broke, Montgomery and Den-bigh.

That left the counties of Anglesey, Caernarfon, Merioneth, Cardigan and Carmarthen. And those who fancy a Sunday drink have to cross the county border, or belong to a club, *or even take a ride* in the club car of the Festiniog narrow gauge railway, the thin "wet" line.

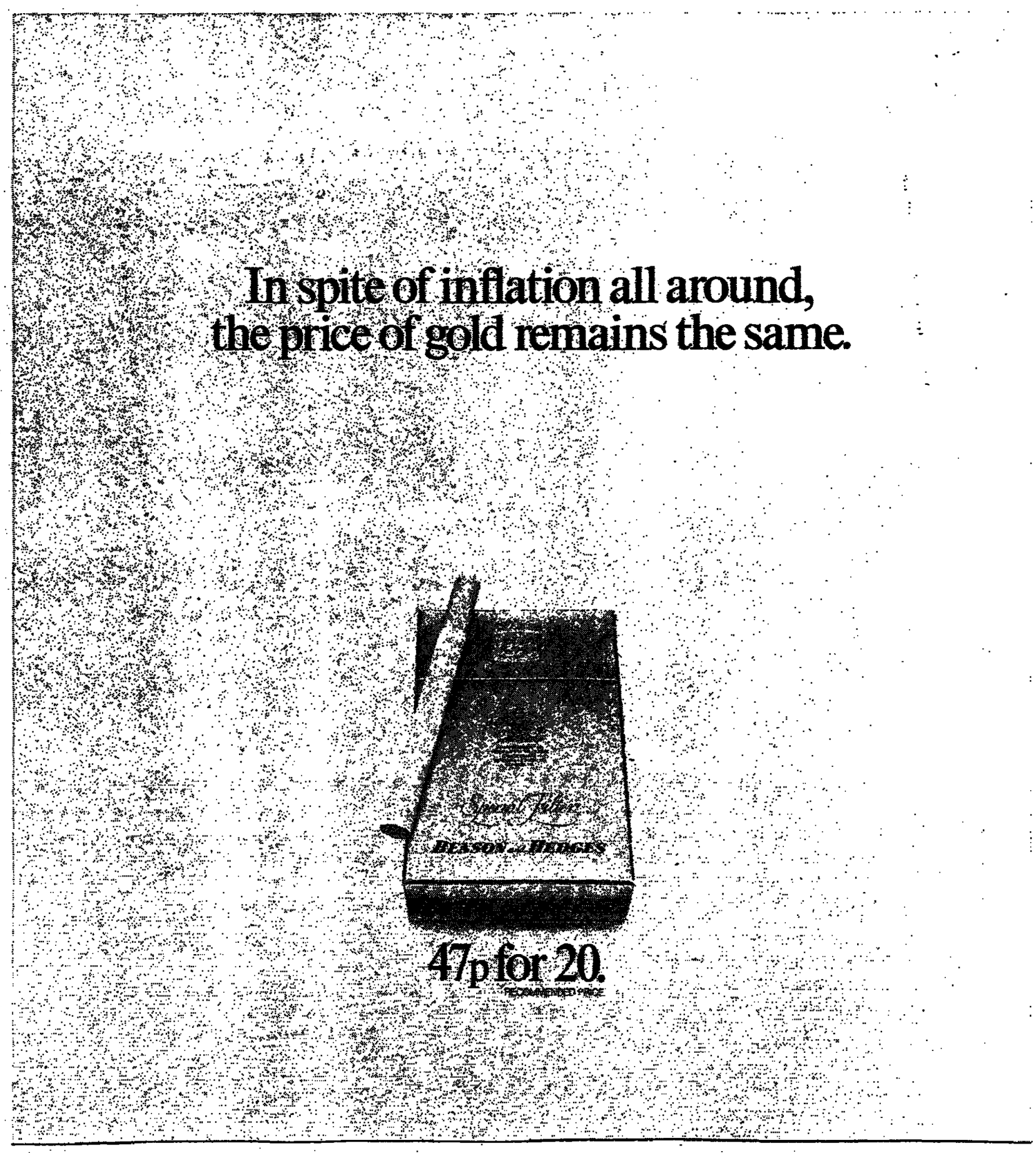
A complication arises this time because of the reorganization of local government. The 13 counties of Wales were divided into eight counties containing 37 districts, and the Sunday opening polls will have to be conducted within those districts.

But a referendum will not be held automatically in each one. A poll has to be called by a petition signed by 500 voters. If no poll is called the status quo is maintained, so the onus is on those who want change.

Only nine of the 37 districts remain "dry" on Sunday, and the Seven Day Opening Council says it will be calling polls to try to make them "wet". The Home Office, however, feels that time may be running short for the requisitioning of polls. The closing date for petitions is October 2, and so far only one *poll has been* called, in the now "wet" Preseli district of Pembrokeshire.

Mr David Baird Murray, chairman of the Seven Day Opening Council, said:

"In general we think that Sunday closing is an anachronism. If all of Wales decides to vote for Sunday opening this time it may be that the law should be changed to end this business of a referendum. At the moment we are not campaigning. We are waiting until *we get nearer* the polling day because we don't want people to grow bored."



MIDDLE TAR As defined by H.M. Government
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

HOME NEWS

Claim by 'Tartan Army' to have caused pipeline explosion being taken seriously by police

From a Staff Reporter
Perth

A claim by the self-styled Tartan Army of responsibility for Friday's bomb blast at an oil pipeline near Kinross is being treated seriously by police. The explosion wrecked equipment at a valve station on the 120-mile BP pipeline which runs between Cruden Bay, near Aberdeen, and Grangemouth refinery, on the Forth.

Det Chief Inspector John Lamond, of Tayside police, who is leading the investigation, said yesterday that the Tartan Army had claimed responsibility for two other explosions in Scotland in the past two years. The latest claim was made by a man in a telephone call to *The Scotsman*.

In September, 1973, a 25-ft section of the pipeline was damaged by a bomb during laying operations near Bridge of Earn, Perthshire. Last July a 6ft stretch of the pipeline on the Grangemouth to Dalmeny section was damaged by another blast.

Mr Lamond said: "Our investigation is well under way but we do not expect any dramatic developments in the immediate future." He urged anyone who saw anything suspicious in the Crook of Devon area near Kinross on Friday to come forward.

Army bomb specialists and forensic experts were examining the wreckage yesterday. Inquiries were also being made among known sympathizers of extremist organizations in Scotland, although the caller to *The Scotsman* said the Tartan Army had no connexion with the Army of the Provisional Government which was the subject of a trial in the High Court, Edinburgh, earlier this year.

Coating breaks: The concrete coating designed to keep Shell's Brent Field oil pipeline from Shetland on the seabed has broken off along a three-quarter-mile section (our Lerwick Correspondent writes). About 400ft of the pipeline is floating on the surface. Divers assisted by a submarine and a barge are to start reanchoring it today.

SNP protest: The Scottish National Party has protested to the BBC over an episode in the television series, *Oil Strike North* (the Press Association reports).

In a letter to the Director General, Mr William Wolfe, the party chairman, says: "I am writing to convey to you my deep concern at reports that the episode of *Oil Strike North* on Tuesday, September 9, included an incident in which an American oil company representative was physically assaulted by a man wearing an SNP badge and clearly identified as being a member of the SNP.

"The identification of the character concerned as being a member of the party appears to be gratuitously offensive", he adds.

Mr Wolfe has also protested at the absence of an SNP representative in the *Tonight* programme which will be broadcast tomorrow from Aberdeen. It deals with North Sea oil.

The BBC said yesterday that the complaints would be looked into.

Research facts sought: Professor Alan Thompson, of Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh, is asking the Social Science Research Council to make the conclusions of its £90,000 study into the social impact of North Sea oil in Scotland available to all MPs and government departments (our Dunfermline Correspondent writes).

He suggests that seminars should be arranged for ministries, MPs, senior civil servants and academics and that parliamentary select committees interested in oil should establish immediate contact with the council.

The Civil Service College, which he said did valuable work acquainting civil servants with new oil research findings, should also extend its activities to include MPs.

"It is essential that we translate the results and implications of this research into an effective government policy. This is particularly important with North Sea oil in view of the speed of oil development. We cannot afford a gap of one or two years between research findings and their translation into action", he said.



The Queen and her family in one of 38 portraits in an exhibition entitled "Happy and Glorious", at the Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, London.

Leaders of self-employed group to resign

Two leaders of the 42,000-strong National Federation of Self-Employed announced their resignations yesterday after an internal dispute over spending.

Mr Richard Graves, the treasurer, and Mr John Kelly, the secretary, announced their departures at a press conference in Manchester after the resignation of the organization's founder, Mr Norman Small, and allegations of mismanagement of federation funds.

The two unpaid officials of the federation, which was set up a year ago to help small businessmen to fight taxation, said that as far as they were aware there had been nothing improper.

Mr Graves said that the auditors had been asked to provide a detailed schedule of all payments from federation funds for circulation to members, and forecast that the organization would collapse within a few months.

It has been reported that of an original £470,000 received in subscriptions, only £156,000 remains. Mr Graves said that funds totalled £220,000.

Mr Kelly, aged 46, an insurance broker from Stockport, whose resignation is immediate, said a claim that the federation had spent £250,000 in 10 months was correct.

Mr Graves, aged 48, chairman of General Finance and Development (Blackpool) Ltd, a property company, said that threats had been made against him and his family.

Abortion Bill call to Government over 'pledge'

A leading anti-abortion campaigner said yesterday that the Department of Health and Social Security is "riddled with abortionists and is apparently content to allow virtual abortion on demand to continue unchecked".

Professor James Scarisbrick, national chairman of Life, the anti-abortion organization, was speaking at its annual conference at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. Delegates passed unanimously a resolution calling on the Government to fulfil its "pledge" to reestablish the select committee on the Abortion (Amendment) Bill early in the next Parliamentary session.

WEST EUROPE

Lisbon's Communi lose dominant role under new Premier

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Sept 14

Portugal's next government will pursue broadly moderate socialist policies when it is announced later this week, according to the concepts which have been outlined by Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister designate.

Government action will be based on "democratic pluralism", private investment in the economy will be encouraged and foreign policy will respect existing undertakings. The most notable of these are Portugal's membership of Nato and its links with the EEC and Efta.

Giving a broad outline of the proposed government's policies in a television address last night Admiral Azevedo said that after long and arduous negotiations the three main political parties, the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and Communists, had agreed upon the programme.

He has been trying for two weeks to form a government and his words signify that the hard-line Communists within the Armed Forces Movement and the party itself have been out-manoeuvred and have made several important concessions.

Admiral Azevedo said he hoped to announce the composition of the government early this week and in comments to reporters after his speech he confirmed that Major Melo Antunes, the leader of the Group of Nine moderates in the MFA, would be reappointed Foreign Minister, the post he held in the fourth post-coup government.

One striking aspect of the proposed programme was a determination to "democratize" various areas which have been unfairly dominated by Communists. Admiral Azevedo said irregular municipal committees which imposed their wishes on local populations would be replaced.

It was the anger of many local communities over these Communist-dominated groups that led to mobs ransacking Communist Party offices throughout the north last month.

Admiral Azevedo also said that emphasis would be placed on establishing democracy in the trade union movement, in which Communist domination has been causing widespread resentment. There would be "political pluralism" in the state owned news media and agrarian reforms would be carried out, although wildcat expropriation would be stopped.

The new government which will be the sixth since the overthrow of the Caetano dictatorship in April, 1974, will not be a coalition as such. It will be "a government of united action" with members of the three main parties participating as individuals.

It seems that by this formula the Party hopes to be a itself at the centre while simultaneusl something of an role.

Admiral Azevedo lation would be im deal with armed civi Nationalization woul but attention would reforming nationali with great influen economy, especially

Agrarian reforms strengthened by giv small and medi farmers. Small an sized businesses wo given support, the public and priva would be defined would be efforts t private businesses.

Energetic trade would be pursued. Efta and the EEC maintained, but the concentration on op with eastern Europ third world count prove the balance o

Government actio based on the follo ciples: socialism crasic pluralism, the the interests of t class, especially the leged, defence of freedoms, completi colonization and re of government auth

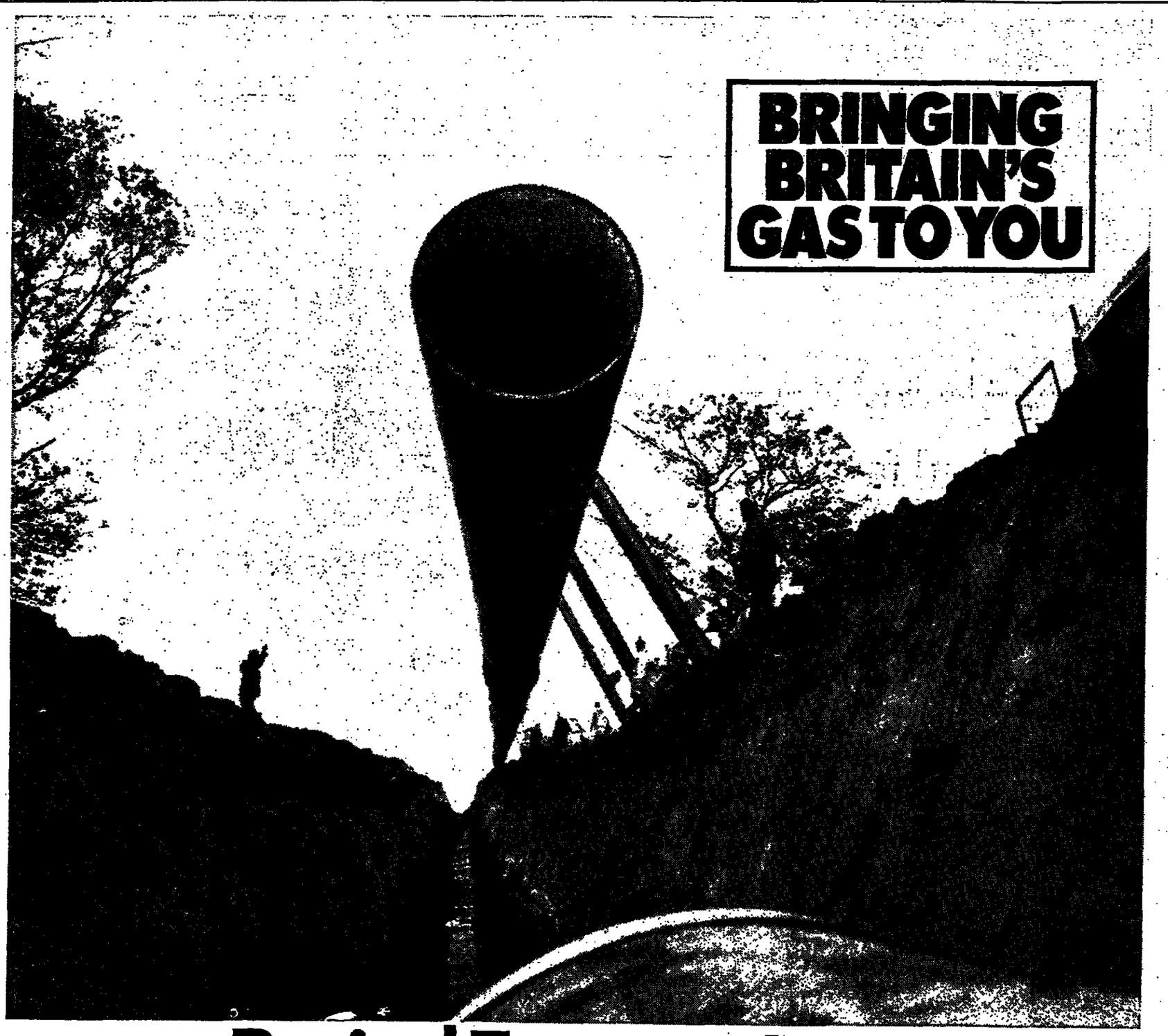
There would be pretation of the wi majority of the pe as respect for legality. There wo "a cleansing" of va tions but withou purges.

Injustices already have to be repai would have to be gr tralization of admini more attention wo be paid to the regio tioned in particular and Madeira, whe apprehension amb dominantly conserv tion about the metropolitan Por

In another week ment, Brigadier vacho, a close ally Vasco Gonçalves, t munist Prime Mi relieved of his com northern military re placed by an offic as a moderate.

The dominant poi moderate officers organized Revolutio has been confirmed of how its 19 meml selected. The Arm six selective places Force and Navy thr

The other seven automatically be ta President, the Con Chief of the Armed Chiefs of Staff of branches, the com Copcon (the security and the Prime Mi is a military man.



Buried Treasure!

The massive programme to increase Britain's supplies of natural gas is now well under way. The first stage of the long underground journey across Britain, which natural gas from the North Sea Frigg field will make to reach our customers, is a 170 mile stretch from St. Fergus in north-east Scotland to Bathgate, between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This section of 36 inch high pressure pipeline will involve the crossing of 409 roads, 41 rivers and 13 railways. It's a big job bringing natural gas to Britain. But it's worth it, because natural gas is Britain's most precious natural asset. North Sea oil is a promise for the future, but natural gas is *now* supplying 30 per cent of the nation's useful heat. And by 1980 this could rise to 40 per cent.

Natural gas is good news for Britain. Because:
1. It is British* – an indigenous fuel under our own control.
2. It is saving one thousand million pounds a year on our balance of payments and makes us less dependent on imported oil.
3. It is a pure form of energy which does not harm the environment.
4. It is highly efficient – it comes direct to the customer with virtually no waste.

*And gas from the Norwegian part of the Frigg field will also be coming to Britain.

NATURAL GAS-TOO GOOD TO WASTE SAVE IT

BRITISH GAS
Our Vital Industry

Norwegians go to polls in local elections

Oslo, Sept 14.—Two-day local elections opened in Norway today and forecasts were that the governing Labour Party of Mr Trygve Bratteli would lose control of some local councils.

An estimated 2,700,000 Norwegians are eligible to elect 13,500 members of 445 municipal councils and 1,014 members of county councils. Labour spokesmen said they doubted whether the party would receive anything near the 41.9 per cent of the votes they won in the last local elections in 1971.

Paradoxically, support for Labour has been growing recently, according to public opinion polls. It has risen from a record low level of 31.9 per cent in May to 34.5 last month after tax cuts, higher family allowances and other social benefits.—Reuter.

Mass rally autonomy in Corsica

Ajaccio, Sept 1
thousand Corsicans in a symbolic Ajaccio today to nationalist Islander for self-rule from F

Security forces were confined in Representatives of factions grouped in Repression Commit the crowd that Fr surrender its direct Corsica and allow to manage their o within the framewo republic.

Hours before the bomb attack in Bastia second largest town bomb explosions nea caused damage to bu no casualties, police —UPI.

Amnesty calls on Spain spare lives of Basques

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Sept 14

The Council of Amnesty International today cabled an appeal to the Spanish Government to commute the death sentences passed on Basques and to annul the mandatory death penalty provisions of the recent decree law on terrorism.

The council also asked the Soviet authorities to drop criminal charges against two detained members of the Amnesty group in Moscow, Dr Sergei Kovalyov and Mr Andrei Tverdokhlebov, accused of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

During the three-day meeting, attended by about 200 delegates and observers from 24 countries, the council approved a budget for the coming year of nearly £500,000, almost all of it to be contributed by members. More than £100,000 was spent last year on released prisoners and their families and in sending observers to 31 countries.

Mr Eric Baker, Britain, was unanimously elected as the first honorary President. With Mr Peter Benenson, Britain, and Mr Sean Macbridge Republic of Ireland, he founded Amnesty International in 1961.

Among the many other representations decided on by the council was an appeal to countries to grant asylum to 600 Chilean and Uruguayan refugees now in the Argentine who, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, are in physical danger because of political violence.

Martin Huckerby writes: Too many nations pay only lip-service to human rights, Mr Dirk Börner, chairma nesty International's committee, said in t report for 1974-75, published yesterday.

He pointed out that the 107 countries nam report for their d human rights were m the United Nations tion and had agreed to by the provisions of th sal Declaration of Rights.

Mr Börner said th nations limited hums to those who were un ing in their obedience authority and the exis tical system. "By doing corruptly downgrade rights into privileg added.

While Amnesty Inte had continued to grow 75—its individual me increased by 75 per c the previous year—th also been considerable in politically motivate cution, long-term without trial, brutal tor executions.

The report pointed ticularly in relation America, that gov agencies resorted to methods of detention a rogation in their att maintain law and ord noted: "One cannot up law by breaking it."

During the calend 1974 1,403 Amnesty prisoners were released crease of 32 per cent ov The number of new cas up increased by a amount to 2,458.

Amnesty International Report 1974-75 (Amnest national, 53 Theobalds London WC1X 8SF, 90p).

هكذا من الأصل

EST EUROPE

had angry at Paris eadiness to ransom aptive French woman

n Charles Hargrove
, Sept 14
e French Government, in ttempt to save the life of Francoise Claustre, the ch anthropologist, is unortably caught between the l of the Chadian Governt's intransigence and the *natum of the Toubou guer*s. She has been held a oner for the past 17 months, her captors have threatened fill her on September 23, eir demands for a ransom not met.

esterday, the day after the istry for Cooperation had nounced that President Gisd'Estaing agreed to pay rebels the sum of 10m cs (about £1m) for the ase of Mme Claustre, the ian Government took nce at what it termed as readiness of Paris to nego- with Mr Hissen Habre, the st rebel leader, although in nt weeks it had more or condoned this and turned ind eye.

Chad Government comique issued in Ndjamena : "The attitude of Paris ns that some people there resolutely hostile to a on of peace in Chad. Other- how can one explain the that the French authorities falling on their knees to y them (the guerrillas) by plying with unacceptable ditions and deadlines osed in a so-called ultima- "

he communiqué went on to demn all direct negotiations veen the French Government Mr Hissen Habre, and eats its accusations against M Pierre Claustre, Mme Claustre's husband, who is also a prisoner of the guerrillas.

He delivered arms to them, it alleged; and flew out to the Tibesti region held by the guerrillas in a French aircraft, "in order to pretend to become a second hostage and torpedo negotiations under way between Paris and Ndjamena".

He is also accused of suggesting the publication of a "so-called ultimatum by Mr Hissen Habre, in order to stir up the feelings of the French people".

No arrangements have yet been made about the payment of the ransom, nor is it clear whether it is acceptable to the guerrillas. When originally proposed to Mr Hissen Habre more than two months ago, it was not. He insisted on deliveries of arms and equipment.

The negotiations conducted by *M Stephane Hessel, the first* special envoy of the French Government, had led in July to a compromise arrangement. Mme Claustre would be released against a 4m francs cash payment and 6m francs worth of non-military stores.

Friday's announcement by the Ministry of Cooperation made no mention of any stores, and M Pierre Abelin, the minister, refused, when he left the Cabinet meeting, to comment on the decision

The French announcement made no mention of M Claustre, who had decided to join his wife, and talk the guerrillas into releasing her. It would seem that the French Government wishes to deal first with the more urgent case of Mme Claustre.

Bank frauds 'brought an Italian gang £2m'

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Sept 14

Police in Rome have arrested eight members of an extreme right-wing gang and charged them with taking part in a bank fraud conspiracy believed to have netted them about £2m.

One of the victims is Monica Virti; the film actress, whose bank account was robbed of about £60,000.

The gang comprises a number of right-wing militants, forgers known to have provided terrorists with false documents, and bank officials.

Police said that the bank officials gave the gang the names and account numbers of people who had large sums in their accounts, and provided them with forms enabling them to collect cheque books in the *account holders' names.*

They then forged cheques and deposited them in accounts opened under false names in other banks. A few days later they would draw out the money in cash.

It was not immediately clear *whether the gang's purpose was* personal enrichment or the financing of terrorist or other right-wing activities. Two of the accused, however, are believed to have started a construction business with some of the money.

Police in Apulia, southern Italy, are *working on the theory* that the kidnapping of a bank manager in Lecce this summer was the work of an extreme right-wing gang.

Three neo-fascists are in custody pending investigations. One is the neo-fascist provincial party secretary for Brindisi, who, police say, rented a villa where the victim was kept and had the keys to a flat to which he was moved later.

larm in southern Italy fter death of 12 babies

m Our Correspondent
ne, Sept 14
here is growing concern ut sanitary conditions in thern Italy after the deaths m gastroenteritis of 12 newn babies in a private clinic Avellino, near Naples.

hirty-nine of the 49 babies the maternity ward of the la della Platane clinic caught infection, and several are a critical condition. About f the town's babies are born the hospital and the town alarmed. Weeping relatives dead or sick babies can be n waiting day and night oute the hospital.

Investigations have been dered to discover the origins f the infection, which has been ntified as the salmonella od poisoning virus. The ealth and political authorities also want to know why the ward was only isolated and the public informed yesterday, although the first babies fell ill a week ago and the first death took place on Wednesday.

Dr Carmine Mazoni, the head and part owner of the clinic, described the infection as "pure bad luck", and pointed out that salmonella poisoning is on the increase

The principal theory is that unless the babies' milk was infected—the water has been found to be uncontaminated—the probable cause is some carrier who brought the virus *into the ward unwittingly. This* theory seems to be borne out by the fact that a spot check on 150 people in Avellino in July found that 11 per cent were carriers.

Parachutists land in St Peter's Square

Rome, Sept 14.—Two parachutists floated down into St Peter's Square, cheered by some 150,000 people there, as the Pope delivered his midday blessing today. The two men belonged to a Milan aero-club. —Reuter.

French petrol stations in protest strike

Toulon, Sept 14.—Managers of small petrol stations in parts of the south of France went on strike today in protest against what they said were unfair concessions granted by oil firms to larger stations.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

Ford pledge to Republican women that he will use his veto to cut back spending by Congress

From Fred Emery
Washington, Sept 14

President Ford is back safely in Washington from a campaign visit to Dallas during which, in spite of last week's attempt on his life and memories of the Kennedy assassination 12 years ago, he stood in an open car and waved to the crowds.

Mr Ford delivered an admonition to unidentied prophets of doom. "I did not take the sacred oath of office to preside over the decline and fall of America", he shouted during a speech to the Republican womens' national convention.

"I have heard much too much from people who say everything is falling apart, how the quality of life is sliding downhill, how the job is worthless, how muggers and murderers are keeping *everyone behind locked doors,* and how even the President of the United States should stop visiting public places and seeing the American people."

He paused and waved his arms. "I have had it with that kind of attitude", he shouted.

It was as well that Mr Ford *did not try to identify the* complainers. Those who suggest he should stay in Washington and get on with the job of President are rarely the same as those who wonder what the country is coming to.

The latter were likely to have been sitting listening to the President. These highly conservative women, more excited by Mr Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, than by Mr Ford, look to the retired film star to deliver the country.

During this tour through the southern mid-West and Texas, Mr Ford has indicated his tacit support for those who oppose the transfer of children to schools in different areas to strike a racial balance. He is now more careful to add his afterthought that the law must be upheld whatever one feels, which to many amounts to no more than a mild tap on the wrist.

He brought the Republican women to their feet for a minute-long ovation, however, when he proclaimed that there was a better way of providing good education than by mixing children up racially and socially.

*Doubtless there is, but Con*gress and presidents have repeatedly abdicated the responsibility for finding that better way to federal judges who, adjudicating suits, have to uphold the present laws. Mr Ford says his way would be to increase the numbers of teachers, *improve the schools and so on,* entailing precisely the sort of increased government spending for which he spent all weekend castigating the Democrats.

He told the Republican women the only weapon left for outnumbered Republicans was his presidential veto. He vowed to use it "again and again and again" to end the 25 years of Democratic spending. He did not mention the bare fact that it is precisely his vetoes of social spending that Congress mostly overrides, as with the $7,900m (£3,760m) federal aid to education Bill, *which became law over* Mr Ford's veto last week.

"A trickle of federal spending for human need has become a tidal wave under Democratic congressional action", he said. If it continued at the same rate, by the year AD 2000 "half the people of this nation will be living off the other half", he said. "This trend must be reverse—and it will be reversed."

Mr Ford was preaching to the converted. It is doubtful whether many others are taken in. At least Mr Reagan is more *consistent intellectually when* he says the only way to stop budget spending required by law is to get a Republican Congress elected that will change the laws.

Some of the big-state Republican senators reminded Mr Ford recently that he needed to *win independent voters and the* more liberal-minded big-state Republicans much more than he needed to convince the party's right wing he could out-Reagan Mr Reagan. It is becoming clearer, however, that Mr Ford is at home on the party's somewhat simplistic right.

Hindsight on disaster in Vietnam

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 14

Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, has caused some surprise here by asserting that he had "always considered" Indo-China a disaster for the United States.

Appearing last night in a television interview with Mr William Buckley, the conservative columnist, he made his strongest statement to date in attempting to dissociate himself *from the original American* involvement in Indo-China, which continued for six years during his time in office. Last April he blamed Congress for failing to save South Vietnam.

Mr Buckley suggested that "it seems to be plain that the disaster of Indo-China against which you struggled was a disaster never the less".

"Well", Dr Kissinger replied, "I have always considered Indo-China a disaster

Nationwide strike in Lebanon averted

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Sept 14

Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, declared tonight that he had succeeded in securing agreement from militant leftists to abandon attempts to enforce a nationwide strike. The announcement was made after a day of tension in the capital as leftist and rightist irregulars fought running battles in three "frontline" suburbs.

The new crisis, which had built up over the weekend, *threatened to pit the left against* not only the Phalangists and their Christian right-wing supporters, but also the Muslim leadership. In an unprecedented stand in support of the Government over its movement of troops into the Tripoli battle zone, the entire Muslim leadership condemned the leftist strike call.

Since the Socialists, Communists and Baathists have always relied on the support of the Muslim's, this robbed them of their muscle and left them dangerously exposed. Indeed, the traditional Muslim leaders made it clear that they would stand by the security forces to ensure that attempts to call a strike would be frustrated.

Mr Karami announced in a special radio broadcast the suc*cessful conclusion of his day*long negotiations with Socialist leaders and with Mr Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Clearly, the manner in which Shaikh Hassan Khalid, the Sunni Mufti, and Imam Musa Sadr, the powerful Shia leader, stood firmly against the leftists is a measure of their concern over the deteriorating situation in the country. They were quickly backed by leading Muslims such as Mr Saeb Salaam and Mr Abdullah Yafi, the two most powerful political figures in Beirut.

Added to this opposition was that of the General Labour Union, a long standing ally of the left, which declared that the strike call against the Army's intervention in Tripoli was unwarranted. With such a lineup of his old allies standing opposed to him, even Mr Kamal Junblatt, the Socialist leader, had to back down.

During the past 24 hours, kidnappings by leftist and rightist militiamen and mortar and machinegun battles ended the short lived peace in three of the eastern suburbs.

Security forces managed to reestablish calm intermittently, but were unable to prevent new outbreaks of shooting as hit and run battles were fought across the lines that divide the communities. In the latest outbreak of fighting in the capital, at least four people were killed and about 25 were wounded.

In one incident during the night, the car of Mgr Alfredo Bruniera, the Papal Nuncio, came under heavy machinegun fire as it drove through the suburbs of Hazmieh. He escaped unharmed.

Israelis on their guard for the start of Yom Kippur

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, Sept 14

Worshippers crowding Yom Kippur services tonight were warned by the police to be wary of suspicious objects or vehicles near synagogues. The police issued rifles to those worshippers who are civil guard volunteers and the Army posted civil defence wardens at places of worship.

The security authorities said they had information that Arab terrorists had planned atrocities for the occasion, which is also the second anniversary of the outbreak of the 1973 war. Traffic from occupied Arab areas, which is not restricted ordinarily, was barred from this afternoon.

Arab extremists were believed to be particularly eager to do something spectacular to demonstrate their objections to the interim agreement concluded between Israel and Egypt.

*Yom Kippur, a day of fast*ing, prayer and confession that is the climax of a 10-day period of repentance, has been the most awesome day of the Jewish calendar since biblical times. The Egyptian and Syrian surprise attack two years ago, which is still fresh in Israel *minds, added to its solemnity.* Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, confined his broadcast this afternoon to a message of sympathy to families bereaved in Israel's wars.

The country came nearly to a standstill hours before sunset when the 25 hours fast commenced. Buses and trains halted; the harbours and the international airport closed down. Skeleton crews of technical departments remained on hand for emergencies.

The state radio and television stations went off the air until tomorrow night and foreign diplomats were asked not to drive their cars.

The Israelis are reported to have instructed the captain of a Greek ship due in Ashdod this week to proceed with its cargo of cement through the Suez Canal and unload at Elat, *Israel's Red Sea port.*

It would be the first ship to test the recent interim agreement with Egypt, which says non-military cargoes destined for or coming from Israel will be allowed through the canal.

African leaders discuss crisis in Angola

From Nicholas Ashford
Lusaka, Sept 14

Five African leaders today ended a two-day meeting in Lusaka at which they discussed the continent's two most explosive issues—Angola and Rhodesia.

The talks, held in the Zambian President's *sumptuous coun*try lodge about 10 miles outside the capital, were in secret. There was no indication by the time three of the leaders left late this afternoon whether any important decisions had been taken.

Those present were President Kaunda of Zambia, President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Machel of Mozambique, President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, and Mr Henri Lopez, Prime Minister of Congobrazzaville.

A notable absentee was President Mobutu of Zaire. He had originally been expected to attend but declined at the last minute because he had to play host to the Belgian Prime Minister, who is visiting Zaire.

Without Zaire, it is unlikely that the summit was able to take any new initiative over Angola. Zaire is the main backer of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) which is locked in conflict with the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

So far pan-African attempts to end the Angolan fighting have been unsuccessful. The Organization of African Unity summit meeting last July decided to form a special commission to seek ways of ending the fighting.

Although Angola was ostensibly at the top of the Lusaka summit agenda, there is little doubt that much time was spent discussing the deep split in the ranks of the Rhodesian African National Council (ANC).

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218	40 doz botts	1960	WARRE	£40.00
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220	180 doz botts	1963	SANDEMAN	£33.00
221	120 doz botts	1963	WARRE	£39.50
222	200 doz botts	1963	COCKBURN	£39.50
223	150 doz botts	1965	ROMSECA	£39.50
224	75 doz botts	1963	GRAHAM	£40.00
		The 1963 Vintage is considered one of the "greats"—will need another 4/5 years before temptation grows too strong.		
225	40 doz botts	1966	OFFLEY "Boa Vista"	£28.00
226	20 doz botts	1966	CROFT	£36.00
227	50 doz botts	1966	GRAHAM	£36.00
228	100 doz botts	1967	COCKBURN	£36.00
229	400 doz botts	1970	OFFLEY "Boa Vista"	£28.00
230	70 doz botts	1970	SANDEMAN	£32.00
231	70 doz botts	1970	QUINTA DO NOVAL	£32.00
232	90 doz botts	1970	COCKBURN	£40.00
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There is still plenty of Claret stock in this country. Our offer lists a careful selection of good value.

233	140 doz botts	1970	CH. BEL AIR (French Bottled)	£16.20
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235	75 doz botts	1967	CH BELLEGARDE, Margaux Shows the delicacy and charm associated with the reputation of Margaux.	£19.50
236	75 doz botts	1967	CH MARGAUX In our opinion the best 1st growth.	£39.00
237	50 doz botts	1967	CH. TALBOT, St. Julien	£32.50
238	130 doz botts	1967	CH. BRANAIRE DUCRU, St. Julien Really excellent—very good fruit	£29.50
239	40 doz botts	1966	CH GRUAUD LAROSE, St. Julien	£36.00
240	22 doz botts	1970	CH. LA LAGUNE, Ludon	£29.00
241	30 doz botts	1970	VIEUX CH. CERTAN, Pomerol	£32.00
242	40 doz botts	1971	CH. CALON SEGUR, St. Estephe	£31.00
243	30 doz botts	1971	CH DUCRU BEAUCAILLOU, St. Julien	£32.00
	TWO FINE "OFF VINTAGE" CH. LATOUR—1st growth Pauillac Ch Latour is justly reputed for its remarkable ability to make excellent wine in generally poor vintages			
244	50 doz botts	1968	CH. LATOUR, 1st growth	£24.00
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LONDON BOTTLED CLARET

246	150 doz botts	1970	CH. LA SALLE, Bordeaux Bottled by Lebeque This is very excellent quality—good colour and smooth flavour, drink over next 3/4 years. Overshadowed others tasted.	£15.75

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Those London bottlings will not be available in later vintages as shippers are now required to accept the French Appellation laws. Take *full advantage* of these prices—when exhausted these stocks cannot be repeated.

ONLY TOP CLASS BOTTLINGS HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

247	100 doz botts	1970	VOLNAY, Morcau Fontaine Really outstanding, has all qualities of generous Burgundy.	£18.00
248	90 doz botts	1970	HORMARD, Bouchard Pere Fruity and more gentle for drinking now.	£18.00
249	120 doz botts	1970	CHAMBOLLE MUSIGNY, Bouchard Pere et Fils Soft and elegant	£18.00
250	100 doz botts	1971	GEVREY CHAMBERTIN, Cabret Just ready—will keep several years.	£18.50
251	75 doz botts	1971	CHAMBOLLE MUSIGNY, Bouchard Pere et Fils A classic style developing into fullness.	£19.00

WHITE BURGUNDY—London Bottled

252	50 doz botts	1972	PULIGNY MONTRACHET, Bouchard Pere et Fils	£18.00

WHITE BURGUNDY—Domaine Bottled

253	50 doz botts	1972	CHABLIS "Les Clos" Grand Cru, Dauvissat	£24.00
254	40 doz botts	1968	CORTON CHARLEMAGNE, Bouchard Pere et Fils Do not worry about the vintage—superb flavour.	£33.00
255	50 doz botts	1970	CRIOTS BATARD MONTRACHET, Delagrange	£34.00

RED BURGUNDY—French/Domaine Bottled

Fine Burgundy is much more difficult to buy than fine Claret—these eight wines have been chosen with great care and represent the best of the Cote D'Or.

256	35 doz botts	1971	MOREY ST. DENIS "Clos de la Bousslcie Domaine Roumier	£27.00
257	50 doz botts	1970	MOREY ST. DENIS "Clos de la Roche" Bouchard Pere et Fils	£27.50
258	40 doz botts	1971	VOLNAY SANTENOTS Domaine Lafon	£28.00
259	18 doz botts	1970	HOSPICES DE BEAUNE VOLNAY, Cuvee Blondeau	£29.50
260	50 doz botts	1970	BEAUNE GREVES, Lebeque Magnums available.	£31.00
261	33 doz botts	1969	NUITS ST. GEORGES "Les Vaucrains" Lebeque	£31.00
262	19 doz botts	1969	BONNES MARES "Vieilles Vignes" Dau	£43.00

ALSACE

263	100 doz botts	VIN D ALSACE 1973, Zind Humbrecht Included because this dry white wine has real charm. Perfect aperitif for all tastes. Estate bottled.		£15.00

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264	100 doz botts	LA MUSSOIRE 1973 Domaine Nativelle. A light "quaffing" red—soft and fruity		£13.00
265	200 doz botts	CHATEAUNEUF DU PAPE 1971 French Bottled by Urbain Renaud. Traditional full bodied style from great vintage—cheaper than in France! STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.		£17.50

HOCK

266	150 doz botts	OPPENHEIMER KROTENBRUNNEN Q.B.A. 1973 *German Bottled Rheinberg Kellerei* A gentle medium dry wine—easy for all palates.		£16.75
267	37 doz botts	NIERSTEINER FINDLING SPATLESE 1971 German bottled Gunthum—not too sweet.		£22.50

MOSEL

268	25 doz botts	KLUSSERATHER BRUDERSCHAFT Auslese '71 Estate bottled Jos. Tull—Finest mosel Auslese 71 in our cellar		£24.00

CHAMPAGNE

268A	80 doz botts	N.V. PIPER HEIDSIECK Sensational price		£34.00
269	40 doz botts	N.V. CANARD DUCHENE, Brut Most superior dry style.		£34.50
270	50 doz botts	N.V. TAITTINGER "La Francaise" Last of this stock at this price.		£35.00
271	28 doz botts	N.V. LOUIS ROEDERER		£38.00
272	25 doz botts	1966 PIPER HEIDSIECK This vintage is in perfect condition.		£40.00

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OVERSEAS

Americans captured in rebel attack on base in Ethiopia

From Fred Emery
Washington, Sept 14

The Pentagon today named the two American servicemen presumed captured by Eritrean rebels in an attack late on Friday on a United States Navy communications base outside Asmara. One was an Army sergeant and the other a sailor of equivalent rank.

The spokesman declined to identify the attackers. Responsibility for the attack has been claimed by the Eritrean Liberation Front.

He said the Americans were listed as missing, as were the six Ethiopians assigned to the base. In the attack the base was "hit in what appears to have been a series of attacks by unknown forces against various locations in and around the city" of Asmara.

This is the second apparent kidnapping of Americans within two months from the same small group of facilities near Asamra that go under the name Kagnew facility. Two civilians kidnapped in July are supposed to be released soon by the rebels. Two other Americans were killed last month when their jeep was blown up by a landmine.

About 40 Americans are reported to be stationed at Kagnew which is described as a relay point in the worldwide network of American defence communications. It is said to provide a link with American submarines in the Indian Ocean, and to have been used during Dr Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East.

At one time 4,500 American servicemen were stationed there, but the force was reduced to its present token strength last February as fighting was stepped up between the Eritreans and the Ethiopian forces.

Edward Stairs writes from Addis Ababa: Brigadier-General Teferi Bante, chairman of the Ethiopian provisional military government, said today that Government forces were trying to find where the Americans had been taken but the operation would need caution.

Our Nairobi Correspondent writes: Shots were fired outside the home of Mr Seifu Zewde, Ethiopian secretary-general of the African Airlines Association, in Nairobi yesterday. Mr Zewde, who is married to a daughter of former Crown Prince Asfa Wossen, escaped injury although one bullet tore a hole in his trousers. His wife is at present in London visiting her father.

Mr Zewde said four men in a car forced open the gate to his drive after saying they had a parcel to deliver to him. His cousin, Mr Daniel Jote Mesfin, whose father Ras Mesfin, was executed by the Ethiopian authorities last November, asked the men to leave, but one man jumped from the car and pointed a pistol at him.

Mr Mesfin then ran behind the house while Mr Zewde drove off in a car through a hail of bullets.

The Kenya police later made two arrests.

White House angered by Congress disclosures

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 14

Ignoring Mr Ford's complaint that national security has been breached and constitutional practice flouted, the House of Representatives select committee investigating intelligence activities is asking for more.

The comitmtee has now issued another subpoena to the White House for intelligence predictions on the eve of the Vietnam Tet offensive in 1968.

Last Friday the President chose to try standing on his presumed prerogatives to be sole judge of what is to be declassified. He sent an assistant attorney general to the committee to castigate them for overriding official protests and publishing parts of official intelligence evaluations on the eve of the 1973 Middle East war.

He must also have acquiesced in the extraordinary spectacle of Mr William Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, standing on the steps of its headquarters to hold his first news conference in history to add his voice to the complaints.

What ostensibly outraged the White House was the unilateral publication of four words which are said to have jeopardized national security policy. No official would say what they were, but of course they leaked. They were "and greater communications security", which, in context, were said to have "blown" the fact the Americans had penetrated Egyptian communications.

The reaction in Washington has been sceptical; however.



Señor Argentino Luder, the new interim President of Argentina, stands next to Señora Isabel Perón after she had temporarily transferred her powers.

Argentina's President hands over

Buenos Aires, Sept 14.—President Isabel Perón of Argentina has temporarily relinquished her powers with a pledge to make a return to office as soon as her health permits.

She burst into tears when she handed over to the constitutional successor, Señor Italo Argentino Luder, at a brief ceremony in Government House last night; but she said: "This is nothing more than a temporary farewell so that I can rest."

Officially, she relinquished the presidency to recover from nervous exhaustion brought on by the strains of months of economic and political crisis and unremitting guerrilla violence.

"I will be back with renewed strength and a few extra kilos", she said, in reference to a severe loss of weight which began to show after she became President in July, 1974. However, her statements did not dampen speculation that she may choose not to resume her powers.

President Perón's 14 months in power have left Argentina a nearly bankrupt and disheartened nation. Her rule has been characterized by unprecedented political violence.

Señor Angel Robledo, the Foreign Minister who first announced that the President was stepping down, yesterday suggested that she might resign during her holiday. Señor Argentino Luder, a lawyer, was placed in line for the presidency recently when he was elected speaker of the Senate. He is Argentina's fifth president since the Peronists returned to power in May, 1973.

His assumption of the presidency coincided with indications that the armed forces might be preparing an all-out campaign to crush left-wing guerrilla forces in the country. The Army has killed 10 guerrillas in the northern province of Tucuman in the past four days, and on Friday troops were used to attack a guerrilla stronghold

Nationalists of Tim ready to attend talk

Dili, Sept 14.—The leader of the leftist nationalist movement that claims to control East Timor said yesterday that he hoped talks on the colony's future with the Portuguese would begin next Saturday.

Mr Francisco Xavier do Amaral, the president of the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (Fretelin), also gave journalists an account of how leaders of his movement took to the hills minutes before a rival independence group staged a coup on August 11.

On the talks, he said these were due to open on Saturday in Baucau, Portuguese Timor's second city.

He did not know whether leaders of the Timorese Democratic Union (UDT), which staged the August coup, or the pro-Indonesian Apodeti group also wished to talk to the representatives of the Portuguese Government.

Mr Amaral claimed that all the UDT leaders were in Indonesia, Australia or in jail in East Timor and that Apodeti had no representatives left among the people of the colony.

Recalling the events that led to the outbreak of fighting in East Timor, Mr Amaral said Fretilin had warned the Portuguese administration some days beforehand of an impending UDT coup. Despite the warning, "until the last hour Governor Lemos Pires took no action."

"In the early morning of August 11", he said, "Dili and the whole of East Timor was shaken by the criminal and undemocratic attempt of the Timorese Democratic Union to seize power. . . . At 23.45 hours on August 10, exactly 15 minutes before the UDT coup, Fretilin leaders took to the hills.

"Meanwhile, many people, Fretilin followers, had already been massacred. . . . Women and children as well as students were killed. Villages were burnt.

"On August 15, the Central Committee of Fretilin, realizing that there was no peaceful solu-

tion, decided to call resistance through national territory."

Mr Amaral said F visited Australia, Ne and South-East Asia particularly Indonesi fact finding mission island. "It must be that Fretilin has de trol of the whole of tory and welcome observers to visit Ea

But he gave a wa the only way to re and stability in the ar neighbouring coun guarantee the righ people of East Timo towards independenc attempts to suffocat of the Timorese peop thousands of lives long-term instability area", he stated.

Meanwhile, Mr Lobato, Fretilin's mi mander, announced t 20 Indonesian Troop filtrated into East have been surrounde lin forces. The trap were "heavily ar claimed, and displace which he said had behind by other who had escaped.

Other sources in t movement said, how there was a possibili surrounded men, dressed and armed esians, could in fact b who had been tr equipped by Indone

Canberra: Mr Kenn Australian MP, said believed Indonesian were infiltrating E He told reporters h they were disguised bers of Apodeti, a ouring integratio Indonesia.

Atambua (Indonesia Mr James Oliveira, administrator of Ocus a Portuguese enclav north coast of Indone has said he no lon nizes the authority Lemos Pires, the G East Timor.

Arab states blamed for revolt

From Edward Stairs
Addis Ababa, Sept 14

Ethiopia's leader made it clear yesterday that Eritrea would remain an integral part of Ethiopia. Brigadier-General Teferi Bante, chairman of the provisional military Government, was speaking at a parade in Addis Ababa marking the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie a year ago.

He dismissed the Eritrean Liberation Front, although not by name, as the tool of "certain well-known sources" whose interests were inimical to those of the Ethiopian people as a whole and who might also have specific designs in Eritrea.

What those sources were he did not elaborate, evidently in deference to the Arab ambassadors present at the ceremony. In a broadcast message to the nation earlier however, General Teferi condemned "some bandits in the Eritrea administrative region who are intoxicated with Arab petro-dollars". He added: "Eritrea will not be sold to some Arab countries."

Certainly the Ethiopians are not alone in believing that the Arabs wish to control both sides of the Red Sea, and Ethiopia's overtures to Kenya, Sudan and Somalia to form a confederation, repeated at the weekend, are an attempt to dispose of claims to Ethiopian territory amicably.

The Government admits heavy losses in life and destruction of property in Eritrea whose people, it says, have been invited to join a new Ethiopia and are enjoying a lion's share of educational and health development.

Many foreign observers in Addis Ababa are convinced the Eritrean Liberation Front would collapse without the aid of Arab states. Eritrea had always formed part of Ethiopia, General Teferi declared in his speech at the parade. Even the name Eritrea had been coined by the Italians who had occupied the region.

There was stringent security at the Revolution Day parade. Hundred of troops took up their posts as Army helicopters chattered overhead. The crowd of some 100,000 people was relaxed, almost impassive, only coming to life when floats manned by members of the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions appeared in the procession.

There were loud cheers when placards appeared demanding that restrictions on trade unions should be lifted. The more communist inclined the banners and chanted slogans became, the more vociferous was the cheering and clapping and stamping of feet. Portraits of Karl Marx and Che Guevara were greeted with great excitement.

In his speech General Teferi had said the aim was to establish a system of government in which the people would have a direct say. What system has not yet been made clear.

One banner at the parade, "popular government is not elections, it is people's inspiration", was greeted with prolonged hand clapping. Another, "Let us attack anti-Ethiopian socialism on all fronts", had both diplomats and Government ministers puzzled.

One statement by General Teferi was that the Government realized it must decentralize its powers and establish administrative and political institutions at regional and local levels. This could be seen as a move towards trying to meet the aspirations of Eritreans, farmers and urban workers alike.

Freed dissident told to leave Moscow

Moscow, Sept 14.—Mr Andrei Amalrik, a leading Soviet dissident who was detained by police last night, was released today and told he had three days to leave Moscow.

The 37-year-old author has been living in and around Moscow since his release from exile in the Soviet Far East, after serving a sentence on charges of spreading anti-Soviet slander.

When his exile ended in May he was told he would not be allowed to live in Moscow, where he and his wife, an artist, have a one-room apartment. But he said he had nowhere else to go.

Mr Amalrik's book *Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?* was translated widely in the West.

Bulldozed art show briefly commemorated

Moscow, Sept 14.—Dozens of Soviet plainclothes police, foreign correspondents, a handful of diplomats and just three artists gathered on a strip of wasteland in suburban Moscow today to mark the first anniversary of an open-air show bulldozed last year.

Unofficial artists from Moscow, who at last September's show provided most of the non-orthodox paintings displayed, stayed away. Only one painter, Vadim Filimonov from Leningrad, showed any works—two small canvases he held up for less than two minutes.

Two other artists from Leningrad earlier said they intended to come but were today reported in effect to be under house arrest by security men posted outside their flats.

Papua prepares for independen

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Sept 14

Papua New Guinea still has a unique appeal as the last of the romantic jungle countries, where there still are suggestions of cannibalism.

It is the place where several hundred different tribes wage ceaseless wars on each other from their mountain strongholds; it is the tropical paradise with rivers and 15,000ft high mountains; the land of coconuts and copra and "cargo cult" superstitions; the country with still unexplored regions.

Nevertheless, after a couple of fairly troubled years of self government, Papua New Guinea will on Tuesday finally cut the last ties with Australia and proclaim its independence.

In his last days of taking orders from Australia, Mr Michael Somare, the Prime Minister designate, has been quietly celebrating the success of his efforts at holding the country together for the most part anyway, by playing regular games of golf.

With Independence Day scheduled for Tuesday, Mr Somare has been slipping away more and more frequently to the Waigani golf links near the Government offices in Port Moresby.

At midnight tomorrw Mr Somare will be listening to the broadcasts of tapes he has made in Motu, the main language, in Pidgin, the main New Guinean language, and English. The village boy from eastern Sepik, the one time parcel wrapper in a Government office, a former radio announcer and now his country's first Western style politician will announce Papua New Guinea's independence.

One minute after the broadcast mortars on Burns Peak, Port Moresby's mountain, will fire fireworks into the tropical sky. It will be the first fireworks show in the town's history.

Flags and banners are already appearing in the streets of Port Moresby and the festive air is becoming overwhelming for a strange, patchy town overlooking the sea, with a population of only 10,000. Last week, the *Post Courier*, Papua New Guinea's newspaper, sold all the 36,000 copies of a souvenir issue in a few hours.

The Prince of Wales, Mr Whitlam, Australia's Prime Minister and Sir John Kerr, the Australian Go eral, will attend rations. Recently M had quite a quarre Somare and refus crease Australian gr territory, an incid has slightly cooled New Guinean relatio

The recent decisi leaders of the islan gainville to go it somewhat dampen t ties.

If the island's unil laration of indepen ceeds, Papua New G fant economy could threatened because ville's copper is t single source of inco country. So far no recognized the new s Republic of North so it is difficult to effects of the attemp away.

Another potential p that rain-makers t the country, and p in Bougainville, ha threatening to bring pour on Independe Nor so many years New Guinean elde have taken such t riously, but Papua Ne has come a long way.

Seven killed in raid on Pakistan train

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, Sept 14

Seven people, including four men of a government escort force, were killed last week during a raid on a passenger train and goods train in Baluchistan, it was announced today.

The raid was believed to have been made by "miscreants", the name given to rebels who adopted guerrilla tactics in Baluchistan about two and a half years ago.

They boarded the train early on Friday and opened fire on railwaymen and Sibi Scouts who were providing an armed guard.

Four Scouts and three railwaymen were killed and nine passengers were wounded. No casualties among the raiders were reported. The incident was the worst for several months.

Britain prepared to take Chilean political detainees

By Our Diplomatic Staff

If President Pinochet of Chile stands by his offer to release between 100 and 200 political prisoners, they will be able to apply for entry to Britain, the Foreign Office indicated in a statement at the weekend.

About 2,000 Chilean refugees had been granted permission to enter Britain during the last two years and 1,100 had arrived so far, the statement said.

According to a Reuter report from Santiago, President Pinochet accused countries who complained about the number of political detainees in Chile of not being prepared to accept them as refugees.

"It would be more logical to say first that they were ready to receive people and then ask why they have not been set free", he said. Of Britain he said: "This country is not ready to receive them. If it opens its doors, I am ready to send 100 to 200 detainees."

No official version of this offer has been given, but the Foreign Office pointed out that it was still open to anyone who had been in detention in Chile to come to Britain. "It remains the hope of her Majesty's Government that the Chilean Government will release all its political prisoners unconditionally", its statement said.

The British Government's only stipulation is that each person must apply for entry because Britain does not accept deportees as a group, and that each must be acceptable.

Santiago, Sept 14.—The Chilean Government yesterday announced the release of nine leftist leaders imprisoned under martial law since the military coup d'etat two years ago.

Hope that Kenya case girls may be allowed to fly home

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Sept 14

The two London schoolgirls convicted of currency offences in a juvenile court in Nairobi on Friday spent the weekend in the women's prison at Langata on the outskirts of Nairobi. They will reappear in court tomorrow when Mr F. Abdulla, the magistrate, is to sentence them.

Teresa Ann Laws, aged 14, pleaded guilty to conspiring to smuggle foreign currency worth more than £120,000 out of Kenya, and Lynn Francis, aged 16, pleaded guilty to conspiring to export 320 Kenya shillings (about £21).

Both pleaded guilty to making false statements to customs officers at Nairobi airport on June 29, as they were about to board an aircraft for London after a holiday, paid for by Mr And Mrs M. M. Patel, whom they had met in London.

Mr Patel offered last week to return to Kenya to face charges, provided the girls were freed and provided other conditions were met. This was rejected by the Kenya authorities.

The mothers of the two girls flew to Nairobi at the weekend to see their daughters in the prison, where they were wearing prison uniform and receiving the normal prison diet, which includes bread and water for breakfast and maize porridge and vegetables for lunch.

There are hopes that they will be freed and allowed to return to Britain tomorrow. The prosecuting counsel, Mr Sharad Rao, asked the magistrate not to impose a custodial sentence, and suggested that the best thing would be to let them return to Britain and resume their education. Both had been used as pawns in a smuggling racket whose instigators were not before the court, he said.

Mr M. M. Patel telephoned the girls' lawyer on Friday from Geneva. His wife runs a grocery store at Woolwich where Teresa worked on a part-time basis before Mr Patel offered her a free holiday

48 drowned as bus plung into water

San José, Costa R 14.—At least 48 pers killed yesterday whe plunged off a highway in tidewater near th port city of Puntarens said.

The victims—15 chi men and 22 women—when the bus landed down in the water. Th began searching fo bodies after receiving that the bus carried 7 It was taking workers t renas.

The driver told th he lost control when o front tyres burst. Polic fied him as the driver that crashed in Hond years ago, killing 3 Ricans, most of them and their mothers trav an art exposition.

He was quoted as tel police the bus was ove He pushed out the win rescue some of the pe said.

The accident was bel be the worst transport in the country's history

UN moves over Thailand refugees

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Sept 14

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, left Bangkok today after a week's visit, during which he held discussions with the Thai Government about the fate of 53,000 refugees from Indo-China who fled to Thailand after the communist victories four months ago.

He will spend a week in Vientiane having talks with Pathet Lao leaders about the voluntary repatriation of some 40,000 Meos who have crossed into Thailand, as well as the resettlement of 30,000 displaced persons in the Plain of Jars.

Prince Sadruddin's final stop on this present tour will be Hanoi, where he will discuss the return of as many as four million people in South Vietnam to their villages in the countryside. The High Commission is hoping to open an office in Saigon and is trying to raise a further $20m (about £9m) for resettlement to supplement the $27m already spent on emergency relief.

Prince Sadruddin admitted that he could see no possibility of the 40,000 tribal refugees being resettled in Thailand. He said: "Everybody wants them to return home. But it must be voluntary.

"It would be very counter-productive to force them; they would simply come back to Thailand and cause friction and unrest. The right conditions must therefore be created in Laos to encourage their return."

One possibility is a tripartite commission in which Thailand, Laos and United Nations representatives would supervise the return of the Meo to their homes. The Prince will take this up with the Pather Lao, but he concedes that he is not over-optimistic and that any permanent solution will take time, patience and good will.

The 1,500 refugees from Vietnam are better off than the Meo and present a less acute problem, although sponsoring countries have become increasingly reluctant to take any more of them. The 13,000 Khmer refugees are in a more difficult situation, as the High Commission has had no contact with Khymer Rouge leaders since the end of the war, although this may change now that Prince Norodom Sihanouk is back in Phnom Penh.

Like the Meo, more and more Khymers apparently are crossing the border every day, aggravating already bad conditions.

The High Commission has launched an appeal for $12.4m for refugee relief in Thailand, of which between $3m and $4m already has been pledged in cash and kind. The sum of $500,000 was committed to the Thai Government as the executive agency on August 3, and disbursement of the rest—according to the Prince a further $1m is available immediately—is conditional on an account of how the $500,000 has been spent

According to United Nations sources, only $100,000 has so far been used, a tardiness which has angered the missionary and voluntary relief agencies which, for the past four months, have taken most of the burden of feeding, clothing and looking after the refugees. Allegations of misappropriation of funds have been made, as well as of bribes of up to $1,000 for permission to leave the camps.

Conditions in the 19 camps in 13 border provinces vary a great deal, depending on their accessibility and the attitude of the local officials who run them. The worst is probably Meo camp of 8,000 in the north, where 20 people are reported to be dying every day

One camp which remains shrouded in mystery is at Nam Pong air base, where the Meo leader, General Vang Pao had landed in May after his flight from Laos, which started the exodus. The camp contains 14,000 of the general's followers and is under strict military control.

Although allegations of Central Intelligence Agency involvement have been denied, it is reported that the agency offered the Government $8m specifically for resettling the Meo. This was refused for fear of creating a political scandal. The United States Government is expected, however, to provide the bulk of the $12.4m requested by the High Commission for Thailand.

Announcement to all Businessmen with an interest in Trade with China

The Times is publishing a Special Report on the People's Republic of China in its issue of September 30, 1975.

The Times is the most widely read English newspaper in China today. Last year's successful Report on Trading with China was read in the main Buying Centres of the People's Republic. This year distribution will again include circulation amongst the Chinese Buying Corporations, and exhibitors and visitors to the Canton Fair which opens on October 15th.

For further details contact:
Alan Gray, The Times,
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THE TIMES

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Times Profile

The World's Press/Part I

Ten years ago 'The Times' published a series of articles on the world's great newspapers. Now our correspondents discuss the evolution of these newspapers in the light of economic and political developments

e Washington Post

r weeks ago *The Washington Post* big story on its front page: The al prosecutors were closing in on Governor of Maryland. They had ained his bank records, those of friends and those of his son, and lear implication of the story was the Governor would soon go the of his predecessor, Mr Spiro w.

s was strong stuff, and provoked g reaction from the governor and friends. It also provoked a strong ng article in *The Washington Post*, ancing the story with the vigour righteousness which Nixon supers used to attack the *Post* in the days of Watergate.

is is an example and a consequence e bizarre way in which American papers are edited. Mr Philip n, who edits the leader page, goes ay, and Mr Ben Bradlee, who edits ews pages, goes his. The publisher n *The Times* would once have d the chief proprietor), Mrs erine Graham, presides more or contentedly over this system of ive tension or institutionalized s.

r chief reason for satisfaction is the paper is far better than it was ears ago, when her husband was isher. Mr Bradlee became editor 968 and immediately adopted the *policy which has ever made* a r or an editor great: he hired the people available, and he hired young.

e real dividends started to appear 972. Woodward and Bernstein did do Watergate on their own (and book gives as much credit where due as can be expected). There a host of able reporters to ferret the details of the multiple scandals. e *Post* led the pack, and although role of the press can easily be gerated, it remains difficult to see the matter could have been lved so quickly and thoroughly out it. The *Post* was then a power the land. By the summer of 1973, America believed the *Post's* stories er than Mr Nixon's denials, and the t proved them right to do so.

rhaps the disagreements between t and back of the paper are a part the post-Watergate let-down. The r was certainly very dull for this after Mr Nixon resigned and at turn of the year, when the *Post* badly scooped by Mr Seymour sh of *The New York Times* on the story, the *Post* was more than a e catty and announced that the y had all been got up in the press. *The New York Times* is still ahead the *Post* on that story, but is being en a good run for its money. The st's strength is individual brilliance. e *New York Times's* (Hersh aside) its massive competence.

The *Post* is much less pompous than rival, is a crusading and investigat- newspaper—and remains a power the land. Mr Bradlee's dividends are lding up.

Patrick Brogan

RLINGSKE TIDENDE

ENSKA DAGBLADET

ingske Tidende of Copenhagen and *ska Dagbladet* of Stockholm are so alike that the only basic difce is linguistic. Both are old and y respected publications, retaining nservative flavour in socialist lands. small circulations belie their true ence: decision-makers in the Norapitals and abroad consider these papers vital.

th lose large sums of money and propped up either by government dies or by indirect contributions the business community. The rs are pro-American, pro-EEC and mently anti-socialist.

rlingske Tidende, founded in 1748, a circulation of about 170,000, *Svenska Dagbladet*, established 1884, hovers around 160,000. rially, they reflect and support rvative Party views, but in recent have opened up features pages he occasional socialist or even unist commentator.

e two papers maintain a far-flung gn correspondent network, reflect- *e fact that* Denmark and Sweden mall trading nations whose sur- depends upon detailed and tive knowledge of the outside . These reports are supplemented *The New York Times* News Ser- the London *Times* news service vire reports.

e foreign and cultural pages have ved a certain renown for *ngske Tidende* and *Svenska adet*. Domestic reportage is n, according to many informed n commentators. *Berlingske de*, it is stated, sometimes tends gard facts as impediments to a news story, while both news- s, because of the Scandinavian system, too frequently libel duals and organizations.

nska Dagbladet has had an uphill gle in neutral and socialist en, where the Social Democratic has held power for 44 years. tly it has reacted to declining ation by slowly moving from a rvative image once considered so unced that a number of readers afraid to open the newspaper in and Tubes.

A Special Correspondent

e New York Times

lew York Times is a paper which itself very seriously; but then a right to. Seven days a week it ces wider coverage of both ican and foreign news than any American paper—and more than papers anywhere. Its best reports ery *good indeed, and it is* in al both accurate and comprehen-

s not a national paper, however, e way that most London papers are. Like all American papers it is firmly rooted in its home base, New York, and this means that purely New York news will often get as much prominence as major international events—and far more than news from, say, Chicago or Los Angeles. *The New York Times* is first and foremost a paper for New Yorkers.

In it, they can read in detail about the doings of the federal government in Washington. But they can also read chatty pieces about the problems of living in New York, the latest decisions by the board of education, and the gory details of the latest mugging in Central Park. With all its advertising, the paper will have about 70 or 80 pages on an average weekday—the massive Sunday edition is another story—and it is a mine of information.

The paper's prestige, however, rests on its coverage of international and national political events. This is partly the result of thoroughness on a big event, *The New York Times* coverage may run to several pages, complete with all the main texts. But it is also the result of having probing reporters at home and abroad, and of a more *active policy in recent years of digging* out the news.

The New York Times was the first paper to start publishing the Pentagon Papers on American involvement in Vietnam in 1971, and it was a *New York Times* report last December that led to the setting up of the Rockefeller Commission on the Central Intelligence Agency. Admittedly the paper was left badly behind by the *Washington Post* over Watergate, but this has only *spurred it on to greater efforts of* "investigative reporting".

It combines this with an editorial policy which has become more liberal over the years. *The New York Times* has backed the Democratic candidate in the last four elections—President Kennedy, President Johnson, Senator Humphrey and Senator McGovern. Its hallmark today is a basically moral approach to issues, which rises to a high pitch of indignation on occasion —over Watergate, for example.

It is not, unfortunately, an attractively produced paper. Some of the writing in its long columns of type can be stodgy, and its headlines are less than riveting. At *The New York Times* accuracy and comprehensiveness have always come before readability. But information is there, for the reader who will take the time to get at it, and it is there in impressive quantities.

Peter Strafford

Neue Zürcher Zeitung

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* pursues its steady course, seemingly unperturbed —or largely so—by the economic vicissitudes afflicting so many daily newspapers. It did find it necessary last year, though, to change from two editions to one—there used to be three.

A foreign coverage generally acknowledged to be as good as that of any newspaper in Europe today has the particular quality of events seen through neutral Swiss eyes with a measure of healthy scepticism as appropriate.

*The NZZ is sometimes called a cor*respondents' newspaper because of the scope of its foreign coverage from some 30 staff correspondents, plus a judicious selection from agencies of what is significant to the above-mentioned eyes.

Its editorial views are stated with unabashed forthrightness, the point sometimes being underlined in an accompanying or subsequent article. During the Helsinki summit, for example, it published an article, illustrated by two photos—of which in general it makes no great use—describing, in considerable detail, the deadly contrivances installed by the East Germans along their western frontier to deter freedom of travel by their nationals.

The NZZ is, of course, highly specialized in the economic and commercial fields, to the extent that what *it says one day about a country's prospects may be reflected the next in* a shift in the parity of its currency in the Zurich foreign exchange market.

It moves, mostly, with a certain deliberation; even some of its most fervent admirers say it is often behind other newspapers—but, they add, the fruits of its reflection more than compensate for the delay.

In domestic coverage, the *NZZ's* Liberal Democrat Party (Freisinnig demokratische Partei) sympathies are *more apparent than in other sections* of the paper. There is a tradition of recruiting staff whose families have Liberal associations.

It is not in general given to flamboyance when it comes to washing the dirty linen of Swiss finance in public—there is even the occasional critic inclined to describe its reporting of departures from financial propriety in Switzerland as reluctant.

But they, like all other regular readers, would not care to *be without* it. The circulation, now about 100,000, rises by some 2,000 a year.

Alan McGregor

The Globe and Mail

The Globe and Mail, Toronto, is the closest thing Canada has to a national newspaper. Thanks to jets, it is obtainable on news stands across this vast country on the day of publication.

This can be said of no other Canadian newspaper. It makes *The Globe* quite likely the best known daily in the country, and it may also be the most highly respected. Its editorials and news stories are widely quoted in other newspapers. It is also probably the Canadian newspaper best known abroad.

Front-page stories developed by *The Globe* are frequently picked up by the Canadian Press, a national newsgathering agency, and distributed to other Canadian newspapers, with credit given to *The Globe*.

Thus *The Globe*, a morning paper, can set the tone of newspaper play over *a wide region*—sometimes across the country—for an entire day.

Formerly a supporter of the Progressive Conservative Party, the newspaper during the past 20 years or so has asserted complete political independence. In the 1974 federal election it supported the Conservatives while in the campaign two years before that it endorsed the Liberals.

In social and economic affairs, it still leans *towards* Conservative bias. Its editorials, hard hitting and pungent, are sometimes imbued with a self-righteous, omniscient flavour that public figures find objectionable.

"*The Globe and Mail* is independent politically but by no means neutral", the paper told a special Senate committee on the mass media a few years ago. "Its independence of any political party or faction gives its editors freedom to criticize or support parties or *policies as they see fit.*"

Ten years ago the newspaper, a descendant of one founded in 1844 by Scots-born George Brown, an architect of Canadian confederation, was merged with F. P. Publications. The tie-up with F.P., a nine-member Canadian newspaper chain, was designed to give it greater financial stability.

Like some prestige papers elsewhere, *The Globe* has not been impressive in terms of circulation in recent years. Its circulation is about 254,000-285,000 if its highly successful *Report on Business* is taken into account. The *Report on Business* is included in the regular edition but also exists as a separate entity. Six years ago, the newspaper's circulation was 270,000 and the separate circulation of the business report 18,000.

Since then a vigorous new morning tabloid, *The Sun* (with strong resemblances to the London *Sun*) has been launched to compete with *The Globe*, especially among the Toronto subway crowds. *The Sun's* weekday circulation has climbed to 115,000, that of its Sunday edition to 161,000. *The Globe*, like most Canadian newspapers has no Sunday edition.

John Best

Figaro

The *Figaro* is "in crisis", M Jean d'Ormesson, the Paris daily's editor, wrote recently in a leading article, revealing publicly something of the drama which is being played out in the press of the French capital. By contrast, the provincial dailies, though they have continued to decline in number over the past decade, have better withstood the competition from television and now muster two thirds of France's daily readership.

The acquisition this summer of *Figaro* by M Robert Hersant, from his solid base as proprietor of a chain of provincial dailies and specialized magazines, is a clear sign of the times.

The crisis is *many-sided and by no* means unique to *Figaro*. M d'Ormesson, after first thinking of resignation, has now decided to stay on to help fight. Besides falling readership, there is widespread overstaffing coupled with the monopoly of the Paris printers' union and, above all, large investment needed to put through modernization of the aging presses.

This M Hersant, who received an amnesty after the war for offences under Vichy, can provide. But *Figaro's* soul searching has been compounded by the doubts of a third of the journalists who publicly opposed the sale of a majority in the share capital to the new owner, fearing a threat to the independence of editorial policies, obtained after much effort in 1971.

Although the Elysée has taken a quiet interest on the sidelines, the Hersant purchase follows the Government's *underlying determination not to* interfere with modernization based on free market forces.

This explains how the mass circulation *Parisien Libéré*, owned by M Emilien Amaury, has been allowed to go through a painful surgical operation in an attempt to survive, defying all the unions and making life even more difficult for the other newspaper proprietors.

France Soir, the other mass daily hit by television and owned by the Hachette group, is also fighting back with a new team. But here, in contrast to M Amaury's rumbustrious methods, the French journalists' unions, whose growing concern is extending editorial influence, have marked up a significant, quiet victory.

Copying the set-up at *Le Monde* (the only Paris daily with modern presses and making money) is the French journalists' ultimate goal, for as *M Pierre Viansson-Ponté, one of its* chief writers, has publicly argued, if President Giscard d'Estaing's France is edging towards democratic reform of industry, why should not the newspaper be accorded a unique status in company law?

France, however, still boasts farsighted proprietors whose initiative serves society: M Philippe Tesson, who launched a highly successful daily for the medical profession a few years back, *now lets this help a lively little* daily, *Quotidien de Paris*, and M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the publisher of *L'Express*, is courageous enough to have decided to bring out a new daily this autumn.

Richard Wigg

דאר

Most of Israel's Hebrew newspapers are organs of political, trade union or religious organizations. Of the three *which are not dependent on financial* subsidies, two generally reflect the right-wing views of their editors. The exception is *Haaretz* (*The Land*), which has jealously guarded its political independence and owes its dominant position to the high quality of its commentaries and reportage.

Founded in 1919 to cater for the growing Hebrew-speaking population concentrated in the new town of Tel Aviv, its early years were marked by struggles with competitors and against economic difficulties. But its prosperity was assured by the mid-thirties, when refugees from Nazism swelled the Jewish population of Palestine and the newspaper was bought by a wealthy businessman, Mr Zalman Schocken, who initially regarded publishing as a sideline.

His son Gershom became editor-in-chief in 1939 and *has kept firm control* over *Haaretz* for 36 years, while giving free rein to a talented and varied host of staff writers and contributors. The newspaper has aimed at Israel's intellectual rather than political establishment. This has allowed it, while remaining faithful to Zionist fundamentals, to espouse unpopular causes and throw its weight against personalities who were almost demi-gods to most of the people.

Having supported Mr Moshe Dayan for years after he and his Rafi faction split from the Labour Party, *Haaretz* severely criticized him two years ago for his electioneering extravagances in urging accelerated Jewish settlement and land purchase in the occupied West Bank—a campaign which is believed to have influenced the timing of the Arab attack on Yom Kippur.

It frequently complains of the present Government's tendency to pander to *the demands of the militant religious* minority. Nor is *Haaretz* deterred by the more sinister measures of those who manipulate big business and the Tel Aviv underworld. Almost alone among Israel's newspapers it devotes much time and space to investigative reporting. A monumental series of articles played a notable part in the exposure of the recent financial frauds involving heads of corporations and banks in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. *Another investigation, made at physical* risk to the reporter concerned, revealed the alarming growth of organized crime which police had denied existed.

Although *Haaretz* is sometimes an embarrassment to the Government, its columns are eagerly sought as a channel. The Prime Minister gave to the political commentator Yoel Marcus last year his controversial interview in indirect quotes in which he set out his belief that Israel's policy must be to *survive through "seven lean years"*, by which time western nations would have regained independence from Arab oil pressures.

Other contributors include Israel's foremost military correspondent, Zeev Schiff, and Marri Golan, whose book on Dr Kissinger's abortive mission in March was banned by the censor. Mr Golan's fight against the decision was backed by the newspaper and he has been given permission to rewrite the book, omitting passages regarded as harmful to the nation's security—though whether censorship in this case has a political rather than security flavour has been hotly debated.

Haaretz also has one of the world's finest political cartoonists, Zeev, whose fame is limited by concentration on Israel politics and by Hebrew captions. The weekly edition is dominated by his full-page cartoon, usually a crowded masterpiece of caricature and draughtsmanship presenting an Israel view of the world's leaders.

Eric Marsden

LA STAMPA

Almost every leading Italian newspaper depends financially on the world of business and industry. There is no national press, and little sign of such a thing developing. Most Florentines read a different newspaper from most Romans, just as most Milanese read a different newspaper from most Neapolitans.

Practically everybody—it is no exaggeration—in Turin reads *La Stampa* which forms part of the industrial and financial empire of the Agnelli family. Unlike many other Italian newspapers, *La Stampa* has a good deal of clarity and consistency.

The ownership is straightforward and straightforwardly displayed. The newspaper has its own history and tradition: its ancestry goes back more than a century to the *Gazetta Piemontese* founded in 1867, and from the beginning its bid was for a wider appeal than its native Piedmontese base.

This broad outlook was provided by two remarkable editors, Luigi Roux and Alfredo Frassati. Both were active with seats in the Senate at the time when Italian unity was being created. They purchased the *Gazetta Piemontese* changing its name to *La Stampa*, and developed a tradition which was generally progressive, while establishing the position of their newspaper by full and clear presentation of cabled news.

Its present editor, Signor Arrigo Levi, had a brilliant career as a foreign correspondent and television commentator before taking over the editorial chair. Both he and his friend and predecessor, Signor Alberto Ronchey, have insisted on the need for a clear and non-rhetorical style. Rhetoric remains one of the blights of much of Italian journalism.

Editorial policy at *La Stampa* places much importance on the country's *social problems as well, naturally, as* concentrating in particular on Piedmontese affairs. But it is provincial in the best sense. There is plenty of suggestion that Piedmont's problems are relevant to the country as a whole, never that the country's problems are irrelevant to Piedmont.

La Stampa is one of the few Italian newspapers which can reasonably claim national standing. It has a large Rome office and some of the best political commentators in Italian journalism. Its political position is to the left of centre, lay and anti-communist. The fact that it is published and printed in the far north-west of the country is, in logistical terms, a notable obstacle to the expansion of its role as a national newspaper, because Italy is a long country with difficult terrain. It is partly overcoming this difficulty by facsimile printing in Rome—the first Italian newspaper to use the process—which means that the capital and the south can see a reasonably late edition with the other morning papers.

Peter Nichols

To be concluded next Monday.

In the profile of Dame Rebecca West, on September 1, the reference to G. F. Watts should have read: "A fascinating book by Wilfred Blunt on G. F. Watts, who painted Hope."

SPORT

Athletics

Season ends with spirited relay and a double British victory

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

Britain's men and women athletes clinched a double victory over Sweden at Meadowbank stadium, Edinburgh, yesterday with a spirited men's 4 x 400 metres relay in which Roger Jenkins held off Sweden's Sjoberg by 7/100ths of a second as she covered the anchor leg in 46.3 seconds. After two days of shivering for both visiting athletes and press—though the local enthusiasts, who numbered about 7,000 yesterday, looked reasonably cheerful in the bleak weather—it was a happy note on which to end a long and demanding season for the athletes of both countries.

It was less chilly yesterday than on Saturday and the flags were sometimes almost motionless compared with the previous day when gusts of almost eight miles an hour had blunted the speed of so many runners. In the end a fixture, which had not been regarded with much enthusiasm by some athletes, justified itself if only because it gave the Edinburgh public an important occasion to enjoy.

It took Alan Pascoe just over 14 seconds to win the high hurdles and complete what, he said afterwards, had been his greatest season. That may seem extraordinary considering that in 1974 he won both the Commonwealth and the European 400 metres hurdles titles. But Pascoe explained: "This season meant even more because I took on the world's best and beat them and that was the right preparation for next year's Olympics".

Yesterday Pascoe came to the high hurdles without having had any training for at least two weeks and having flown up from London that morning. But he looked cool —almost too cool after having had to borrow an extra track suit for his warm up—while first *Olsson, of Sweden, and then* Britain's Alan Cronin had false starts. When the field were finally away, Pascoe was into his full effort by the fourth hurdle, head twisting briefly to one side as he drove over the barrier, and was never seriously challenged.

This victory was Pascoe's 13th race this season. That total embraces eight 400 metres hurdles, three at 110 metres, one over the low 200 metres hurdles and a single flat 400 metres. He won seven of his 400 metres hurdles runs—losing narrowly to John Akii-Bua, of Uganda, when injured, at Gateshead—but also defeated Akii-Bua and the Americans Jim Bolding and Ralph Mann. As remarkable was the fact that Pascoe survived the handicap of a tendon injury which troubles him still but with which he has more or less learned to live.

Tony Simmons had reason to be pleased with his 5,000 metres victory though he left immediately to catch a train home. Smedley, of Britain, and Benquisson held the *lead* for most of the race but it was obvious that Simmons should go before the last lap to make the most of his strength. He decided to strike, moving from last to first, with just over 600 metres to go.

I timed the next 400 metres of Simmons in a remarkable 56.7sec. It was no wonder that by the time he had completed the final 600 metres in 96.2sec, his second string Smedley was out of contact though making sure of second place. I was delighted that Simmons, who had a disappointing middle patch this summer, should follow up his fast 10,000 metres on August 29 with such a satisfying tactical race.

While Sweden were winning the men's high jump, discus and pole vault (Bull, happily, is still considering competing next season), Peter Browne had a well judged win in the 800 metres. On paper he had something to fear in the presence of Ake Svensson, the Swedish record holder at 1min 45.9sec. But while Svensson led, Browne was always attentively at his shoulder. Coming off the last bend Browne drew level and then moved ahead as Svensson's head went back and his stride shortened.

Rosemary Wright followed her *800 metres win on Saturday with* first place yesterday in the 1500 metres and ran faster than ever before, but I was as impressed by the sprinting of Sonia Lannaman who has never justified her youthful promise. Mrs Wright has been in international athletics since 1966 but even that is not as long as Paul Nihill, aged 36, who won an invitation walk yesterday and now has decided, like the marathon runner Ron Hill, to try for *his fourth Olympics. Nihill was an* Olympic silver medal winner in 1964, though he would have preferred to have been a champion boxer.

Yesterday morning, in a British team's headquarters, competitors formed an international throwers' association to help specialists in shot, discus, javelin and hammer with group training and other Olympic preparation. The officers are Michael Winch (chairman), David Travis (treasurer), Paul Dickenson (secretary), Margaret Ritchie (minute secretary) and Geoffrey Capes, a sizable public relations officer. I believe this grouping together of needs is a sensible idea and could do much to raise standards in the throwing events.

Results at Meadowbank

Men

110 METRES HURDLES: 1, A. Pascoe (GB) 13.5; 2, A. Cronin (GB) 13.7; 3, K. Clesellius (Sweden) 13.9; 4, K. Olsson (Sweden) 14.8.

200 METRES: 1, D. Jenkins, 21.20; 2, T. Johansson (Sweden) 21.56; 3, M. Fredrikson (Sweden) 21.87; 4, T. Collins, 22.05.

800 METRES: 1, P. Browne, 1min 46.27; 2, A. Svenson (Sweden) 1.46.45; 3, E. Hariel, 1.46.51; 4, J. A. Nilsson (Sweden) 1.46.98.

5,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE: 1, D. Glans (Sweden) 8.51.2; 2, J. Hicourt, 8.56.2; 3, D. Coates, 8.56.8.

5,000 METRES: 1, A. Simmons, 13.50.2; 2, R. Smedley, 13.53.6; 3, R. Naide (Sweden) 13.55.4; 4, L. Rengtson (Sweden) 14.02.4.

10,000M WALK (Senior): 1, P. Nihill, 44.55.8M; 2, O. Hermansson (Sweden), 45.26.2; 3, D. Lorton, 45.26.6; 4, D. Bjerkgren (Sweden), disqualified.

10,000M WALK (Junior): 1, R. Simonsen (Sweden) 43.55.6; 2, I. Pettersen (Sweden), 45.35.2; 3, M. Dunnion, 46.0.0; 4, M. Angus, 46.16.6.

HIGH JUMP: 1, R. Almen (Sweden), 6ft 11½in; 2, M. Butterfield, 6ft 9in; 3, J. Nyman (Sweden), 6ft 8in; 4, R. Burgess, 6ft 8in.

POLE VAULT: 1, R. Thuorstensson (Sweden) 15ft 1in; 2, M. Bull and A. Williams, 15ft 1in; 4, K. Isaksson (Sweden), 14ft 5in.

DISCUS: 1, K. Akesson (Sweden), 197ft 5in; 2, W. Tancred, 191ft 11in; 3, M. Winch, 184ft 10in; 4, O. Loll (Sweden), 179ft.

HAMMER: 1, P. Dickenson, 222ft 11in; 2, C. Black, 223ft 9in; 3, S. Blom-

Saturday's winners:

MEN: 100 metres: 1, C. Garpenborn (Sweden) 10.5sec; 400 metres: B. Jenkins, 46.70; 800 metres hurdles: 1, R. Hartley, 51.04; 1,500 metres: 1, D. Moorcroft, 3min 54.98sec; 10,000 metres: 1, J. Brown, 28.54.40; Triple jump: 1, B. Nyberg (Sweden), 51ft 5½in; Long jump: 1, T. Jarlett (Sweden), 25ft 2½in; Shot: 1, G. Capes, 65ft 7½in; Javelin: 1, P. Spalding (Sweden), 274ft 7in; 4 x 100 metres relay: 1, Sweden, 40.66.

WOMEN: 200 metres: 1, S. Lannaman, 25.81sec; 400 metres hurdles: 1, J. Roscoe, 59.32; 800 metres: 1, R. Wright, 2min 8sec; 3,000 metres: 1, I. Knuisson (Sweden), 8.53 (UK all-comers record); Discus: 1, M. Ritchie, 170ft 5in; High jump: 1, R. Pew, 5ft 8½in; 4 x 400 metres relay: 1, GB, 3.38.58.

MATCH RESULT: GB 105 pts, Sweden 53 pts.

Women

100 METRES: 1, S. Lannaman (GB) 11.6sec; 2, W. Clarke (Sweden) 11.7; 3, L. Haglund (Sweden) 11.8; 4, A. Lindgren (Sweden) 11.9.

100 METRES HURDLES: 1, F. Suvanda (GB) 14.1sec; 2, Rooine, 14.01; 3, L. Lennander (Sweden) 14.11; 4, I. Johansson (Sweden) 14.14.

400 METRES: 1, S. Tidey, 53.4; 2, M. Kennedy, 53.64; 3, [illegible] Stenn (Sweden), 54.11; 4, L. Bonnbrandt (Sweden) 54.10.

1,500 METRES: 1, R. Wright, 4min 10.01sec; 2, E. Gustafsson (Sweden) 4.11.21; 3, P. Yule, 4.12.2; 4, [illegible] (Sweden) 4.13.1.

3,000 METRES WALK: 1, B. [illegible] (Sweden) 13.02 (new European record); 2, I. Olsson (Sweden) 13.20.6; 3, M. Jenkins, 13.43.0.

LONG JUMP: 1, M. Simmons, 20ft 7½in; 2, T. Puskin (Sweden), 19ft 11½in; 3, S. Loneden, 19ft 7in; 4, [illegible] (Sweden) 19ft 5in.

SHOT: 1, R. Bedford, 50ft 5in; 2, I. Wehmeyer (Sweden), 48ft 11½in; 3, J. Kerr, 47ft 11½in; 4, R. Peterson (Sweden) 47ft 10in.

JAVELIN: 1, Sangwan (India) 7[illegible]; 2, G. Anderson (Sweden) 6[illegible]; 3, S. Corbett, 1[illegible]; 4, [illegible] Wesiman (Sweden) 1[illegible].

4 x 100 METRES RELAY: 1, GB, 44.51; 2, Sweden, 47.58.

MATCH RESULT: GB 105 pts, Sweden 53 pts.

Rugby Union

England's future not yet brighter than the past

By Tom Cooban

Italy scored first and last against the England Under-23 rugby team at Gosforth on Saturday, but in between allowed their opponents to score two goals, two tries and three penalty goals (29 points), to which their total response was a try and three penalty goals (13). The result reflected their tenacity but flattered their ability.

The conditions were ideal for young England to show the game's top management, who were present in strength, that the future is brighter than the past. Alas, they did not entirely convince. They had some good players—who occasionally showed inspiration, but none gave promise of being the saviour of the senior side. Of course, the season has hardly yet begun.

The England scrummaging was *good, the lineout work less so,* and the back play patchy. The need for the future is to concentrate on speed and fitness rather than on the drills which tend to stifle initiative. After creating an opening, players should be able to pass the ball in the certain knowledge that others are at hand to take it. There was no certainty about this on Saturday.

In a hard working pack Field and Scott were a dominant pair, with Corin active in the loose. Lampkowski's strength, determination and, above all, his long and accurate pass, entitles him to further opportunities at scrum-half, and Preston, the athletic and elusive standoff half, also showed potential. Kent, at centre, was the more prominent of the three-quarters, which explains why Maisey, on the right wing, had fewer opportunities than Wood, who ran fast and hard on the left. At full-back Hare was mobile as ever, and determined always to attack. Though less effective than usual with his goal kicking he still got 13 points.

The Italians, rather heavier than their opponents, often seemed uncertain what the rules permitted, *but accepted without rancour deci*sions which to them perhaps seemed stringent. They tackled hard, and to the end showed good temper in adversity.

Caligiuri, the full-back, kicked long and found touch accurately, and Marchetto, on the wing, scored the best individual try by fending off tackles while hurtling for the corner. Ponzi, the stand-off half, effectively took all the penalty kicks and the pack *laboured as one.*

Wood, Field, Kent and Preston scored England's tries and Hare kicked three penalties and two conversions. In addition to Marchetto's try for the visitors, Ponzi landed three penalties.

ENGLAND UNDER-23: W. H. Hare (Nottingham); S. Maisey (Coventry), C. Kent (Rosslyn Park), T. Bryan (Oxford University), G. Wood (Harlequins), N. Preston (Nottingham), M. Lampkowski (Headingley), J. Doubleday (Newport), J. Raphael (Northampton), A. J. Cutler (Gosforth), R. Field (Wasps), J. Scott (Exeter), N. Rutter (Bristol), T. Cheeseman (Lanelli), R. Corin (St Ives).

ITALY: R. Caligiuri (Alpida, Rome); M. Marchetto (Treviso), P. Vezzani (Milano), M. Rossi (Rovigo), E. de Anna (Rovigo); F. Ponzi (Aquila), A. Zalecia (Aquila), A. Aristori (Brescia), P. Terrancin (Rovigo), A. Rona (Alpida), P. Camisciori (Aquila), A. Fedrigo (Brescia), F. Bertoli (Padova), L. Cossaro (Treviso), S. Bonetti (Brescia).

Referee: F. Parker (Stirling County).

Japanese giving away 40lb a man

Tokyo, Sept 14.—The Welsh Rugby Union team open their four-game tour of Japan tomorrow night against a combined XV from Waseda University and Kintetsu Railways at Tokyo's National Stadium. The Welsh side will play the Japan B team and then have two games against the Japanese National XV in Osaka and Tokyo before returning home.

The Japanese will be giving away an average of 40lb a man in the scrum. Even if the local players can hold their own for a time, the weight difference will have an exhausting effect.

The match tomorrow pits the Welsh side against the best players from two of Japan's top teams.

Waseda won the universities championship this year, and Kintetsu Railways are the national champions. Wales opened their Far East tour by trouncing Hongkong 57—3 before arriving in Japan last Thursday.—Reuter.

Surfeit benefits Moseley

By Gordon Allan

There was a game but no contest at the Reddings on Saturday. Moseley and Headingley are apostles of running rugby, but Moseley did 90 per cent of the *running (a conservative estimate)* and won by four goals, two penalty goals and three tries (42pts) to two penalty goals (6). In the first week of the season, therefore, Moseley scored 119 points in three matches.

Moseley got a surfeit of the ball. From set scrummage, lineout, ruck and maul—especially maul—it came back to them as regularly as though it were a piece of their *private property, stamped with* their name and striped red and black. Cox took all four heels against the head; Horton and Ayre did much as they pleased at the lineouts; and at the loose scrummages Headingley had a lesson in turning, smuggling and feeding dinned into them.

To present the fleet and clever Moseley backs with possession of that quality and quantity is to lead with the chin. Webster loved every *moment, except when the* whistle cut him short, Cooper looked like an England stand-off half (which was more than he did when he played for England), the centres and wings ran in and out and round about, and Doble managed everything except a dropped goal.

Headingley were willing but not sanguine, like men trying to bail out a sinking ship with teaspoons. Their forwards were slow compared with Moseley's, the first of their few three-quarter movements took half an hour to materialize, and their defence was unstable, to put it kindly, although Hunt made at least two tackles that prevented tries. We saw glints of class from Spencer, but little of another England centre, Maxwell, and Page kicked well from the same position as his brother, the Northampton and England scrum half.

King (2), Hill, Doble, Swain, Nutt and Thomas scored Moseley's tries. Doble kicked two penalties and four conversions. He also caught and tackled Page on the single occasion Headingley looked like scoring a try, and, though held by the arms, set up Thomas's try with a perfectly placed little diagonal kick. Page kicked Headingley's penalties. Headingley were a man short for the last 15 minutes when Stewart went off with double vision.

MOSELEY: S. Doble; R. Wain, M. Swain, A. Hill, A. Thomas; M. Cooper, J. Webster; B. Greaves, C. Cox, J. Hecht, N. Horton, B. Ayre, J. Beale, D. Nutt, S. King.

HEADINGLEY: C. Hunt; W. Hartley, J. Spencer, A. Maxwell, A. Staniland; G. Williams, A. Page; M. Wright, V. Oliver, B. Hanson, P. Caddick, M. Beaumont, T. Donovan, P. Nash, T. Stewart.

Referee: J. Jee (Leicestershire).

Why a sound win has no yardstick

By Peter Marson

While we have been dozing contentedly in this summer of summers, stirring only to ensure an even tan or to mark the batsman's progress towards another century, someone has made subtle and significant alterations to some of the most famous lines in the history of rugby union football. Officialdom, sponsors of that creeping sickness standardization, the destroyer of individuality and which would have neither tall nor short men but computerized, plastic, nodding metric gnomes rather than vandalism, has tiptoed into Twickenham rolled up the 25 yard lines and substituted new ones of 22 metres.

They have made off, too, with the 10 yard line and lain down another on the same spot and labelled it 10 metres. This was the starting picture, our well beloved 25s disfigured and torn down and replaced by all the twos, when Harlequins, opening a new season on Saturday, lost to Northampton by a try, a dropped goal, and three penalty goals (16 pts) to two penalty goals (6).

The headquarters of the game was dutifully setting an example, rugby union football having come under the metric hammer on September 1, a pill all of us will have to swallow. Twickenham was none the less as it has been in seasons past, spruce, immaculate, an inviting thick carpet of green, shining and sparkling like some huge emerald jewel. Saturday, September 13, proved not to be a happy day for Harlequins and all the luck that was going seemed to side with Northampton.

"For all the saints" might have been more appropriate than "eternal father strong to save" which had begun to fill the vast and empty stand when Captain Lillington blew his first blast. Before no side he had huffed and puffed at length for Harlequins had offended against the laws with great frequency. That let in Carter for some extended practice in gunnery. He was successful with three out of nine attempts at goal and Bushell landed two goals from three attempts for Harlequins, although the first of these had been optimistic from some, wait for it, eight metres inside his own half.

Harlequins moved well enough in the first 25 minutes to have scored a handful of points. The ball (happily, still the same shape) was passed smartly to the right and Lambert, Woodward, Tikosuva and Cooke all had their moments. But the ball did not bounce kindly for them and Northampton's defence was sturdy and sound.

Page and the young Hockley, standing a metre away from the set scrummages, played their parts well and here as at the lineout, where "a clear space of 500 millimetres must be left between the two lines of players", the contest was clearly even. In Northampton's second success (they had beaten Bristol in their first game) Lutter scored a try and Wright dropped a neat goal.

HARLEQUINS: K. M. Bushell; G. W. Lambert, D. A. Cooke, P. B. Tikosuva; R. Hammond; C. R. Woodward, J. M. Hockley; T. G. Claxton, P. M. Johnson, M. P. Claxton, K. D. Martin (capt.), G. R. Kelly, P. J. Grant, A. Alexander, J. R. Legg.

NORTHAMPTON: P. Carter; K. Parker, D. J. N. Clarke, I. G. Cubitt, R. J. V. Oldham; I. D. Wright (capt.), J. J. Page; D. L. Powell, G. M. Sexton, S. Watson, V. J. M. Cannon, I. A. Lutter, P. R. Sweet, P. A. Osborne, G. N. Phillips.

Referee: P. L. Lillington (London Society).

Arsenal's scheduled league match at Liverpool on September 23 has been postponed until October 14 because Arsenal will be playing their Football League Cup second-round replay with Everton on the earlier date.

SPORT

Tennis



Ann Jones : successful return to big tennis.

Match point for Britain in the Wightman Cup

Cleveland, Sept 14.—The British women's tennis team needs only one win over the United States today in the final matches of the 47th annual Wightman Cup competition to win the championship for the second consecutive year. Great Britain won both matches on Saturday and now have a commanding 3—1 lead.

Victory in one of the two singles and one doubles matches scheduled for today would give the Britons a winning margin. Virginia Wade, Britain's top player, meets Christine Evert, the top American player and the current United States open champion, in today's opening match.

"This match is so important to me", said the determined Miss Wade. She made the comment shortly after she and Ann Jones had given the British team a 3—1 lead with a comparatively easy 6—2, 6—3 doubles victory over Janet Newberry and Julie Anthony.

Miss Evert, who first gained international fame four years ago as a 16-year-old when she led the United States to a Wightman Cup victory in Cleveland in 1971, has defeated Miss Wade in three of their four meetings this year. Their confrontation will be followed by a singles match between Glynis Coles, aged 21, and Mona Schallau, who is 26.

The closing doubles match brings Miss Evert and Miss Schallau against Miss Coles and Susan Barker. Last year was the first time that these matches were played indoors in either country and the style is being continued in Cleveland. Victory today would be the first time Britain has won in consecutive years since 1925.

Miss Wade, the playing captain, and Mrs Jones, aged 36, proved too much for Miss Newberry and Miss Anthony. The match lasted a mere 52 minutes. Playing together for the first time in several years, the British pair broke Miss Anthony's service in the fourth and eighth games of the first set, which they won in 24 minutes.

In the second set, they again broke Miss Anthony's service, to love in the eighth game, to lead 5—3. Miss Wade then held service in the ninth game as Miss Newberry netted a return on the final point to take the set 6—3.

Earlier, Miss Barker beat Miss Newberry 6—4, 7—5 in 73 minutes to put Britain in a good position to retain the Cup they won last year in Wales. She broke Miss Newberry's service in the third and fifth games of the first set to win it in 29 minutes.

Miss Newberry, whose service was broken again in the third game of the second set, saved four match points in the 10th game of the second set before breaking service to level the score at 5—5. The diminutive Miss Barker then broke back in the eleventh game and used her steady forehand to win the set 7—5.

Britain, the defending champions for the first time in five years, had taken the first point of the competition when Miss Wade beat Miss Schallau 6—2 6—1. Miss Evert levelled the score for America by beating Miss Coles 6—4, 6—1.

SINGLES: Miss S. V. Wade (GB) beat Miss M. Schallau, 6—2, 6—1; Miss C. Evert beat Miss G. Coles (GB), 6—4, 6—1; Miss S. Barker (GB) beat Miss J. Newberry, 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES: Miss Wade and Mrs A. Jones (GB) beat Miss Newberry and Miss J. Anthony, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter.

Chile players will go to Sweden

Santiago, Sept 14.—Chile will go to Baastad to play their Davis Cup semi-final tie against Sweden this week, the Chilean Tennis Federation president, Hector Basagoitia, said here today. He added that Patricio Cornejo and Belus Prajoux had reversed an earlier decision not to play and would be with the team in Sweden.

But the Chilean No 1, Jaime Fillol, was sticking to his decision not to go because of a death threat against him, Mr Basagoitia said.—Reuter.

CHARLOTTE (N Carolina): Men's singles: Semi-final round: I. Nastase beat M. Cox, 6—2, 6—4; V. Amritraj beat B. Borg, 6—2, 6—2. Women's singles: Semi-final round: Mrs E. Cawley beat Miss F. Durr, 7—5, 7—5; Miss M. Navratilova beat Miss B. Stove, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

STUTTGART: Men's singles: Semi-final round: R. Crealy beat A. El Dawoudi, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; J. Fassbender beat H. Plotz, 6—3, 7—5, 6—0.

MEXICO CITY: Caribbean Cup: H. Hose beat P. Cornejo, 7—5, 6—4; R. Taylor beat E. Mandarino, 6—3, 6—2; M. Santana beat I. Molina, 3—6, 7—5, 8—6; T. Koch beat R. Ano.

WARSAW: Davis Cup: European zone: First round: Poland beat Norway, 3—0. Results: W. Fibak and T. Nowicki beat P. Hagen and E. Ulleberg, 6—0, 7—5, 6—0.

LONDON: Schools championships: Boy's singles: Semi-final round: J. Currie beat J. Biscomb, 7—5, 6—4; A. Chisholme beat P. Jones, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Final: Currie beat Chisholme, 6—1, 6—3. Girl's singles: Semi-final round: Miss E. Locke beat Miss E. Lightbody, 6—1, 6—4; Miss J. Erskine beat Miss J. Sheridan, 6—2, 6—1. Final: Miss Erskine beat Miss Locke, 6—4, 6—0.

Hockey

Do-it-yourself goals boost Bedfordshire Eagles

By Sydney Friskin

Bedfordshire Eagles 2 Southgate 0

After two strenuous working days in the playing fields of Aston University, near Birmingham, Bedfordshire Eagles became the first official champions of English league hockey yesterday. Their victory over Southgate in the final was founded on splendid teamwork, but the goals were the results of the do-it-yourself scheme.

An exciting final was brilliantly set in motion by a goal from Jackson within 8sec of the bully-off. It was only 2sec faster than the one which sparked off the Eagles's 6—0 victory over Norton on Saturday. The moment of truth had arrived for Southgate, who had struggled without Cotton and Corby on the first day. Corby's arrival yesterday morning helped to put them through to the final, but, hard as they tried, they soon realized that this was not their day.

Eagles's foundations for success were laid in midfield, where the stickwork and superb control of Brajinder Daved, a Kenya international, earned him the award for the best player in the tournament. At one stage in the second half he was like a magician pulling one trick after another out of a black bag. Apart from their early setback, Southgate's misfortunes began when Whitaker failed to convert a penalty stroke, a somewhat generous award for stick obstruction. But they had earlier survived a period of heavy pressure during which Eagles were deprived of a goal only by a fine save on the line by Ekins from a short corner well struck by Jackson.

After seven minutes of the second half Eagles went further ahead. A free hit in midfield was steered across the field by Ganesh, and Ashford, taking the ball on the run, had only the forsaken goalkeeper to overcome. The flames of interest were kindled anew in the last five minutes when Southgate came near to a score from a sequence of long and short corners. Ekins claimed that one of his shots had come through the side netting off the goalkeeper's pads, but his appeal was rejected by the umpire.

So Bedfordshire Eagles became worthy winners of this new event, sponsored by Courage and well organized by the Midlands. For the eight teams brought together for the two-day event this was a period of total commitment, each side endeavouring to establish supremacy. The result was a tantalizing scene of fluctuating fortunes, particularly on the first day, at the end of which the issue in both groups was wide open. The top scorer in the tournament was Ravinder Lali, who scored seven for Havant, who finished third overall.

BEDFORDSHIRE EAGLES: P. Ball; M. Blake, M. Hodge, M. Ganesh, B. Daved, P. Goodyear, P. Ellis, Benawra Singh, R. Jackson, M. Kavanagh (captain), J. Ashford.

SOUTHGATE: D. J. Owen; D. V. Collison, D. B. Whitaker, A. H. Ekins, R. J. Owen, M. W. Corby, A. McGinn (sub, I. S. McGinn), D. C. Aldridge, M. J. Crowe (captain), J. L. Neale (sub G. Pickard), J. Walker.

Umpires: R. Hill (Northern Counties) and I. Brown (Southern Counties).

RESULTS: Group A: Coventry and North Warwickshire 1, Ashford 0; Southgate 1, Doncaster 0; Coventry and North Warwickshire 1, Southgate 1; Ashford 1, Doncaster 2; Coventry and North Warwickshire 3, Doncaster 3; Ashford 0, Southgate 3. Group B: Norton 0, Bedfordshire Eagles 6; Havant 3, Liverpool Sefton 1; Norton 1, Havant 4; Bedfordshire Eagles 1, Liverpool Sefton 1; Bedfordshire Eagles 5, Havant 0; Norton 1, Liverpool Sefton 0.

FINAL PLACINGS: 1, Bedfordshire Eagles; 2, Southgate; 3, Havant; 4, Coventry and North Warwickshire; 5, Doncaster; 6, Norton; 7, Ashford; 8, Liverpool Sefton.

CLUB MATCHES: Old Tauntonians 2, Teddington 1; Poole 1, Pirelli 2. WOMEN'S MATCH: Redbridge 0, Braintree 0.

Billiards

Long broken by century breaks

Auckland, Sept 14.—Michael Ferreira, of India, scored two double centuries and five centuries for a 1,998-990 win over the Australian champion, Jim Long, in the world amateur billiards championship today.

Ferreira's victory, his second of the tournament, put him level with Norman Dagley and Bob Close, of England, and the Scottish champion, David Sneddon. All have two wins. Sneddon won by 227 points today against the New Zealand No 1, Herb Robinson.

Ferreira broke the 1,000 points barrier in the first two-hour session of his game, the first such achievement in the tournament. On his way to a half-time score of 1,161, he had breaks of 220, 182, 163, 164 and 130. Sneddon's breaks of 124, 81 and 85 looked pale in comparison.

Dagley and Close also scored well against the Indian No 2, Girish Parikh, and the New Zealander, Brian Bennett. Dagley put together four century breaks to beat Parikh, 1,405-944. Close beat Bennett, 1,273-756.—Reuter.

Racing

Owner may get his way with Bruni

By Michael Seely

A good horse is always the magnet that draws the crowds. It is the possibility of seeing an outstanding animal in action that keeps us going during the mediocre years. This winter we shall have a host of golden memories to cherish. Grundy, Bolkonski and Flirting Around are all horses that will bear the closest comparison with those of the champions over their respective distances in recent seasons.

Now we have Bruni, whose 10-length defeat of King Pellinore in the St Leger on Saturday was the most spectacular victory in the final classic since a mud-bespattered Provoke galloped triumphantly through a cloudburst on Town Moor 10 years ago. The sight of Bruni cantering nonchalantly over his opponents early in the straight gave me that spine-tingling thrill of excitement that is only ever evoked by the instant recognition of a new star in the firmament.

Seconds later, Lester Piggott on King Pellinore bowed gracefully to the inevitability of the moment. A glance over his left shoulder fully a furlong and a half from home acknowledged that further pursuit was hopeless, and that he only needed to keep the favourite going for a remote second place. Arguably, at least on a line through King Pellinore, Bruni's explosive surge for the finishing line on Saturday stamps him as a beter horse than Grundy. Although the comparison is invidious, as Grundy's string of successes over distances from eight to 12 furlongs mark him as an immeasurably better prospect for breeders, it needs making if only to underline the strength in depth of our three-year-old defences this season.

How fitting that Bruni should be trained by that flamboyant skilful and enthusiastic horsemaster, Ryan Price. At last the wizard of Findon has an outstanding colt in his care whose deeds will speak every bit as eloquently on his behalf as his trainer's proud boasts. Indeed Price was uncharacteristically subdued in the presence of greatness after the race on Saturday. And, how even more fitting that Bruni should have been so artistically ridden by the stable jockey, Tony Murray, whose removal from the back of some of the better animals in the stable these past two seasons has been contrary to the wishes of the trainer.

The difference of opinion between Price and Bruni's owner, Charles St. George, over the colt's immediate future highlights a genuine dilemma. There is no doubt that Bruni is as yet unfurnished and comparatively weak. Given another winter to strengthen and fill out, there is no telling what heights this already brilliant colt might attain. Price's desire to rest Bruni prior to an onslaught on the great middle distance races next year is entirely understandable. But, so too is St George's feeling that now is the time to strike. No one knows better than St George how much can go wrong with horses.

A great deal can happen in 13 seconds to wreck a horse's future, let alone in the long 13 months between now and next season's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. On the evidence of Saturday's triumph, Bruni would go to Paris this autumn a strong contender to follow in the footsteps of Mill Reef and Rheingold. The dice of probability are loaded heavily in St George's favour.

It is high time that the detractors of the St Leger ceased their wailing. The triple crown consisting of the 2,000 Guineas, the Derby and the St Leger represents a natural gradation of a horse's progress throughout his three-year-old career. The pinnacle of a breeder's ambition must still be to produce an animal who, after having the speed to win over a mile in May, develops sufficient stamina to win over a mile and threequarters in September.

Those who are clamouring for a change in the conditions and the distance of the race are barking up the wrong tree. Although it is a pity that the wholly admirable later date of closing the entries has resulted in a fall in prize money to the winner of about £5,000 this year, it is of no real importance. As long as the St Leger keeps parity with the French equivalent, the Prix Royal-Oak, in order to prevent our horses going to Paris, no damage will be done.

The overwhelming tide of success of American bloodstock in our important races has at last been stemmed. For the first time for many years all our classic races have been won by horses bred in Europe. Bruni, who like the Grand Prix de Paris winner, Matahawk, is sired by Sea Hawk II, can carry on the good work by tilting against those two outstanding American-bred mares, Allez France and Dahlia in Paris on Sunday October 5.

With all the rain that has been falling in the south of England this weekend conditions should favour Escapologist, who claims all the allowances in the Valdoe Stakes at Goodwood this afternoon. Escapologist was palpably unlucky in running when second to Green Belt in the Totalisator Free Handicap this spring. He ran below his best in the 2,000 Guineas, but came home like a lion when finishing a highly respectable fourth to Gay Fandango, Rose Bowl and Rousalka in the Waterford Crystal Mile.

The ground was soft at Newmarket and Goodwood, and, in similar conditions, he should make a successful return to the Sussex course today. Taros and Bold Pirate should prove to be his chief opponents. An interesting contender is Ranksborough, whom Henry Candy considered did not stay the distance behind Whip It Quick over a mile and three-quarters in the March Stakes.

Peter Walwyn can strike yet again in the Goldings Maiden Stakes for unraced two-year-olds with Oats, who, rumour suggests, is in the front rank of the powerful team of two-year-olds at Seven Barrows. The race for amateur riders, the East Sussex Stakes, can fall to Belle Bretonne, who may prove too good for Elaine Mellor and Pampered Miss.

STATE OF GOING (official): Goodwood: Soft. Wolverhampton: Good to firm. Edinburgh: Good. Great Yarmouth: (tomorrow) Good. Fontwell Park (tomorrow): Good.

Allez France poise for another Arc

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Sept 14

The softened ground at Longchamp today could not prevent Allez France from making a brilliant return in the Prix Foy, but it probably contributed to the defeat of Vitiges in the Prix de la Salamandre. Allez France went to the front two furlongs from home and was never under pressure to hold Duke of Marmalade. She looked in excellent shape before and after the race and must have a fine chance of scoring her second victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe three weeks hence.

Lester Piggott, who had the ride on the Italian-owned Duke of Marmalade, did not persevere in the closing stages, thus allowing the hard-ridden Rosy Ride to reach his mount's girths at the line. The English challenger, Charlie Bubbles, who was having his first outing since Royal Ascot, led into the straight, but soon lost his place when Allez France went to the front.

Vitiges is a stoutly-bred colt and he was ridden with complete confidence in his ability to outlast his rivals for the Prix de la Salamandre. Gérard Rivases soon had him disputing the lead with Earth Spirit, with Altius, the Belgian-bred Pablo, and Comeram, ridden by Piggott, all close up. Turning into the straight with a little under three furlongs to run Earth Spirit began to weaken and Vitiges took a clear lead. He was entering the final ... Manado, ridden ... Paquet, had been ... headway. With gre... Manado was able t... with 100 yards to r... on to win by a len...

Henri le Balafre, ... run beyond 11 furl... been off the cours... scored a comfortabl... success in the Prix F... French St Leger. ... Citoyen tried to mak... ning. Sent into a st... on the final turn h... hold off the challe... Trooper, Kung Fu an... early in the straig... nothing in reserve ... resist Henri le Bale... from home. He wa... by Olmeto, but rall... second place by a ...

Music Boy at ...

The Gimcrack S... Music Boy, beaten ... chance Hittite Glory ... on Saturday, reappe... Thursday in the ... Harry Rosebery Cha...

£12,500 added ...

Ireland's most val... Hunt event, the S... at Leopardstown ... 27th, will again ha... added prize money... stage of £10 closes ...

Wolverhampton programme

1.45 BROCKTON PLATE (3-y-o maidens: £414: 5f 190yd)

1 0032-0 Anns Dream, E. Reavey, 9-0 .... W. Carson 13
4 000043 Aspara, B. Hanbury, 8-11 .... D. Cullen 8
5 00 Charter Belle, P. Robinson, 8-11 .... P. Young 8 17
6 00 Cleudeen, A. Stevens, 8-11 .... M. Simmonite 7 3
7 00 Comino Song, E. Cousins, 8-11 .... L. Wilson 15
8 0000- Crimson Glove, H. Collingridge, 8-11 .... G. Sexton 18
10 Eastgate, P. Robinson, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 5
12 0-0000 Garn, A. Jones, 8-11 .... C. Moss 2
13 424404 Gold Fire, B. Lunness, 8-11 .... E. Eldin 20
14 0-00 Happy Waters, K. Bridgwater, 8-11 .... A. Cousins 10
15 003000 Hazeley, F. Maxwell, 8-11 .... J. Egan 22
18 322-200 Mary Culter, M. Jarvis, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 13
19 000-000 Midnight Flame, E. Weymes, 8-11 .... G. Duffield 11
20 000000 Naria Mani Poem, B. Richmond, 8-11 .... P. Madden 6
22 00-000 Pellingalyn, D. Weeden, 8-11 .... M. Kettle 21
23 00400 Presently Do, J. Bethell, 8-11 .... T. McKeown 19
25 023004 Radstone, A. Stevens, 8-11 .... S. Perks 12
28 000040 September Star, G. Balding, 8-11 .... J. Curant 4
29 000000 Silly Socket, R. Mason, 8-11 .... W. Higgins 16
31 00-00 Swift Light, E. Reavey, 8-11 .... A. Kimberley 9
34 Virgin Slave, J. Berry, 8-11 .... S. Holker 7 7
35 000000 Wynsome Miss, L. Holt, 8-11 .... — 1

9-4 Mary Culter, 4-1 Anns Dream, 11-2 Presently Do, 13-2 Aspara, 8-1 Gold Fire, 10-1 Hazeley, 12-1 Radstone, September Star, 16-1 others.

2.15 BEWDLEY STAKES (3-y-o: £399: 1m 1f)

1 000400 Cunning Trick, K. Payne, 9-7 .... S. Eccles 7 11
2 423204 Fast Mover, J. Hardy, 9-7 .... C. Moss 4
3 000130 Lucky Seventeen, D. Weeden, 9-7 .... B. Raymond 5
5 304000 Airways, S. Nesbitt, 9-4 .... W. Carson 9
6 00000 Lingwell Lady, S. Norton, 9-4 .... M. Wood 7 10
7 0041-0 Maygo, M. James, 9-4 .... E. Eldin 1
9 0-02023 Sotos, I. Walker, 9-0 .... G. Duffield 6
10 4-00004 Celtic Rose, J. Powney, 8-11 .... M. Kettle 2
13 0200-00 Kist, K. Payne, 8-11 .... K. Williams 7 2
15 000-00 Surprise Event, W. Holden, 8-11 .... J. Egan 8
16 00-0000 Wriggling, M. Tate, 8-11 .... R. Fox 3 3

2-1 Sotos, 7-2 Lucky Seventeen, 9-2 Cunning Trick, 6-1 Fast Mover, 8-1 Celtic Rose, 9-1 Kist, 10-1 Maygo, 12-1 Airways, 14-1 Lingwell Lady, 16-1 others.

2.45 BLOXWICH HANDICAP (£679: 1m 1f)

2 030413 The Nadi Royale (C), J. Sutcliffe, 4-9-6 .. R. Wernham 5 6
3 24113-4 Pin High (C), I. Walker, 4-9-5 .... G. Duffield 10
4 4-00000 Ramadour, M. Jarvis, 5-9-2 .... B. Raymond 3
5 2-13021 Ballad Singer (CD), R. Akehurst, 5-9-2 .... D. Cumlen 8
6 232040 Sunny Jim, K. Payne, 4-9-1 .... S. Eccles 7
7 000000 Czarist, Doug Smith, 4-9-1 .... E. Eldin 1
8 402033 Just Revenge, T. Corbett, 3-8-13 .... W. Carson 3
9 003020 Ascot Royale, R. Mason, 4-8-10 .... — 7
14 220320 Coleus (C), J. Hardy, 3-8-6 .... C. Moss 2
18 020310 Roffignol, M. Smyly, 3-8-0 .... G. Sexton 9

5-2 The Nadi Royale, 100-30 Just Revenge, 9-2 Ramadour, 7-1 Ballad Singer, 8-1 Coleus, 9-1 Sunny Jim, 12-1 Ascot Royale, 14-1 Czarist, 20-1 others.

3.15 MUCH WENLOCK STAKES (£535: 1¼m 50yd)

1 441000 Archetto, J. Hardy, 5-9-7 .... C. Moss 4
2 Hunting Song, S. Colo, 7-9-7 .... — 18
3 0-000 Census, K. Payne, 6-9-4 .... S. Eccles 7 14
4 020100- Dance Hard (CD), J. Bradley, 6-9-4 .... A. Launchbury 3
5 003004 Hamish, G. P.-Gordon, 4-9-4 .... E. Eldin 10
6 303002 Peace of Mind, H. Blackshaw, 5-9-4 .... M. Nuttall 7 8
9 Jamaya (C), J. Webber, 5-8-13 .... J. Woodward 7 15
10 3-04043 Creptina, D. Hanley, 3-8-10 .... B. Raymond 6
13 00-0230 Ron's Lass, J. Bradley, 4-8-8 .... T. Jenkins 7 17
14 22-0000 Somersel, G. Balding, 4-8-8 .... W. Nicholson 7 7
15 4002-00 Vikings Defeat, B. Cambidge, 4-8-8 .... — 12
16 Wenlock Edge, M. James, 4-8-8 .... S. Perks 1
18 041000 Satchman, E. Reavey, 3-8-7 .... A. Kimberley 11
19 303400 City Gate, R. Hollinshead, 5-8-6 .... K. Lewis 5 9
21 003-000 Miss Quill, A. Goodwill, 4-8-3 .... M. Kettle 16
23 0-020 Spring Vision, M. Salaman, 7-8-3 .... P. Madden 15
27 020422 Morte D'Arthur, J. Johnson, 3-8-0 .... W. Carson 2
30 442403 Here Comes Charlie, T. Corbett, 3-7-11 .... D. Cullen 5

3-1 Creptina, 4-1 Peace of Mind, 9-2 Morte D'Arthur, 5-1 Hamish, 13-2 Archetto, 8-1 Satchman, 10-1 Here Comes Charlie, 12-1 Dance Hard, 14-1 Somersel, 16-1 others.

3.45 ALDRIDGE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £483: 5f 190yd)

5 010 Lady Protectress, J. Hindley, 8-10 .... A. Kimberley 4
6 414 Balidale, P. Walwyn, 8-9 .... F. Morby 1
15 004 Lotto, N. Houghton, 7-10 .... D. Cullen 5
16 40034 Polyanna, M. Prescott, 7-10 .... G. Duffield 8
20 200120 Coplow Kate, W. Wharton, 7-6 .... R. Fox 3 6
21 1030 Sea Pink, T. Corbett, 7-6 .... K. Lewis 5 6
25 004130 Hot Belle, R. Mason, 7-0 .... W. Higgins 7 3
26 010 Easy Boy, K. Payne, 7-0 .... S. Eccles 7 2

Evens Balidale, 3-1 Lady Protectress, 7-1 Hot Belle, 8-1 Polyanna, 9-1 Lotto, 12-1 Coplow Kate, 16-1 others.

4.15 APPRENTICES SPRINT STAKES (3-y-o: £376: 5f)

2 430000 Phlox (D), R. Akehurst, 9-5 .... R. Millman 4
4 020010 Kashville (D), A. Stevens, 9-4 .... M. Simmonite 6
5 30-0101 Golden Victory (D), K. Payne, 9-1 .... S. Eccles 5
10 040001 Deva Rose (D), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 .... M. Wigham 5
13 024021 Silver Camp (D), R. Mason, 8-11 .... W. Higgins 8
14 3-00010 Song's First (D), S. Nesbitt, 8-11 .... A. Crook 1
15 000400 Carradine, R. Ward, 8-10 .... E. Bruce 4 2
16 0000 Hepri, W. Charles, 8-7 .... G. Morgan 7

7-2 Kashville, 4-1 Phlox, 5-1 Golden Victory, 13-2 Silver Camp, 7-1 Song's First, 8-1 Deva Rose, 16-1 Carradine, 20-1 Hepri.

4.45 HAGLEY PLATE (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £414: 1m 1f)

3 00 Brompton Square, P. Robinson, 9-0 .... E. Eldin 9
5 00 Chocolate Imp, M. Tate, 9-0 .... R. Weaver 5 8
6 00000 C Miner, A. Goodwill, 9-0 .... R. Oxland 7 1
11 Flippant Heck, E. Morgan, 9-0 .... A. Thornley 15
12 00 Fountains Abbey, D. Hanley, 9-0 .... — 6
14 00 Initial, P. Maxwell, 9-0 .... J. Egan 11
16 000 King's News, T. Corbett, 9-0 .... R. Wargen 13
23 000 *Redshott, N. Callaghan, 9-0 .... — 4
27 0 St Torbay, W. Stephenson, 9-0 .... D. Ryan 3
29 0 Tar Sienpre, B. van Cutsem, 9-0 .... W. Carson 5
41 000 Joyful God, M. Jarvis, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 2
43 000 Kabruf, N. Callaghan, 8-11 .... — 12
44 000000 Linbalu, S. Nesbitt, 8-11 .... A. Crook 7 10
46 0003 Princess Pie Eye, R. Houghon, 8-11 .... D. Cullen 7
49 00003 Tidal Dance, E. Reavey, 8-11 .... A. Kimberley 14

7-4 Brompton Square, 3-1 Princess Pie Eye, 5-1 St Torbay, 7-1 Tar Sienpre, 8-1 Tidal Dance, 10-1 Joyful God, 12-1 Kabruff, 16-1 others.

5.10 HAGLEY PLATE (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £414: 1m 1f)

2 000000 Ballycall, A. Stevens, 9-0 .... M. Simmonite 7 8
7 00 Cocklebum, G. Harwood, 9-0 .... G. Starkey 6
13 0 Game Season, B. Cambidge, 9-0 .... — 13
15 00302 Japsilk, R. Hannon, 9-0 .... J. Curant 15
17 0000 Myddle Tikki, E. Morgan, 9-0 .... G. Sexton 7
19 242424 Paper Rich, A. Goodwill, 9-0 .... M. Kettle 14
20 00 Pink Tank, E. Cousins, 9-0 .... B. Raymond 2
28 332 Swift Heron, C. Brittain, 9-0 .... W. Carson 10
31 04 Trasi's Son, M. Tate, 9-0 .... C. Moss 4
33 00000 Alison's My Girl, J. Spearing, 8-11 .... — 12
40 0 Heather Tops, N. Callaghan, 8-11 .... — 11
42 0 Juke 'Noye, R. Clay, 8-11 .... — 5
45 0 Maeshafren, J. Peacock, 8-11 .... — 3
47 00 Raindike, J. Barry, 8-11 .... E. Eldin 1
50 00000 Twynlyne Lass, J. Bradley, 8-11 .... A. Launchbury 9

4-5 Swift Heron, 4-1 Japsilk, 11-2 Paper Rich, 8-1 Cocklebum, 10-1 Trasi's Son, 12-1 Ballycall, 16-1 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Aspara. 2.15 Fast Mover. 2.45 The Nadi Royale. 3.15 Morte d'Arthur. 3.45 BALIDALE is specially recommended. 4.15 Silver Camp. 4.45 Tar Sienpre. 5.15 Japsilk.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Aspara. 2.45 Just Revenge. 3.15 Here Comes Charlie. 3.45 Polyanna. 4.45 Tar Sienpre. 5.15 Paper Rich.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Ottimismo. 2.30 Oats. 3.0 Levant Melody. 3.30 Belle Bretonne. 4.0 ESCAPOLOGIST is specially recommended. 4.30 My Ginny.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Petaica. 4.0 Major Green. 4.30 My Ginny.

Goodwood programme

2.0 HARROWAYS STAKES (3-y-o: £515: 1½m)

2 300030 Oliver Cromwell (P. Wheatley), P. Cole, 9-0 R. Edmondson 10
3 0000 Litigant (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 8-9 .... R. Hutchinson 7
4 000004 Minton (S. Thompson), P. Haslam, 8-9 .... J. Lynch 2
6 000-00 *My Revenge (J. Lion), N. Vigors, 8-9 .... P. Cook 6
7 010000 Obligatory (K. Ivory), Ivory, 8-9 .... W. Somerville 7 12
8 000 St Gawain (A. Arenson), C. Harwood, 8-9 .... A. Murray 9
9 0-000 Swanky (Mrs G. Davison), A. Davison, 8-9 .... — 17
10 000-004 Tom Tallis (T. Gaffney), R. Akehurst, 8-9 .... G. Baxter 11
11 00-0000 Cronelia (A. Cardew), P. Cole, 8-6 .... P. Waldron 8
12 0003-00 Droll (Mrs G. Davison), A. Davison, 8-6 .... — 15
13 334-000 Lady Lear (S. Fox), S. Supple, 8-6 .... — 4
14 000004 London Rose (M. Downey), R. Hannon, 8-6 .... F. Durr 13
15 304234 Ottimismo (R. Ward), H. Nicholson, 8-6 .... P. Eddery 16
16 00-000 Royal Request (T. Wallon), H. Nicholson, 8-6 I. Johnson 3 3
17 0-000 Vicia (B. Ross), E. Goddard, 8-6 .... B. Rouse 1
18 00 Whispering Breeze (Mrs J. Makin), P. Makin, 8-6 .... — 5

11-4 Tom Tallis, 4-1 Oliver Cromwell, 5-1 Ottimismo, 7-1 Lady Lear, Litigant, 10-1 Droll, 12-1 Minton, 16-1 others.

2.30 GOLDINGS STAKES (2-y-o: £894: 6f)

2 Codebreaker (T. Smith), W. Payne, 9-0 .... P. Cook 8
3 Egaliaoon (Capt D. Lemos), M. Masson, 9-0 .... A. Bond 5
4 Express Jet (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 .... F. Durr 10
5 Laen (N. Capon), H. Price, 9-0 .... M. Germon 4
6 Oats (A. Oldrey), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 3
8 Paper Tiger (Miss W. Levy), P. Mitchell, 9-0 .... B. Jago 11
10 Prindowa (Col Sir D. Clague), S. Supple, 9-0 .... — 9
11 Rolls (Dr J. Hobby), B. Houghton, 9-0 .... F. Morby 1
12 Sandwich Bay (A. Neaves), Neaves, 9-0 .... — 2
13 True Shot (Miss V. Harmon-Hodge), H. Price, 9-0 A. Murray 12
16 Trusted (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 9-0 .... Ron Hutchinson 14
17 Tstnaa (Mrs F. Nagle), Mrs Nagle, 9-0 .... G. Ramshaw 17
18 Welthi (J. Chitty), M. Francis, 9-0 .... J. Johnson 3 2
19 Wings of Spring (G. Kendrick), P. Cole, 9-0 .... R. Edmondson 6
20 Bluehill (V. Boucher), W. Marshall, 8-11 .... R. Marshall 13
22 Petaica (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 8-11 .... G. Baxter 15
23 Sanburst (A. Tenty), G. Balding, 8-11 .... P. Perkins 16

11-4 Oats, 100-30 Laen, 9-2 Express Jet, 6-1 Trusted, 15-2 True Shot, 8-1 Bluehill, 10-1 Petaica, 12-1 others.

3.0 EAST DEAN HANDICAP (2-y-o: £746: 7f)

1 00121 Mactavish (D) (A. Hornall), G. Hunter, 9-1 .... G. Baxter 10
2 2100 Heaven Knows (G. Pritchard-Gordon), R. Smyth, 9-0 T. Cain 3 8
3 212243 Kings Fire (E. Hill), S. Supple, 8-8 .... P. Cheese 5 7
4 443233 Pink Note (Mrs H. van der Ploeg), W. Marshall, 8-8 .... R. Marshall 13
5 03023 Saint Motunde (Dr C. Norman-Williams), S. Woodman, 8-5 .... I. Johnson 3 12
7 033 Quenelle (Maj M. Wyatt), H. Candy, 8-3 .... P. Waldron 9
9 04003 Double Mask (W. Maskell), J. Sutcliffe, 8-3 .... B. Rouse 6
10 244420 Sheric Boy (E. Geary), R. Hannon, 8-2 .... F. Durr 1
11 003120 Rusthall (D) (A. D'Alorias), P. Haslam, 8-1 .... J. Lynch 2
12 0314 Levant Melody (H. Vickery), T. Gosling, 7-13 .... P. Cook 5
13 0020 Matsushima (Mrs F. Nagle), Mrs Nagle, 7-12 H. Ballantine 5 3
16 000420 Golden Joy (J. Beazley), P. Cundell, 7-11 .... — 4
18 210000 Stand Off (M. Old), C. Benstead, 7-0 .... C. Rodrigues 5 11

5-2 Levant Melody, 100-30 Pink Note, 9-2 Rusthall, 6-1 Mactavish, 7-1 Saint Motunde, 9-1 Kings Fire, 12-1 Sheric Boy, 14-1 Quenelle, 16-1 others.

3.30 ROYAL SUSSEX STAKES (£869: 1¾m)

1 011030 Pampered Miss (Maj L. Marler), S. Mellor, 5-11-10 .... Mrs E. Mellor 6
2 000020 Dark Gray (Mrs A. Barr), T. Gates, 5-11-3 .. Mrs S. Barr 5 3
3 20020-0 Golden Duckling (J. Beazley), P. Cundell, 4-11-3 .... — 2
5 30-4030 Seira (A. Neaves), Neaves, 7-11-3 .... — 4
7 4-440331 Belle Bretonne (J. Woodman), S. Woodman, 4-11-0 .... Mr Woodman 5 5
8 00 Gin Sling (Miss G. Smith), R. Vibert, 8-11-0 Miss G. Smith 5 8
9 0-00044 Eric Stuart (J. Holt), Holt, 3-10-8 .... Mrs A. Holt 5 1
10 0-00000 John MacNab (Maj C. Nathan), W. Wightman, 3-10-5 .... — 7

3-1 Belle Bretonne, 9-2 Eric Stuart, 6-1 Pampered Miss, 15-2 John MacNab, 8-1 Dark Grey, 10-1 Golden Duckling, 12-1 Seira, 14-1 Gin Sling.

4.0 VALDOE STAKES (£2,235: 1½m)

2 210420 Taros (CD) (Countess M. Esterhazy), P. Walwyn, 3-9-6 .... P. Eddery 7
4 41123-2 Major Green (C) (C. Blackwell), J. Winter, 4-8-9 B. Taylor 3
5 0 Muschio (Dr U. Aletti), H. Cecil, 3-8-7 .... G. Lewis 5
10 010-13 Ranksborough (CD) (L. Holliday), H. Candy, 3-8-4 .... P. Waldron 6
11 231-000 Bold Pirate (Sir M. Sobell), W. Hern, 3-7-8 .... F. Durr 8
13 10-303 Sea Gunner (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 3-7-8 .. D. Gillespie 5 4
14 310-30 Tanzor (J. Wakefield), P. Walwyn, 3-7-8 .... A. Bond 1
15 11-2004 Escapologist (Mrs L. Cullerwell), A. Budgett, 3-7-8 E. Johnson 2

3-1 Escapologist, 9-2 Bold Pirate, 11-2 Tanzor, 6-1 Taros, 8-1 Ranksborough, Major Green, 10-1 Muschio, 12-1 Sea Gunner.

4.30 BINDERTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £842: 7f)

2 112120 Welsh Mate (D) (Col Sir D. Clague), S. Supple, 9-10 .... P. Cheese 5 11
4 214324 Peteona (Lady FitzAlan-Howard), J. Dunlop, 9-6 .... Ron Hutchinson 10
5 10-2441 Dancing Princess (D) (Col Sir D. Clague), P. Nelson, 9-6 .... G. Lewis 13
7 00-0240 Paul Alison (A. David), A. Pitt, 9-3 .... — 13
8 200321 Town Farm (Mrs A. Tootill), P. Taylor, 8-13 .... T. Cain 3 8
10 11-2030 Wong Way Girl (G. Curzon), R. Akehurst, 8-9 .... P. Eddery 4
11 3412-04 Promise (M. Simmonds), P. Taylor, 8-7 .... I. Johnson 3 2
12 0-42323 My Ginny (Mrs A. Vincent), R. Jarvis, 8-6 .... E. Johnson 14
13 420-030 King Solomon (D) (Mrs D. Solomons), G. Hunter, 8-4 .... G. Baxter 5
14 01-0000 Gambling Melody (Mrs G. Rimell), M. Stoute, 8-4 .... — 12
15 010010 Doyenne (S. Fraser), P. Cundell, 8-3 .... P. Cook 9
16 010-00 Mary Mullen (C. St George), H. Price, 8-2 .... A. Murray 6
19 030000 Annemary (C. Hurt), Mrs Lomax, 7-12 .... C. Rodrigues 5 15
20 0-31200 Sunset Valse (C) (J. Fielder), A. Pitt, 7-12 .... B. Jago 7
22 0-00730 Araba (W. Reynolds), J. Dunlop, 7-7 .... D. Gillespie 5 1

7-2 Dancing Princess, 4-2 Doyenne, 5-1 Welsh Mate, 6-1 Peteona, 8-1 Paul Alison, 10-1 Wong Way Girl, 12-1 My Ginny, 14-1 Mary Mullen, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Longchamp results yesterday

PRIX FOY (Group III: £31,500: 1m 3f)
Allez France, b m, by Sea Bird—Priceless Gem (D. Wildenstein), 5-9-0 .... Y. Saint-Martin 1
Duke of Marmalade, b c, by Vaguely Noble—Mock Orange (Mrs A. M. Bucci), 4-8-11 .... L. Piggott 2
Rosy Ride, ch m, by Tombeur—Socquette (H. Raschia), 6-8-8 .... R. Jallu 3

ALSO RAN: Battle Song, Charlie Bubbles, Shariyar, Sir Tristram.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 1.30 francs; places, 1.10, 1.10, A. Penna. 1½l, ½l. 2min 24.6sec.

PRIX DE LA SALAMANDRE (Group I: 2-y-o: £24,000: 7f)
Manado, b c, by Captain's Gig—Slipstream (Mrs S. Vanian), 8-11 .... P. Paquet 1
Vitiges, ch c, by Phaeton—Vale (Mrs M. Laloum), 8-11 .... G. Rivases 2
Comeram, ch c, by Amber Rama—Comely (Mrs M. Parrish), 8-11 .... L. Piggott 3

ALSO RAN: The Chaplain, Lancret, Pier, Altius, Pablo, Smuggler, Stand To Reason, Earth Spirit, Imogene, Dacani.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 8.30 francs; places, 2.00, 1.20, 2.00. F. Boutin. 1l, ½l. 1min 22.9sec.

PRIX ROYAL-OAK (Group I: 3-y-o: £43,200: 1m 7½f)
Henri le Balafre, b c, by Sassafras—Galoubinka (C. Puerari), 9-2 .... H. Samani 1
Citoyen, b c, by Above Suspicion—Tomorrow (Baron de Rede), 9-2 .... G. Rivases 2
Olmeto, b c, by Val de Loir—Vivara (G. A. Oldham), 9-2 .... P. Paquet 3

ALSO RAN: Puschkin, Cavalodour, Moss Trooper, Good Point, Radiant Boy, Monde Soyeux, On The Rocks, Picton, Kung-Fu, TV Sunday, Hill Hawk, L'Ensorceleur, Cap Martin.

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 9.50 francs; places, 3.50, 2.50, 3.10. F. Mathet. 2l, head. 3min 29sec.

Doncaster results

1.45: 1, Hittite Glory (100-1); 2, Music Boy (5-6 fav); 3, Western Jewel (14-1). 5 ran.
2.20: 1, Lottogift (8-1); 2, Swingtime (7-2 fav); 3, Somersway (6-1). 14 ran.
3.00: 1, Bruni (9-1); 2, King Pellinore (2-1 fav); 3, Libra's Rib (33-1). 12 ran.
3.30: 1, Andy Rew (14-1); 2, Partridge Brook (5-1); 3, Coin of Gold (6-1). 13 ran. General Ironside 5-2 fav.
4.0: 1, All Hope (4-1); 2, So Sharp (7-1); 3, Referendum (11-1). 12 ran. Pocket Hercules evens fav.
4.30: 1, Calaba (9-4 fav); 2, Shantallah (5-1); 3, Pal's Bambino (9-1). 10 ran.

Goodwood

1.45: 1, Proud Fellx (9-1); 2, Quito (7-2 fav); 3, Chrisdador (12-1). 11 ran.
2.15: 1, Mallon (4-1 fav); 2, Hardirondo (7-1); 3, Galahad II (11-2). 21 ran.
2.45: 1, Court Lane (7-1); 2, Dred Scott (10-1); 3, Noble Bay (7-1). 8 ran. Tiger Trail 11-8 fav.
3.20: 1, Ribramble (12-1); 2, Pleasure Garden (8-1); 3, Gallico (10-1). 10 ran. September Sky 4-1 fav. Maxi's Taxi did not run.
3.50: 1, Academic World (6-4 fav); 2, Roche Noire (4-1); 3, Nae Bird (7-2) and Tel-Tel Girl (10-1). 8 ran. Belle of Aberdeen did not run.
4.20: 1, Ce Marche (4-11 fav); 2, Broke (50-1); 3, Queen of Time (20-1). 8 ran.

Newton Abbot

2.15: 1, Camp Carson (6-1); 2, Crumlin (evens fav); 3, Royal Tornado (16-1). 8 ran.
2.45: 1, Crazy Guy (6-1); 2, Gold Seal (6-1); 3, Double Take (12-1). 12 ran. Greendown Paul 2-1 fav.
3.15: 1, Palmeira Square (9-4 fav); 2, Mac's Birthday (6-2); 3, Invincible (25-1). 12 ran. Coronation Rose did not run. Gunners Row was withdrawn.
3.45: 1, Naval Power (10-1); 2, Moonarise (11-8 fav); 3, Five Blind (33-1). 10 ran.
4.15: 1, Military Debt (6-1); 2, Philmont (7-1); 3, Queen Alexandria (33-1). 19 ran. El Basque 2-1 fav. Full Ahead did not run.
4.45: 1, Hesperian (8-1); 2, Boltown Covert (25-1); 3, What A Palaver (4-1). 17 ran. Atlantic Princess 2-1 fav.

Fakenham

1.30: 1, Van Gogh (8-1); 2, Downing Arms (4-1); 3, Sweet Anica (20-1). 13 ran. Connecticut 9-4 fav.
2.00: 1, Linsky (8-11 fav); 2, Sam Browne (11-2); 3, Captain Marber (9-2). 10 ran. Sirron Light did not run.
2.35: 1, Heracles (13-8 fav); 2, Borodin (9-1); 3, Hopeful Curtis (7-2). 19 ran. Tina Tudor did not run.
3.10: 1, Advocate (2-1); 2, Evening Witness (10-1); 3, Yellow Stone (15-8 fav). 4 ran.
3.40: 1, Canonbie Key (7-2); 2, Brassato (13-2); 3, Le D... ran. Bandecola 6-4 fav.
4.10: 1, Lady Cynth...; Gondon Crescent (5-1); George (5-1). 13 ran. ... fav.
4.40: 1, Urlanmore ...; Clear Horizon (4-1); 3, ... (8-1). 7 ran.

Sedgefield

3.45: 1, Henrys Lad ...; Crown Hotel (6-1); 3, S... (9-2 fav). 19 ran.
4.15: 1, Glimarsh (...); Old Chad (4-1); 3, ... (10-1). 9 ran.
4.45: 1, Silver Wastall ...; 2, Half a Sixpence (5-...); Kay (10-1). 7 ran.
5.15: 1, Dites Donc ...; Pan Man (3-1); 3, Toc...; Peppack 9-4 fav. 8 ran.
5.45: 1, Fine Fellow (...); Leap Well (3-1); 3, ... (11-1). 11 ran.
6.15: 1, Grecian Fight ...; Swanee Castle (4-1); ... (7-4 fav). 15 ran.

Edinburgh programme

2.0 ESK PLATE (2-y-o: Div I: £345: 5f)

1 134000 Flakebridge (D), T. Fairhurst, 9-0 ....
7 0 Chad Park, L. Shedden, 8-7 ....
12 434000 Just Fred, R. Hollinshead, 8-7 ....
13 00 Lanark Birk, L. Docker, 8-7 ....
14 000000 Singapore Filing, K. Payne, 8-7 ....
21 00 Street Choir, Denys Smith, 8-7 ....
23 Walkie-Talkie, F. Carr, 8-7 ....
26 000 Alenco, T. Craig, 8-4 ....
27 000 Betsy May, S. Hall, 8-4 ....
28 00004 Coatham, H. Blackshaw, 8-4 ....
30 022440 Donnaston, K. Whitehead, 8-4 ....
33 0 Forborn Cloud, G. Bell, 8-4 ....
40 Shanty Star, G. Toft, 8-4 ....

3-1 Flakebridge, 4-1 Just Fred, 5-1 Street Choir, 11-2 Donnaston, 10-1 Singapore Filing, 12-1 Walkie-Talkie, 14-1 others.

2.30 ESK SELLING PLATE (2-y-o: Div II: £345: ...)

5 00 Ally Macleod, N. Angus, 8-7 ....
9 230400 Foxwood Boy, A. Jarvis, 8-7 ....
15 0000 Mujet, E. Collingwood, 8-7 ....
20 00030 Solar Saint, W. Gray, 8-7 ....
22 020300 Vellecino, D. Williams, 8-7 ....
24 420200 West Vale, R. Peacock, 8-7 ....
29 00 Crocodile Tears, P. Metcalfe, 8-4 ....
31 0004 Evening Ray, J. Cousins, 8-4 ....
32 0000 Filter Virginia, G. Richards, 8-4 ....
35 00 Just Tempest, L. Docker, 8-4 ....
37 00002 Midnight Movie, J. W. Watts, 8-4 ....
38 Niki News, T. Craig, 8-4 ....

9-4 Midnight Movie, 3-1 West Vale, 7-2 Vellecino, 5-1 ... Solar Saint, 12-1 Ally Macleod, Evening Ray, 16-1 others.

3.0 PRESTONPANS HANDICAP (2-y-o: £778: 5f)

1 132422 Leinster House (D), D. Holmes, 9-7 ....
2 104214 Delayed Action (D), G. Toft, 9-6 ....
3 123100 Pawgima (D), A. Goodwill, 9-6 ....
4 140033 Border River (D), W. C. Watts, 8-12 ....
5 3141 Future Forest (CD), N. Angus, 8-11 ....
7 422024 Another Native (D), F. Carr, 8-10 ....
9 010220 Hotcakes (D), K. Payne, 8-6 ....
10 321000 Butterfly Boy (D), K. Payne, 8-4 ....
12 02130 Hurry On Hostess (D), E. Collingwood, 8-2 ....
15 013210 Dutch Martyr (D), G. Robinson, 8-1 ....
18 0023 Moon Blink, E. Weymes, 7-13 ....
24 0401 River Petterill (D), W. Haigh, 7-7 ....
26 242330 Fawn Princess, A. Johnson, 7-6 ....
27 4020 Love in Flames, T. Craig, 7-4 ....

4-3 Moon Blink, 11-2 Future Forest, 6-1 Leinster House, 7-... River Petterill, 8-1 Delayed Action, 10-1 Hotcakes, 12-1 Pungli... River, Another Native, 20-1 others.

3.30 CRUDENS MUSSELBURGH HANDICAP (£1,2...)

2 132210 Mr McMandy (CD), J. Ormston, 5-9-0 ....
3 3p2244 Tom Noddy (C), L. Shedden, 6-8-13 ....
4 1313-00 Dux, S. Hall, 3-8-6 ....
6 412172 Willie Ormond, N. Angus, 3-8-3 ....
7 124040 Ezra (C), T. Fairhurst, 4-8-2 ....
8 302123 Master Chad, R. Peacock, 4-8-1 ....
10 2-30400 Water Pistol, M. Prescott, 4-7-10 ....
11 100330 Premier Cru, P. Cole, 3-7-8 ....
12 100 Lutyens, W. Elsey, 3-7-7 ....

11-4 Willie Ormond, 4-1 Master Chad, 5-1 Mr McMandy, 6-1 ... Ezra, 7-1 Dux, 10-1 Premier Cru, 12-1 others.

4.0 DALKEITH HANDICAP (£797: 1m)

2 121-020 Two and a Quarter (D), G. Richards, 4-9-11 ....
4 000000 Tin Lid (D), C. Bell, 5-9-5 ....
5 012244 Hot Shot, W. C. Watts, 3-9-2 ....
7 012401 Prince Lauso (CD), W. A. Stephenson, 5-8-13 ....
11 130141 Prince of Light (CD), Denys Smith, 3-8-9 ....
12 202222 Kithairon, K. Payne, 4-8-7 ....
13 302320 Troopetta, J. W. Watts, 3-8-6 ....
14 303034 Heriot (C), N. Angus, 3-8-4 ....
14 00-0020 Arras Gem (CD), A. Smith, 4-8-1 ....
16 0-00000 Tudor Maestro (D), J. Ormston, 5-8-3 ....
17 432000 Rondo's Boy (CD), W. F. Murray, 7-6-2 ....
18 033132 Alta, R. Peacock, 3-8-1 ....
20 000-0 Yom Kippur, J. A. Turner, 3-8-0 ....
21 030143 Gold Streak (D), A. Johnson, 3-7-11 ....
22 040022 Merette, W. Elsey, 3-7-9 ....
24 101000 Wolds Way (CD), P. Metcalfe, 4-7-7 ....

7-2 Prince of Light, 9-2 Merette, 11-2 Prince Lauso, 6-1 Two ... 7-1 Troopetta, 10-1 Kithairon, 12-1 Heriot, Alta, 14-1 others.

4.30 LEVENHALL MAIDEN PLATE (2-y-o: Div I: ...)

2 4030 Blessed Martin, N. Angus, 9-0 ....
3 00 Chesswood, W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 ....
5 0 Forty Thieves, E. Collingwood, 9-0 ....
8 00000 Holmwood Leap, T. Craig, 9-0 ....
9 00 Hydrographic, Denys Smith, 9-0 ....
13 00 Rusla Boy, J. Cousins, 9-0 ....
17 00 Wild Hunter, B. Hanbury, 9-0 ....
21 Alvette, L. Shedden, 8-11 ....
28 332 Gallic Law, J. W. Watts, 8-11 ....
32 204 Manira, E. Weymes, 8-11 ....
39 Willpoon Hollow, G. Toft, 8-11 ....

11-8 Gallic Law, 7-2 Manira, 5-1 Wild Hunter, 7-1 Bless... Chesswood, Hydrographic, 16-1 others.

5.0 HADDINGTON PLATE (£345: 1½m)

1 3-3100 Possidon, W. C. Watts, 3-10-0 ....
2 000-1 Story Writer, W. Atkinson, 4-9-11 ....
3 0434-24 Highland Jig, R. Hollinshead, 4-9-7 ....
4 2030-34 Hillrol, G. Richards, 3-9-7 ....
5 20-0000 Raclonzer, W. Atkinson, 5-9-7 ....
6 0-00241 Sheridans Daughter, B. Hills, 3-9-0 ....
16 000032 Aline Margaret, T. Craig, 3-8-7 ....
19 00 Eagle's Right, A. Johnson, 3-8-7 ....
22 0004 Long Kiss, W. Elsey, 3-8-7 ....
23 00044 Meltwrie Wraig, N. Angus, 3-8-7 ....
24 00 Outburst, T. Craig, 3-8-7 ....
25 0-30034 Piccadilly Rose, L. Shedden, 3-8-7 ....
26 0000 Sugar Shortage, Denys Smith, 3-8-7 ....
27 00- Sweet Alyssum, N. Angus, 3-8-7 .... Richard...
28 300040- Sweet Dough, P. Buckley, 3-8-7 ....
29 2d0240 Water Hyacinth, M. Prescott, 3-8-7 ....

2-1 Sheridans Daughter, 9-2 Hillrol, 6-1 Water Hyacinth, 7-1 ... 8-1 Story Writer, 12-1 Highland Jig, 16-1 Possidon, Piccadi... others.

5.30 LEVENHALL MAIDEN PLATE (2-y-o: Div II: ...)

4 00 Doon Lad, L. Docker, 9-0 ....
6 00024 Glensmere, A. Jarvis, 9-0 ....
11 000 Panchand, A. Goodwill, 9-0 ....
15 0 Smallholm Lad, C. Bell, 9-0 ....
16 00 Vanzetta, T. Craig, 9-0 ....
20 000440 Alice Decoy, F. Carr, 8-11 ....
25 0300 Dollie Case, W. Gray, 8-11 ....
31 000 Lyrical Star, W. Haigh, 8-11 ....
36 00 Nonsense Rhyme, N. Angus, 8-11 .... Richard...
37 0 Rare Occasion, G. Richards, 8-11 ....

7-4 Glensmere, 5-2 Alice Decoy, 4-1 Dollie Case, 6-1 Rare ... Nonsense Rhyme, 10-1 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Walkie-Talkie. 2.30 Midnight Movie. 3.0 Future Fores... 4.0 Kithairon. 4.30 GALLIC LAW is specially recom... Sheridan's Daughter. 5.30 Glensmere.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

4.30 Wild Hunter. 5.0 Water Hyacinth.

Galindez wants to meet Conteh

Johannesburg, Sept 14.—Argentina's Victor Galindez, who retained his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title here last night, says he wants to take on the World Boxing Council title holder, John Conteh, of Britain.

Galindez, aged 26, won a split decision over the South African, Pierre Fourie, in their second clash in 11 weeks. Nursing his right hand, which he injured in round eight, he said later that he wanted to challenge Conteh "to decide who is the real champion of the world".—Reuter.

Caracas, Sept 13.—Venezuela's Luis Lumumba Estaba tonight won the World Boxing Council's vacant junior flyweight title by knocking out Rafael Lovera, of Paraguay, in the fourth round.—Reuter.

Van der Velden glides to title

Cees van der Velden, of Netherlands, glided into Cardiff docks yesterday to keep his formula one powerboat world championship title. Engine trouble forced his only challenger, Britain's Tom Percival, out of the last heat of the championship.

Van der Velden eased off to take second place and an overall victory on points. The championship is decided on the best of the four heats.

Bob Hering (US), already world champion in the OZ class, never looked like challenging. He took third place in the first heat, failed to start in the second and was disqualified in the third, before van der Velden allowed him through to first place in the fourth. Britain's Alfred Bullen took third place.

Amateur status in doubt

London, Sept 13.—The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) is to investigate the amateur status of the American Frank Shorter, Olympic marathon champion.

Shorter told President Ford's commission on Olympic sports earlier this week that he had received about $200 (about £95) a month while competing in Europe as an "amateur" and said that he had probably violated nearly all the Olympic rules on amateurism.

IAAF officials said they were asking the American Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) for a full report on Shorter's evidence to the commission. Shorter's case will be discussed at the next IAAF meeting in Rouen next month, they said.

Shorter's case has wide implications. If the IAAF ban him from running as an amateur, they will be under strong pressure to take action against other athletes who have taken similar under-the-table payments.—UPI.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 4, Philadelphia Phillies 1; San Francisco Giants 9, Cincinnati Reds 2; Montreal Expos 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; New York Mets 6, St Louis Cardinals 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 6, Atlanta Braves 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 7, New York Yankees 1; New York Yankees 4, Cleveland Indians 3; Milwaukee Brewers 9, Boston Red Sox 6; Boston Red Sox 6, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Baltimore Orioles 8, Detroit Tigers 0; Oakland Athletics 6, Minnesota Twins 5; California Angels 6, Kansas City Royals 2; Texas Rangers 8, Chicago White Sox 7 (10 innings).

Palmquist first among Dragons

Rochester, New York, Sept 14.—Bengt Palmquist (Sweden) today won the first race of the world Dragon yachting championship on Lake Ontario. Only nine boats finished.

LEADING PLACES: 1, B. Palmquist (Sweden); 2, M. Mahar (US); 3, R. Burgess (Canada); 4, D. Wigley (US); 5, K. Rorison (GB).—Reuter.

NEWPORT (Rhode Island): One-Ton Cup world championship, final placings: 1, Pied Piper (US), 124¾; 2, Gumboots (West Germany), 117; 3, America Jane III (US), 113. British placing: 12, Silver Apple, 47¾.

World sites chosen

Moscow, Sept 14.—The 1976 world weightlifting championships will be held in Argentina, the congress of the International Weightlifting Federation decided here today.

Strong coun... in each grou...

Cochabamba, Bolivia, ... The South American ... Federation today voted ... Chile and Uruguay to ... three regional groups ... World Cup qualifying ... The federation, mee... special conference, d... retain the system of di... sub-continent into zone... strong football countr... despite vehement oppos... the weaker nations.—Re...

Lottogift's odds

Lottogift, narrow ... Saturday's Mark Lane ... Handicap at Doncaster, ... introduced into the C... shire betting at price... from 16-1 to 25-1.

:ball

nited flaunt their skills stead of their studs

offrey Green
ll Correspondent

an afternoon lit by a rich t of goals—39 alone in the ivision, where Burnley and h City took the prize with 4 draw in which Noble d all the Lancastrian strikes as ironic that perhaps the skilful and entertaining of all, between Queen's Park s and Manchester United, produce only a single hrough. That came after minutes with a header by following a corner by Bowles deprived United of their en record.

vas certainly a game to , as was seen yesterday on ion screens. Watched by tevie and William Ormond, s and Masson, of Rangers, the opportunity of impres- heir natural skills on the d and Scotland managers tively. Bowles at times took l apart with his deceptive rk and, but for some bril- goalkeeping by Stepney, the ng of Houston and Buchan, series of near misses by s, Thomas and Bowles (which ed a missed penalty), United have gone home in tatters.

If Rangers are to sustain their challenge for the title they must learn to improve and increase the end product to their talented approach work. Their all-round quality is unquestioned, built on the subtle patches of the unpredictable Bowles, of Masson and Francis and the penetration of their two wingers, Givens and Thomas. But as the matchwinner, Webb, said later: " United are a fine young side in the making and they brought the best out of us ".

It is good to know that United have discarded their discreditable tactics of two years ago when on the way down to the second division. They have settled for positive attack, as last season, and remembering their golden past their new brood are showing their skills instead of their studs. Long may it last, for football needs a worthwhile Manchester United.

This week European competition begins again and 14 sides set out with hope on the adventure from the British Isles. Seven of them belong to the Football League—Derby County, West Ham United, Liverpool, Everton, Ipswich Town, Wrexham and Aston Villa, the last-named making their first excursion to the Continent.

For many of them it may only be a short, sharp trip, and of the English contingent only West Ham United, facing inexperienced Finns in Reipas Lahti, look certain of negotiating the first hurdle without difficulty. Derby, for instance, meet the tough Czechoslovak champions, Slovan Bratislava; Villa face the present leaders of the Belgian League, Antwerp; Ipswich go to Rotterdam to take on Feyenoord, the former world club champions; and Everton have to cope with those experienced representatives from Italy, AC Milan, and have the disadvantage of playing the first tie at home.

English clubs stand second only to their Spanish counterparts with a record of 11 trophies lifted against 13. Yet they still fall short of bagging the big prize, the European Cup. Only Manchester United have achieved that distinction (in 1968) south of the border, and Leeds United reached the final last year, and north of the Tweed Celtic were the first to break the ice in 1967, also reaching another final in 1970. Otherwise we have had to rely on the lesser honours, although in 20 years the overall balance of power has shifted away from the Latin nations.



Parkes (QPR) covers a header from Coppell

atch started by Chivers ds with ominous echoes

offrey Green

lowing a promising start to season, Tottenham Hotspur find themselves gravitating is the lower regions. Beaten by Derby County at White Lane on Saturday, they have ed only one point from last five matches to raise us echoes of a year ago. they retain a measure of y and a close analysis of efforts shows how easily might have been otherwise. eir defeats so far have been ly a single goal, three of by this same tune of 2—3, e hands of Liverpool, Man- r United and now the reign- hampions. The figures sug- ome hope and if the defence wants tightening at least are not being entirely nega- in attack. What they need is luck and some encourage-

ile they skirt the abyss and the void beneath their feet, continue to tinker with their The latest adjustment is to ratt at full back and switch large enigma, Chivers, from r to midfield. How long will operate is questionable Chivers for one seemed to his new role. It is always to face the ball than to e it from behind in a con- space, and Chivers em- sed the fact by a certain ement which has not always apparent in the past.

much of the time, indeed, rew a weighty spanner into Derby works, disturbing the m of Rioch and Gemmill. He Tottenham's opening goal an intelligent pass to Dun- scored the second himself the stroke of half time with a nderous 20 yard shot to the corner—" I stood to cheer t one ", said the Derby chair- later, generously—and then ost saved Tottenham's day in closing minutes when he all cut Newton in half with ther thunderbolt from the edge he penalty area. As soon as can afford Jennings greater ection in goal, Spurs may be- to convalesce.

eanwhile, in contrast, Derby, a halting start are beginning nd themselves. With a stern dination ahead in the Euro- Cup against Slovan Brati- , this is no time for standing It is the hour for progress and with George at last beginning to show signs of his latent gifts in attack, the champions are slowly finding an even keel.

But it was not until after half time that they began to run at all smoothly. At the interval, indeed there were few roses in their cheeks but by the end they had shown spirit by coming twice from behind to snatch their victory. The resurgence of Gemmill and Rioch in midfield made the difference.

It was they, helped by the probings of Nish from the rear, who sparked George, Lee and Hector into the counter-attacks that finally told. Derby try to avoid dogmatism and stifling conformity if they can. They prefer to match their wits. Players held on to their dignity and a 2—1 lead for an hour until a new urgency and show of independence turned the tide.

It was Chivers who first opened up the afternoon. His subtle pass at the half hour took out three defenders and Duncan completed the move. With halftime approaching, George chipped a shrewd equalizer over Jennings's head from a long pass by Nish to catch Tottenham stretched and square at the back. There is a certain virtuosity and mental aerobatics about the man.

The goal of the match, however, arrived on the stroke of the interval. Chivers, the heavyweight, interpassed with the busy McNab, a balanced featherweight, and unleashed his stroke of lightning to rock the stadium. At that moment he looked, and was, a man in triumph.

But Derby refused to surrender. They raised their game a notch or two at the change of ends. Rioch and Thomas were booked for tackles, which unveiled their urgency, and with half an hour left they were level for the second time as Hector slipped home a rebound after Nish had borrowed in from the left.

It was Lee who finished it off near the end. Aggressive, eager and still quick on the turn, he nodded in Newton's cross with a knowing lift of the eyebrows while three Tottenham defenders stood by like lamp-posts awaiting a dog. Spurs were caught napping again.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: P. Jennings; J. Pratt, T. Naylor, M. Chivers, K. Osgood, D. McAllister, N. McNab, S. Perryman, J. Duncan, C. Jones, J. Neighbour.

DERBY COUNTY: G. Moseley; R. Thomas, D. Nish, B. Rioch, R. McFarland, C. Todd, H. Newton, A. Gemmill, F. Lee, K. Hector, C. George.

Referee: C. Thomas (Glamorgan).

Ipswich not yet fit for Feyenoord

By Clive White

Wednesday night may prove that the first round of the Uefa Cup has come too soon for Ipswich Town. Despite an encouraging 2—0 win on Saturday against Liverpool, who will be competing in the same competition, the present state of Ipswich's form and health indicates that they are not yet ready to withstand the rush of Feyenoord in Rotterdam. Liverpool's tie against Hibernian in Edinburgh could be almost as demanding.

Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, puts their indifferent start to the season down to complacency after the praise which has been heaped upon his young team in the past few years. And this week they have had injury added to insult. Talbot broke his leg at Leeds; Lambert went down and out with a bug; and, on Saturday morning, Beattie reported with the recurrence of a mysterious slipped joint injury. Finally, after 23 minutes of the match, Johnson was carried off on a stretcher, nursing bruised ribs, just to keep his hamstring trouble company. On the recovery side, Peddelty played his first match since fracturing his skull in January. The England men, Beattie and Johnson, will travel to Rotterdam, but their chances of playing depend on their progress.

The common ailment on the field, has been the inability to score goals. Four of the five they had got came in one game against an even more poorly-looking Birmingham City. But, for the first 20 minutes on Saturday, Ipswich glowed with well-being and overcame their goal allergy after just four minutes. The skilful Woods nearly lost control of the ball before rounding Neal with embarrassing ease and crossing for Johnson to strike a classic goal with his forehead. Liverpool's new leggy full backs, Neal and Jones, have yet to settle in.

Ipswich, gaining momentum now, produced a movement even more familiar to the home crowd when seven players demonstrated the fine art of one-touch football at the highest level. It deserved so much more than Whymark's unfortunate miss. But, the Ipswich promise went off with Johnson.

The ball flashed dangerously at all angles round the Ipswich goal, but Liverpool were never up to an equalizer and Ipswich were similarly bereft of ideas until Liverpool gave them one 10 minutes from time. Woods dispossessed Jones, the one with the knobbly knees, and, though Clemence nullified his effort, the athletic-looking substitute, Austin, was on hand to accept gleefully his first goal. All of which made you wonder what on earth happened to that fine Liverpool back, Alec Lindsay.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, R. Osborne, A. Hunter, J. Peddelty, B. Hamilton, C. Viljoen, D. Johnson (sub, T. Austin), T. Whymark, C. Woods.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, J. Jones, T. Smith, P. Cormack, E. Hughes, K. Keegan, T. McDermott, S. Heighway, R. Kennedy, I. Callaghan.

Referee: J. Taylor (Wolverhampton).

Fact finders could have seen the weaknesses

By Norman Fox

RFC Antwerp, the club Aston Villa play in the Uefa Cup on Wednesday in Belgium, decided not to send a " spy " to Villa Park for the game against Arsenal on Saturday. In a curious way he would have discovered more about Villa's weaknesses in the 2—0 win over Arsenal than in the 3—0 defeat by Newcastle which Antwerp's " fact finders " did see.

Villa were quite pleased with everything but the result at Newcastle, but dissatisfied with several things—excluding the result—against Arsenal. They " billed " the match in the programme as being of the " Football League Division Two " and much of their play fitted the bill. Deprived of Little because of injury, they lurched into countless attacks in that bludgeoning, rushing manner that marks a team just out of the second division's bustling race. For a long time they rejected the use of width in attack and their midfield and defensive work was hesitant to such a degree that one wondered what Antwerp's sharp scorer, Kodat, would have reaped had he been in Kidd's place.

Until well into the second half, when Villa played Hamilton much wider, Arsenal were attractive in their smooth construction with, yet again, the youngster O'Leary, Brady, Stapleton and the clever Scot, Cropley, doing much to make us forget the stolid, boring Arsenal of the recent past.

Only Villa's astonishing luck in the goal area allowed them to get into the game at all, and when they did only equally astonishing saves by the Arsenal goalkeeper, Rimmer, stopped them winning by four or five goals.

Villa's double-headed sledgehammer of Leonard and Morgan tried most methods of beating Rimmer, including trampling, yet achieved nothing until Graydon stopped holding the ball when he should have been moving it on and started looking for targets before centring.

Graydon provided both goals in the last quarter of an hour. Gidman, who must eventually make a full-time job of midfield work, took a quick throw, Graydon sprinted down the line, saw Morgan in the goal area and reached him with a fine cross. Morgan efficiently played the ball down and Phillips at last avoided Rimmer with his shot.

It was persistence rather than basic superiority that allowed Villa to take a second goal in the last minute, Graydon again placing a good centre for Leonard to head in.

Admirable and entertaining though it may be, such all-out tactics have not served British clubs well enough in Europe and Villa will do well to get through the first round of the Uefa Cup.

ASTON VILLA: J. Cumbes; J. Gidman, C. Aitken, J. Ross, C. Nicholl, L. Phillips, R. Graydon, S. Morgan, K. Leonard, J. Hamilton, P. McDonald.

ARSENAL: J. Rimmer; P. Rice, S. Nelson, E. Kelly, T. Mancini, D. O'Leary, A. Ball, A. Cropley, F. Stapleton, R. Kidd, L. Brady.

Referee: R. Matthewson (Ainsworth).

Dull care is cast aside

By Gerald Sinstadt

Efficiency before fun is the slogan of men who play football for money; but spectators who pay the money have grown disenchanted by football with a frown. The feeling that this season might be seeing some move towards compromise found further encouragement at Goodison Park on Saturday when Everton cast aside dull care and beat Newcastle United 3—0.

Service with a smile was personified by Bernard, a full-back by appointment but a midfield player by preference. His prime task was to mark Burns, who plays slightly behind the Newcastle strikers. The encouragement to come forward gave Bernard freedom of spirit as well as space, and the result was infectiously successful.

Harassing, winning tackles, passing, supporting colleagues, Bernard roamed the field, grinning cheerfully as he went. Dobson, Buckley and Pearson picked up the mood and, if happiness is a goal in the third minute, Latchford, too, made a vital contribution, capitalizing on early uncertainty by Mahoney in the Newcastle goal.

The header that gave Latchford his chance was provided by Lyons, another of Everton's successes. Ten minutes later the tall young defender moved forward to take a pass from Pearson and strode towards goal. His shot struck Kennedy and looped high over the goalkeeper into the net; definitely not Mahoney's day.

From such a position of strength, Everton looked set for a runaway victory. But in spite of a series of pleasant, relaxed moves there was only one more goal. Clements having been released from the frustration of the substitutes' bench for only two minutes, drove home a left foot volley of stunning velocity from 30 yards.

In the interim, Newcastle played their best football. Gowling timed a diving header neatly but Lawson dived equally well to save. Nulty slammed a shot against the crossbar. But in the absence of injured Macdonald, the honest endeavour of Gowling and Tudor at the front was not enough to make up for the lack of genuine inspiration in midfield and lapses in defence.

The moral, as Everton have discovered, is that the fun only comes when efficiency takes care of itself.

EVERTON: D. Lawson; M. Bernard, S. Seargeant, J. Pearson (sub: D. Clements), R. Kenyon, M. Lyons, M. Buckley, M. Dobson, R. Latchford, D. Smallman, G. Jones.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: M. Mahoney; I. Nattrass, A. Kennedy, G. Nulty, J. Bird, P. Howard, M. Burns, T. Cassidy, J. Tudor (sub: S. Barrowclough), A. Gowling, T. Craig.

Referee: T. Spencer (Woolton Bassett).

oung may face club discipline

liam Young, Scotland's r-23 defender, who received ban from international foot- after the incidents in Copen- , will not know until Thurs- whether he faces further dis- ary action from his club, leen, as a result of his latest ade. Young, substituted 20 es from the end of the game Dundee United on Saturday, his shirt off, threw it at leen's manager, James Bonthrone, and left the ground before the end of the game.

Young, who has been left out of the party for the Anglo-Scottish Cup tie at Middlesbrough tomorrow, said yesterday: " I have been under a lot of pressure recently because of the Copenhagen incident. When I realized I was being called off, I felt sick. It knocked the stuffing out of me and I blew my top. I will explain the reason why it happened when I see the manager on Thursday. I can only hope he understands."

Horse trials

Miss Pattinson makes her name on horse of unknown ancestry

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Aly Pattinson, the 23-year-old Surrey rider whose career started at a tender age with show ponies, won the Raleigh Trophy at the Burghley Horse Trials yesterday. She was riding Alex Colquhoun's Carawich, a brown seven-year-old Irish horse of unknown ancestry who was brought to England by the Derek Ricketts stable. A year ago she won the Midland Bank open championship on him at Cirencester.

Miss Pattinson was the leader after the first day of dressage on Mrs Hance's Olivia, who gave her a total immersion at the trout hatchery on Saturday and was never in touch thereafter. Carawich, whose owner is a former member of a winning British junior team in the European championships, now a business consultant in London, was the last to go across country on Saturday. Clear and fast, he snatched a last-minute lead from the triple Olympic gold medallist, Richard Meade, on his recently acquired seven-year-old Tommy Buck, and consolidated his position in the show jumping.

At the end of the cross country, with Carawich leading Tommy Buck by nearly six penalty points and Katie O'Hara lying third on Lord and Lady Brookeborough's Northern Ireland horse, Village Gossip, a former nearly-unridable show jumper when they bought him as a four-year-old at Dublin, the competition was wide open. Captain Mark Phillips was lying eighth on Brazil after a round which caused him to work hard, and sixth on Janet Hodgson's Gretna Green, who gave him another almost total immersion at the trout hatchery.

But in a blanket finish, with only 20 points dividing the first horse from the seventh, the show jumping, particularly the final treble, exerted an unusual influence.

The interest was academic until the closing stages. Going sixth from the end, with the order reversed so that the best-placed horses jumped last, Captain Phillips and Gretna Green took up the running with a clear round for a total of 71.33 penalty points. Meade, going one from last on Tommy Buck, lowered the gate and remained in second place at this stage.

Carawich, on the other hand, gave every fence a foot or more, and though he lowered the first part of the final treble he still had sufficient in hand to hold his position.

Captain Phillips, riding two strange horses, did more than prove himself once again, and it is also significant that Favour, on whom John Kersley finished fourth, was ridden to success in his first three-day event, the Army Horse Trials at Tidworth in May, by Captain Phillips.

Meade was well pleased, as well he might have been, with the performance of Tommy Buck, one of his two Olympic prospects. They, too, competed in their first three-day event at Tidworth and Tommy Buck, who finished third here, is far less experienced than Meade's other ride, the British Equestrian Federation's Jacob Jones, whom he will ride at the Bramham three-day event in Yorkshire next week.

Captain Phillips seems less well placed at the moment for an Olympic horse, although he has two more experienced prospects who will be sound in time to compete at Badminton next April, when the British Olympic team will be selected.

Colonel Henry Nicoll's new cross country course proved to be a tough assignment, but was eminently fair, and though 21 horses were retired or eliminated or withdrew, the faults were pretty evenly spread throughout the 29 fences, and there was certainly no bogey obstacle. The double coffin at five caused 11 refusals, a fall and a retirement, the trakehner at seven was responsible for 19 refusals, three retirements and one fall, and the trout hatchery at nine for three refusals, two falls and four eliminations.

The only other prevalent casualty area was the maze at No 18, among whose victims, for two refusals and two falls, were a compound fracture of the collar bone for Barbara Hammond and a bad case of concussion for Hugh Thomas, who had a nasty fall with his new ride, Long Horsley.

The picture is not yet clear in terms of the Olympic Games, but Captain Phillips and Meade again proved that they are desperately needed in the British team for Montreal.

RESULT: 1, Miss A. Pattinson's Carawich (61.67 penalty points); 2, Captain M. A. P. Phillips's Gretna Green (71.33); 3, R. Meade's Tommy Buck (75.[illegible]); 4, J. Kersley's Favour (73.[illegible]); 5, Miss M. Trott's Touch and Go (77.[illegible]); 6, Miss J. Starkey's Acrobat (79.[illegible]); 7, Miss P. Biden's Little Extra (79.[illegible]); 8, Lord and Lady Brookeborough's Village Gossip (Miss M. O'Hara) (80.[illegible]); 9, M. Moffatt's Demerera (90.[illegible]); 10, Miss D. Thorne's The Kingmaker (92.[illegible]); 11, Mrs D. West's Bennie (95.[illegible]); 12, Miss S. Stannard's Master Question (95.[illegible]); 13, Miss J. Sutherland's Green (95.20).

Golf

Fowler takes top prize despite losing in playoff

George Burns, an American who turned professional in July, won the Kerrygold tournament at Waterville, Ireland, yesterday after beating John Fowler in a sudden-death playoff. Fowler, of Mid Herts, scored a 73 for a six-over-par total of 294. Burns finished on the same mark after a 74.

Burns won at the second extra hole, where he holed a seven-foot putt for a par four. Fowler missed from five feet. Fowler still collected the top prize of £2,000 because Burns is ineligible to take prize money in PGA events for another four months.

Instead, Burns was presented with a bar of gold worth £2,000, originally on offer for a hole in one. The pair finished four strokes ahead of Britain's Peter Tupling, who scored a 76 to win £800.

The former Ryder Cup player, John Garner, fourth, after a 73 for a total of 300, won £700 and his Hartsbourne (Hertfordshire) clubmate, Peter Dawson, who had an 81 for 302, £500. Fowler, who also collected the £400 top team prize, looked set for outright victory when Burns dropped three strokes in four holes from the short 12th. But the American forced a tie with a birdie four at the 587yd 18th.

It was Fowler's biggest prize. He is 87th in the order of merit table with earnings of £758. Tony Jacklin, who joins Britain's Ryder Cup team in the United States today, finished 17 strokes behind after a 77. " I came out to enjoy myself ", he said. " I played pretty well but three-putted 19 times."

Final scores: 294: G. Burns (US), 73, 72, 70, 74; J. Fowler (Mid Herts), 79, 73, 69, 73. 298: P. Tupling (Watford Driving Range), 79, 70, 73, 76. 300: J. Garner (Hartsbourne), 79, 76, 72, 73. 302: P. Dawson (Hartsbourne), 79, 70, 72, 81. 303: P. Elson (Coventry), 79, 73, 72, 79. 304: L. Ziegler (US), 80, 74, 75, 75. 305: L. Higgins (Waterville), 81, 79, 71, 74; A. Skerritt (Rosslare), 78, 74, 74, 74. 306: C. Greene (Milltown), 82, 76, 67, 81; R. Jones (Bangor), 80, 79, 76, 71; R. Carr (Sutton), 79, 75, 76, 76; P. Townsend (Portmarnock), 80, 79, 74, 73.

Weiskopf's 68 gives him one-shot lead

Pinehurst, North Carolina, Sept 14.—The American, Tom Weiskopf, the 1973 British Open champion, takes a one-stroke lead into the fourth and final round of the world open golf tournament here today. Weiskopf, aged 32, had three birdies over the last four holes in the third round yesterday at the Pinehurst Country Club course for a three-under-par 68, which gave him a 206 total after 54 holes.

Peter Oosterhuis scored a 72 for a 217 total with his fellow Briton, Tommy Horton, on 221 after a 76 and Ireland's Eamonn Darcy on 222, also with a 76.

THIRD ROUND: 206, T. Weiskopf, 67, 71, 68. 207, P. Fitzsimons, 67, 69, 71; 208, E. Sneed, 68, 70, 70; 210, W. Casper, 70, 72, 68; L. Nelson, 70, 71, 69; B. Twitty, 69, 68, 73; 211, J. Nicklaus, 70, 71, 70; J. Mahaffey, 70, 71, 70; R. Funseth, 67, 70, 74; 212, W. Armstrong, 69, 72, 71; L. Elder, 65, 74, 73; 213, J. C. Snead, 73, 69, 71; B. Wadkins, 70, 70, 73; J. Schlee, 68, 72, 73; D. Bies, 71, 69, 70. Foreign scores: 217, P. Oosterhuis, 72, 73, 72; 221, T. Horton, 75, 70, 76; 222, E. Darcy (Ireland), 73, 73, 76.—Reuter.

CHIBA (Japan): the 20 million yen (£31,000) Sanpo tournament: 273: W. Dunk (Australia), 67, 69, 69, 68. 275: L. Hinkle (US), 68, 68, 70, 69. 276: Takashi Murakami, 65, 72, 71, 68; Seiichi Kanai, 70, 69, 67, 70; Isao Aoki, 68, 68, 69, 71.

Sheene first to £1,500 prize at Mallory

Barry Sheene yesterday won the so-called race of the year at Mallory Park and the £1,500 first prize. Sheene, on a Suzuki, led from the flag but on the seventh lap was passed by the Californian Dave Aldana. However, after the 17th lap Sheene's victory was never in doubt.

RESULT: 1, B. Sheene (GB, Suzuki), 95.91 mph; 2, D. Aldana (US, Suzuki); 3, M. Grant (GB, Kawasaki). Fastest lap: Sheene, 98.58 mph (lap record for class).

Antwerp lose 4—0

Antwerp, Sept 14.—Antwerp, who meet Aston Villa here on Wednesday in a first round, first leg match in the Uefa Cup, today met their first league defeat of the season. They lost 4—0 at home to Lierse and they dropped from first to third place in the Belgian League.—Reuter.

Rugby League

LANCASHIRE CUP: Second round: Wigan 21, Workington Town 22.

YORKS CUP: Second round: Bradford Northern 2, Leeds 23.

Yesterday

LANCASHIRE CUP: Second round: Leigh 6, Salford 23; Swinton 2, St Helen's 17.

YORKSHIRE CUP: Second round: Featherstone Rovers 8, Castleford 5; New Hunslet 7, Hull Kingston Rovers 13; York 13, Keighley 16.

FLOODLIT COMPETITION: Preliminary round: Dewsbury 7, Wakefield Trinity 3; Halifax 6, Bramley 32.

Cricket

Close alive and well and trying to win on his own

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Worcestershire (4 pts) beat Somerset by six wickets.

" What ear so empty is ", Michael Drayton asked, " that hath not heard the sound of Taunton's fruitful Deane ? " I suspect he had in mind a former Archdeacon of Taunton, whose sermons were so long as his progeny was numerous. But there is no need to seek a recondite explanation. Taunton Deane with its chattering streams and heavy orchards (the Kingston Black Apple, I am told, still makes the best cider of all) is lovely, rain or shine alike. Yesterday we had bits of both, but Somerset and Worcestershire were able to play their match with no more than the occasional spot of rain. By winning, Worcestershire came second in the John Player League, which was worth £1,000 to them. They did it comfortably, with more than six overs to spare.

Gifford put Somerset in. Two wickets fell almost at once. Close then played a characteristic innings, sweeping and hooking and driving and edging, never looking very pleased about anything, either the weather or the bowling or the batsmen at the other end, but keeping his side in the game. Several of the other Somerset batsmen, notably Rose and Roebuck, had a stroke or two, but once Close was out Somerset had lost command. I have the impression that Close intended to win this match by himself. He did not succeed, but nevertheless gave an indication to the committee (some of whom are prone to argue loudly and casually in the Deane bar, and none of whom appear to agree) that he is not yet dead.

Somerset did field rather untidily when Worcestershire went in to bat. They no doubt realized that they had scarcely enough runs to win, and as they are down in the tail of the table, it hardly mattered to them, except, of course, to the tyrant Close, who detests losing at cricket in any circumstances. He made a marvellous catch to prove his point, yet Somerset never looked like changing the course of the match. D'Oliveira's innings, a carefree affair, secured Worcestershire's points. He won the match with his second six.

SOMERSET

B. C. Rose, run out	29
P. W. Denning, b Holder	0
I. V. A. Richards, c Gifford, b Brain	0
*D. B. Close, b Brain	55
I. T. Botham, c Wilkinson, b Gifford	4
P. A. Slocombe, l-b-w, b Holder	13
†D. J. S. Taylor, c Cass, b Gifford	2
P. M. Roebuck, not out	20
D. Breakwell, run out	5
H. R. Moseley, c Ormrod, b Gifford	6
A. A. Jones, not out	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 9)	12
Total (9 wkts)	146

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—2, 3—77, 4—97, 5—101, 6—103, 7—127, 8—135, 9—141.

BOWLING: Holder, 8—0—25—2; Brain, 8—1—34—2; D'Oliveira, 8—0—17—0; Imran Khan, 8—0—39—0; Gifford, 8—0—19—3.

WORCESTERSHIRE

G. M. Turner, c Close, b Botham	65
J. A. Ormrod, b Breakwell	13
J. J. Yardley, c Moseley, b Jones	30
J. M. Parker, l-b-w, b Botham	3
B. L. D'Oliveira, not out	23
K. W. Wilkinson, not out	6
Extras (l-b 3, w 4)	7
Total (4 wkts, 33.5 overs)	147

Imran Khan, G. R. Cass, *N. Gifford, B. M. Brain, V. A. Holder did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—110, 3—108, 4—111.

BOWLING: Jones, 5—0—20—1; Moseley, 5.5—1—22—0; Breakwell, 8—1—25—1; Botham, 8—2—37—2; Richards, 7—0—28—0.

Umpires: W. L. Budd and R. Julian.

Glamorgan put out for 76 by Middlesex

CARDIFF: Middlesex (4 pts) beat Glamorgan by 98 runs.

Glamorgan finished bottom of the John Player League after their defeat by Middlesex yesterday. Facing a Middlesex total of 174, Glamorgan failed on a rain affected pitch and were skittled for 76 in 30 overs. Selvey did most of the damage. In eight overs he took five wickets for 18—his best figures in one-day cricket.

After Middlesex had lost their first wicket in the opening over for two, Brearley and Gatting figured in a second wicket partnership of 114 in 27 overs. Gatting hit seven fours and completed his first 50 for Middlesex in 65 minutes. Brearley took 10 minutes longer reaching his 50. It included one six and five fours. Armstrong captured three wickets in his last over for one run.

MIDDLESEX

C. T. Radley, c E. Jones, b Nash	2
*J. M. Brearley, c Hill, b Solanky	70
M. W. Gatting, c E. Jones, b Davis	55
N. G. Featherstone, l-b-w, b Davis	2
M. J. Smith, run out	4
I. J. Gould, b Armstrong	15
T. M. Lamb, run out	11
J. E. Emburey, b Armstrong	2
M. J. Vernon, c Cordle, b Armstrong	3
M. W. W. Selvey, b Armstrong	1
J. S. E. Price, not out	0
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 7)	11
Total (40 overs)	171

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—116, 3—118, 4—140, 5—141, 6—157, 7—161, 8—173, 9—173, 10—174.

BOWLING: Nash, 8—3—15—1; Cordle, 8—2—24—0; Armstrong, 8—0—36—4; Davis, 8—0—48—2; Solanky, 8—0—37—1.

GLAMORGAN

A. Jones, b Selvey	6
*Majid Khan, b Emburey	28
R. C. Davies, c Price, b Featherstone	0
L. W. Hill, run out	4
M. J. Llewellyn, not out	13
G. Richards, c Smith, b Selvey	10
J. W. Solanky, b Selvey	2
†E. W. Jones, c Brearley, b Emburey	0
M. A. Nash, b Selvey	1
A. E. Cordle, l-b-w, b Selvey	0
G. D. Armstrong, run out	6
Extras (b 1)	1
Total (30.1 overs)	76

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—26, 3—30, 4—33, 5—54, 6—58, 7—59, 8—64, 9—64, 10—76.

BOWLING: Price, 4—0—8—0; Selvey, 8—3—18—5; Emburey, 8—1—26—2; Featherstone, 7—2—16—1; Lamb, 3—1—7—0; Smith 0.1—0—0—0.

Umpires: C. Cook and J. G. Langridge.

The three old Test " body line " heroes—Harold Larwood, Bert Oldfield and Clarrie Grimmett—will return from Australia to Hongkong to attend the official opening of the new Hongkong Cricket Club on the approaches to the peak on Friday, September 26.

John Player League final table

	P	W	L	Tie	NR	Pts
Hampshire (5)	16	13	3	0	0	52
Worcester (9)	16	12	3	1	0	50
Kent (1)	16	12	4	0	0	48
Essex (16)	16	10	6	0	0	40
Notts (17)	16	9	7	0	0	36
Warwick (11)	16	9	7	0	0	36
Yorkshire (7)	16	9	7	0	0	36
Lancashire (12)	16	8	7	1	0	34
Derbyshire (15)	16	7	8	0	1	30
Middlesex (8)	16	7	9	0	0	28
Sussex (6)	16	6	9	0	1	26
Leicester (1)	16	6	10	0	0	24
Surrey (10)	16	6	10	0	0	24
Somerset (2)	16	5	10	1	0	22
Gloucester (13)	16	5	11	0	0	20
Northants (4)	16	5	11	0	0	20
Glamorgan (14)	16	4	11	1	0	18

1974 positions in brackets.

Yorkshire's win is timed well by Boycott

BRADFORD: Yorkshire (4pts) beat Essex by nine wickets.

Yorkshire won handsomely enough, but only after Boycott had made the winning hit by driving Gooch for six off the second ball of the game's last over. Gooch had been the dominant force in an Essex innings of 191 in which he hit a faultless 84, including two sixes and eight fours, in even time.

Hampshire included eight fours in an innings of 55 in as many minutes as he and Boycott put on 88 for the first wicket. Boycott, whose 50 took 83 minutes, was unbeaten with 78 as was Lumb with 49 in the pair's unbroken second wicket stand of 107.

ESSEX

S. Turner, b Stevenson	9
B. R. Hardie, l-b-w, b Robinson	23
*K. W. R. Fletcher, b Robinson	23
G. A. Gooch, c Lumb, b Stevenson	84
K. S. McEwan, c Hampshire, b Old	15
B. E. A. Edmeades, c Boycott, b Stevenson	15
K. R. Pont, c Bairstow, b Cooper	3
N. Smith, b Cooper	2
S. G. Plumb, not out	3
J. K. Lever, run out	3
D. L. Acfield, run out	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 2)	4
Total	191

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—48, 3—85, 4—126, 5—162, 6—169, 7—178, 8—185, 9—190, 10—191.

BOWLING: Old, 8—0—42—1; Robinson, 8—2—37—2; Stevenson, 8—0—37—2; Sidebottom, 8—0—27—0; Cooper, 8—0—44—2.

YORKSHIRE

*G. Boycott, not out	78
J. H. Hampshire, l-b-w, b Acfield	55
R. G. Lumb, not out	49
Extras (b 2, l-b 11)	13
Total (1 wkt, 39.2 overs)	195

C. Johnson, P. J. Squires, C. M. Old, †D. L. Bairstow, A. Sidebottom, G. B. Stevenson, H. P. Cooper, A. L. Robinson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—88.

BOWLING: Lever, 8—0—23—0; Turner, 8—2—26—0; Acfield, 8—0—35—1; Pont, 8—0—50—0; Edmeades, 3—0—20—0; Gooch, 2.2—0—18—0.

Umpires: T. W. Spencer and D. G. L. Evans.

Saturday's scores

CHESTERFIELD: Leicestershire, 225 (P. E. Russell, 4 for 51); Derbyshire, 41 for no wkt (10.4 overs).

NOTTINGHAM: Gloucestershire, 196 for 7 (57 overs) (Zaheer Abbas 92); v Nottinghamshire.

TAUNTON: Somerset, 158 for 4 (67 overs) v Glamorgan.

THE OVAL: Kent, 338 for 8 dec (B. W. Luckhurst 110, M. H. Denness 90, B. D. Julien 65); Surrey, 8 (for no wkt (one over)).

HOVE: Sussex, 160 (M. J. J. Faber 50) v Lancashire.

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire 327 for 5 (D. L. Amiss 158 not out, M. J. K. Smith 80); Northamptonshire, 5 for 1 (three overs).

WORCESTER: Hampshire, 355 for 6 (C. G. Greenidge 168, D. R. Turner 62, R. M. C. Gilliat 71, R. A. Richards 58; B. M. Brain 4 for 117); Worcestershire, 58 for no wicket (19.5 overs).

MIDDLESBROUGH: Yorkshire, 256 (G. Boycott 92, C. Johnson 86; J. K. Lever 4 for 55, D. L. Acfield 4 for 68); Essex, 34 for 2 (17 overs).

Today's cricket

CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Gloucestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
TAUNTON: Somerset v Glamorgan (11.0 to 6.30).
THE OVAL: Surrey v Kent (11.0 to 6.30).
HOVE: Sussex v Lancashire (11.0 to 6.30).
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Northamptonshire (11.30 to 7.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Hampshire (11.0 to 6.30).
MIDDLESBROUGH: Yorkshire v Essex (11.0 to 6.30).

ults and tables

t division

Villa	2	Arsenal	0
,	4	Norwich	4
1	3	Newcastle	0
1	2	Liverpool	0
ar	3	West Ham	3
ster City	4	Middlesbrough	0
ngers	1	Manchester U	0
d Utd	0	Coventry	1
	3	Leeds	2
am	2	Derby	3
hampton	2	Birmingham	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
ster Utd	7	6	1	1	14	5	11
am Utd	7	4	3	0	13	9	11
angers	7	3	4	0	13	6	10
3'	7	3	3	1	9	4	9
	7	4	1	2	13	9	9
Unfled	7	4	1	2	11	8	9
ol	7	3	2	2	10	9	8
	7	3	2	2	12	13	8
ster City	7	3	1	3	12	8	7
le	7	3	1	3	13	11	7
	7	3	1	3	9	6	7
	7	3	1	3	7	7	7
1	7	3	1	3	17	17	7
Villa	7	3	1	3	9	11	7
brough	7	3	1	3	8	10	7
	7	1	4	2	11	13	6
r	7	0	6	1	10	15	6
	7	2	2	3	8	11	6
lampton	7	1	3	3	6	10	5
am	7	1	2	4	10	13	4
tham	7	0	3	4	6	15	3
d United	7	0	1	6	3	16	1

d division

n	6	Chester	0
	3	Chesterfield	1
Palace	2	Rotherham	0
r	2	Millwall	1
	0	Shrewsbury	0
d	0	Colchester	0
ld	1	Cardiff	4
rough	1	Aldershot	1
	3	Walsall	1
d	3	Port Vale	3
1	2	Sheffield Wed	1
m	2	Gillingham	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Palace	5	5	0	0	10	3	10
r	5	4	0	1	9	7	8
bury	5	3	1	1	10	5	7
	5	3	1	0	10	6	7
	5	3	1	1	8	5	7
	5	3	1	1	6	4	7
n	6	2	2	2	14	7	6
m	5	2	2	1	7	3	6
i	5	2	1	2	7	6	5
d	5	2	2	1	10	9	6
d	5	1	3	1	4	3	5
	5	2	1	2	6	5	5
am	5	2	1	2	6	6	5
ale	5	0	5	0	5	5	5
ot	5	1	2	2	6	8	4
	6	1	2	3	7	10	4
rough	5	0	4	1	3	5	4
ian	5	1	2	2	6	10	4
d Wed	5	1	1	3	7	10	3
field	5	1	1	3	6	9	3
	5	0	3	2	3	7	3
	5	0	2	3	3	12	2
ter	5	0	1	4	3	8	1

THERN LEAGUE: Premier division: ath 1, Atherstone 1; Grantham ...bledon 1: Kettering 1, Telford ...mouth 1, Chelmsford 1. First South: Dartford 2, Folkestone e 1.

THERN PREMIER LEAGUE: am 3, Gateshead 0; Boston 4, Morecambe 1; Matlock 3, Rangers 3; Scarborough 0, Athletic 0.

MIAN LEAGUE: First division head 3, Ilford 1; Slough Town in Town 1; Wycombe Wanderers p's Stortford 1. Second division: lan Casuals 0, Harlow Town 3; Borough 3, Hertford Town 0; and Hersham 0, Harwich and on 1.

ENIAN LEAGUE: First division Town 6, Edmonton-Haringey 2.

Second division

Carlisle	2	Portsmouth	1
Charlton	1	Blackpool	1
Fulham	0	Bristol Rovers	2
Luton	0	Bolton	2
Nottm Forest	1	Hull City	2
Oldham	2	Chelsea	1
Orient	2	Plymouth	0
Southampton	2	Blackburn	1
Sunderland	2	West Bromwich	0
York City	1	Notts County	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Notts County	6	4	2	0	7	3	10
Southampton	6	4	1	1	9	5	9
Sunderland	7	4	1	2	9	6	9
Bristol City	7	4	1	2	13	9	9
Fulham	7	3	2	2	13	7	8
Hull	6	4	0	2	7	5	8
Bolton	6	3	1	2	9	6	7
Oldham	5	3	1	1	7	6	7
Luton	6	3	0	3	7	3	6
Bristol Rovers	5	2	2	1	5	4	6
Chelsea	7	2	2	3	8	9	6
Blackburn	5	2	1	2	8	6	5
Blackpool	6	2	1	3	5	5	5
Nottingham F	5	1	2	2	4	4	4
Charlton	6	1	2	3	4	5	4
Orient	6	1	2	3	8	14	4
Oxford	7	2	0	5	[illegible]	4	4
Plymouth	6	2	0	4	5	11	4
West Bromwich	6	1	1	4	3	9	3
York	5	1	1	3	4	7	3
Portsmouth	5	1	1	3	4	[illegible]	3
Carlisle	6	1	1	4	4	10	3

Fourth division

Bradford City	3	Tranmere	0
Darlington	0	Northampton	1
Exeter	1	Cambridge Utd	2
Hartlepool	1	Scunthorpe	2
Huddersfield	0	Lincoln	1
Newport	2	Southport	0
Reading	3	Watford	0
Swansea	1	Workington	0
Torquay	1	Rochdale	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Newport	5	3	1	1	10	6	7
Reading	5	3	1	1	10	6	7
Northampton	5	3	1	1	10	7	7
Lincoln	5	3	1	1	11	8	7
Huddersfield	5	2	2	1	4	3	6
Barnsley	5	2	2	1	5	3	6
Brentford	4	2	2	0	6	4	6
Stockport	5	2	2	1	6	4	6
Darlington	5	3	0	2	6	4	6
Swansea	5	2	2	1	5	4	6
Tranmere	5	3	0	2	7	6	6
Crewe	5	1	3	1	11	7	5
Cambridge	5	2	1	2	4	3	5
Doncaster	4	2	1	1	6	5	5
Rochdale	5	2	1	2	6	7	5
Bradford	5	1	2	2	6	6	4
Exeter	5	2	0	3	4	8	4
Bournemouth	5	1	2	2	5	3	4
Torquay	5	1	2	2	6	13	4
Hartlepool	5	0	3	2	6	8	3
Scunthorpe	5	1	1	3	5	8	3
Workington	5	1	0	4	3	8	2
Watford	5	1	0	4	2	8	2
Southport	5	0	2	3	1	6	2

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	1	Dundee Utd	3
Dundee	2	Hearts	3
Hibernian	1	Ayr	0
Motherwell	1	Celtic	1
Rangers	2	St Johnstone	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Rangers	3	3	0	0	6	1	6
Dundee United	3	2	0	1	4	2	4
Hibernian	3	2	0	1	2	1	4
Celtic	3	1	1	1	6	5	3
Ayr	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Motherwell	3	0	3	0	4	4	3
Hearts	3	1	0	2	3	6	2
Dundee	3	1	0	2	5	9	2
St Johnstone	3	1	0	2	1	3	2
Aberdeen	3	0	1	2	3	8	1

Scottish first division

Clyde	3	St Mirren	0
Dunfermline	0	Hamilton	4
Falkirk	0	East Fife	1
Kilmarnock	0	Partick Th	1
Montrose	3	Dumbarton	2
Morton	2	Arbroath	2
Queen of South	1	Airdrie	7

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Montrose	3	3	0	0	8	3	6
Partick	3	2	1	0	2	0	5
Hamilton	3	2	0	1	8	4	4
Falkirk	3	2	0	1	5	2	4
East Fife	3	2	0	1	6	4	4
Kilmarnock	3	2	0	1	8	6	4
Airdrieonians	3	1	1	1	13	8	3
Morton	3	0	3	0	4	4	3
Clyde	3	1	0	2	4	3	2
Dumbarton	3	1	0	2	5	8	2
St Mirren	3	0	2	1	4	7	2
Arbroath	3	0	1	2	3	5	1
Dunfermline	3	0	1	2	4	12	1
Queen of South	3	0	1	2	3	11	1

Scottish second division

Albion Rovers	2	E Stirlingshire	1
Alloa	3	Stranraer	3
Berwick	2	Brechin	1
Clydebank	3	Cowdenbeath	0
Forfar	0	Stirling Albion	0
Queen's Park	1	Meadowbank	1
Raith	2	Stenhousemuir	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clydebank	3	3	0	0	7	0	6
Albion Rovers	3	2	1	0	6	4	5
Raith	3	1	2	0	6	4	4
Alloa	3	1	2	0	5	4	4
E Stirlingshire	3	2	0	1	5	4	4
Queen's Park	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Berwick	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Meadowbank	3	0	2	1	3	3	2
Forfar	3	0	2	1	3	3	2
Stranraer	3	0	2	1	5	8	2
Brechin	3	1	0	2	3	6	2
Cowdenbeath	3	0	2	1	1	4	2
Stenhousemuir	3	0	1	2	1	5	1
Stirling Albion	3	0	1	2	1	4	1

FA CUP: First qualifying round: Addlestone 3, Metropolitan Police 0; Alton Town 3, Horsham 1; Ashford Town 3, Lewes 1; Aveley 1, Hornchurch 1; Aylesbury United 2, Redditch United 1; Basingstoke Town 3, Farnborough Town 1; Bexhill Town 0, Margate 8; Bexley United 0, Hillingdon Borough 3; Biggleswade Town 0, Maidenhead United 1; Bognor Regis Town 1, Newport (IOW) 3; Boreham Wood 2, Hounslow 0.

Bracknell Town 1, Feltham 1; Bromley 3, Leytonstone 1; Carshalton Athletic 0, Kingstonian 2; Chesham United 3, Epping Town 0; Cheshunt 3, Hemel Hempstead 3; Clapton 2, Finchley 0; Crawley Town 2, Hastings United 1; Cray Wanderers 1, Dulwich Hamlet 3; Croydon 1, Erith and Belvedere 1; Dagenham 5, Edgware 1; Dover 4, Peacehaven 1.

Deal Town 1, Eastbourne Town 1; Egham Town 1, Hampton 0; Enfield 3, Hayes 0; Faversham Town 2, Herne Bay 1; Histon 0, Letchworth Town 2; Leyton-Wingate 1, Tilbury 1; Marlow 2, Wokingham Town 0; Oxford City 2, Wolverton Town and B.R. 0; Molesey 4, Willesden 1; Poole Town 1, Worthing 0; Ramsgate 4, Sittingbourne 1; Redhill 1, Burgess Hill Town 0; Ringmer 1, Maidstone United 1; Ruislip Manor 0, Clacton Town 2; St Albans City 3, Tooting and Mitcham United 3; Sidley United 0, Canterbury City 1; Southall 1, Epsom and Ewell 1; Staines Town 2, Tring Town 0.

Stevenage Athletic 2, Barking 1; Sutton United 1, Barnet 1; Tonbridge 5, Hatfield Town 0; Uxbridge 1, Wembley 2; Vauxhall Motors 0, Dunstable Town 1; Walthamstow Avenue 2, Gravesend & Northfleet 1; Waterlooville 2, Littlehampton 3; Wealdstone 1, Woking 1; Windsor and Eton 1, Burnham 1.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Alleyn's 0, Hastings GS 3; Forest 1, Old Forestars 3; George Abbot 0, Salesian, Farnborough 6; Lancing 4, Bradfield OB 2; Simon Langton 2, Harvey GS, Folkestone 2; Sir Walter St John's 4, Archbishop Tenisons 0; Southall GS 8, Langley GS 1.

European leagues

UEFA CUP: First round (first leg): MSV Duisburg (West Germany) 7, Paralimni Famagusta (Cyprus) 1.

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Eintracht Brunswick 3, Fortuna Düsseldorf 1; Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1; Hertha BSC Berlin 3, Schalke 04 1; Karlsruher SC 1, Bayer Uerdingen 0; Bayern Munich 3, Kickers Offenbach 1; Rot-Weiss Essen 5, FC Kaiserslautern 1; VFL Bochum 2, Hanover 96 0; Werder Bremen 3, FC Cologne 2; MSV Duisburg 1, Hamburger SV 1.

EAST GERMAN: FC Magdeburg 2, BFC Dynamo Berlin 1; FC Carl Zeiss Jena 4, Stahl Riesa 1; Chemie Leipzig 1, Energie Cottbus 4; Dynamo Dresden 3, FC Vorwaerts Frankfurt Oder 0; Wismut Aue 1, Sachsenring Zwickau 1; FC Karl-Marx-Stadt 2, FC Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1; HFC Chemie Halle 2, FC Lok Leipzig 3.

SWISS: Basle 3, Lugano 0; La Chaux-de-Fonds 1, Lausanne 2; Grasshoppers 3, Winterthur 0; St Gallen 1, Chenois 0; Servette 1, Biel/Bienne 0; Sion 2, Zurich 3; Young Boys 1, Neuchatel Xamax 0.

HUNGARIAN: Ujpest Dozsa 3, Raba Eto 1; Csepel 1, MTK 0; Honved 3, Haladas 1; Szeol 2, Vasas 2; Bekescsaba 1, Ferencvaros 0; Salgotarjan 1, Diosgyor 0; Zalaegerszeg 2, Videoton 2; Kaposvar 2, Tatabanya 1.

AUSTRIAN: Austria WAC 4, Grazer AK 0; SK Rapid Wien 4, Linzer Ask 0; Austria Salzburg 0, Admira Wacker 0; SK Voeest Linz 1, Austria Klagenfurt 1; Sturm Graz 2, SW Innsbruck 1.

POLISH: Gornik 1, Mielec 1; LKS Lodz 3, Wisla 0; Pogon 3, Zaglebie 1; Stal Rzeszow 1, Widzew 1; Ruch 3, Tychy 2, Slask 2, Lech 3.

RUSSIAN: Central Army Sports Club 1, Spartak Moscow 3; Zenit Leningrad 2, Dynamo Tbilisi 0; Shakhtyor Donetsk 0, Dinamo Kiev 1.

DUTCH: Go Ahead 0, Feyenoord 1; NEC 1, Amsterdam 1; MVV 3, Utrecht 1; Eindhoven 1, AZ67 3; Twente Enschede 8, De Graafschap 0; Telstar 0, PSV 0; Ajax 2, Roda 1; Sparta 2, Den Haag 2; NAC 0, Excelsior 0.

SPANISH: Atlético Madrid 2, Gijon 2; Atlético Bilbao 4, Sevilla 1; Barcelona 3, Salamanca 1; Las Palmas 2, Real Sociedad 1.

FRENCH: Bastia 3, Troyes 1; Lens 1, Nimes 1.

BELGIAN: KV Mechelen 1, Racing White 1; Anderlecht 1, Berchem 0; Oostende 2, Waregem 3; Standard 2, Cercle Brugge 1; Charleroi 0, Beveren 1; Antwerp 0, Lierse 4; Lokeren 4, La Louviere 1; FC Brugge 2, FC Liege 2; Beringen 2, Beerschot 1.

PORTUGUESE: Tomar 0, Benfica 2; Academico 1, Porto 1; Belenenses 2, Setubal 1; Farense 0, Guimaraes 3; Braga 3, Estoril 1; Cuf 2, Atlético 1; Sporting 2, Beira Mar 0; Boavista 4, Leixoes 0.

Today's football

FOURTH DIVISION: Doncaster Rovers v Brentford.

ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP: Quarter-final round, first leg: Ayr United v Mansfield Town.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Stafford Rangers; Great Harwood v Morecambe; Mossley v South Liverpool; Northwich Vic v Buxton; Runcorn v Fleetwood.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: First round replay: Nuneaton v Burton.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Dagenham v Leytonstone.

RUGBY UNION: Glasgow High v Waterloo; Penarth v Aberavon; Redruth v Oxford.

Leading goalscorers

Leading league and cup goalscorers:

FIRST DIVISION: E. MacDougall (Norwich City), P. Noble (Burnley), 10; M. Macdonald (Newcastle United), 8; P. Lorimer (Leeds United), 6; A. Green (Coventry City), A. Taylor (West Ham United), D. Tueart (Manchester City), 5.

SECOND DIVISION: R. Greenwood (Hull City), 5; G. Jones (Oldham Athletic), 4.

THIRD DIVISION: P. Silvester (Southend United), R. Treacy (Preston North End), 7; F. Binney (Brighton), D. Kemp (Crystal Palace), 6; A. Cullerton (Port Vale), A. Rowland (Bury), D. Spence (Bury), 5.

FOURTH DIVISION: R. Moore (Tranmere Rovers), 6; M. Butler (Barnsley), R. Cross (Brentford), B. O'Callaghan (Doncaster Rovers), J. Ward (Lincoln City), 5.

Rugby Union

England (under-23)	29	Italy under-23 (at Gosforth)	13
Aberavon	3	Llanelli	11
Bedford	29	London Irish	11
Birkenhead Prk	18	New Brighton	7
Bristol	15	Newport	16
Broughton Park	26	Wakefield	12
Birmingham	35	Tredegar	3
Cardiff	44	Blackheath	0
Cheltenham	3	Fylde	32
Chester	6	Orrell	44
Cross Keys	13	Neath	16
Devonport Serv	3	Lydney	6
Exeter	6	Esher	15
Glamorgan Wdrs	9	Pontypridd	22
Glasgow Acads	3	Waterloo	20
Gloucester	13	Coventry	13
Harlequins	6	Northampton	16
Harrogate	22	Wilmslow	18
Hartlepool R	15	Edin Wanderers	21
Huddersfield	21	Sheffield	6
Hull & ER	15	Nuneaton	0
Leicester	37	Bath	7
Liverpool	27	Gosforth	12
Morley	64	Scarborough	0
Moseley	42	Headingley	6
Newbridge	11	Bridgend	9
Newton	76	Oldham	12
Northern	0	Glasgow High	14
Old Instonians	16	Halton	4
Otley	0	Bradford	12
Penzance & New	3	Oxford	9
Plymouth Albion	6	Rosslyn Park	30
Pontypool	6	Abertillery	16
Preston Grass	7	Keighley	24
Redruth	18	Bridgwater & A	3
Richmond	16	Wasps	13
Royal HSFP	16	Jordanhill	21
Rugby	13	Nottingham	24
Sale	18	Manchester	13
St Helens	3	Halifax	15
Saracens	6	London Welsh	21
Southport	6	Ruskin Park	14
Strthm/Crydn	13	O Alleynians	6
Stroud	6	Clifton	4
Swansea	6	Ebbw Vale	15
US Portsmouth	9	St Mary's Hosp	7
Vale of Lune	26	Durham City	13

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Chatham House GS 10, Skinners 17; Fettes 13, West of Scotland 10; Gravesend 10, Aske's, Hatcham 4; John Fisher 24, Hampton GS 0; Judd 21, Reigate GS 14; Lord Williams's, Thame 16, Henley GS 12; Loughborough GS 42, Lawrence Sheriff 6; Magnus, Newark 14, King's, Grantham 14; Northampton 9, Bablake 16; Rannock 42, Highland 4; Sir Joseph Williamson's, Rochester 28, Chatham THS 0; Trinity 3, UCS 21; Vyners 12, Christopher Wren 0.

Yesterday

CLUB MATCHES: Taunton 35, Amsterdam 5; Torquay Athletic 3, Rosslyn Park 16; Racing Club de France 16, Lansdowne 13.

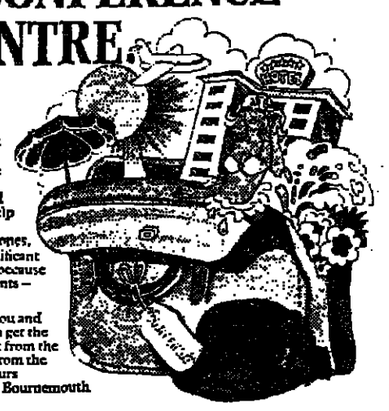


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Thriving on hard times

A new glossy brochure featuring in glowing terms the delights of towns and cities the length of Britain has just been issued by the British Association of Conference Towns—an inappropriate publication, it may be argued, at a time when most companies are facing severe financial stringency.

But the document, the first handbook to be produced by the six-year-old association, highlights the extent of the boom in recent years in the conference business and the confidence of BACT officials that theirs is a growth industry.

In a nutshell, according to Mr Steve Fewster, the BACT director, "when times are hard, people find a very great need to confer more".

Certainly, the association's membership list indicates the growing awareness among local authorities of the lucrative benefits of attracting conferences to their towns. Last year the BACT had 31 full members; today it has 37 with an additional 24 associate members.

London may still be attracting more conference business in terms of attendance figures than the rest of the country, but as the majority of conferences involve less than 200 delegates the facilities offered by the regional towns are now as good as if not better than those of the capital.

Big international conferences need large halls but the average gathering takes place in hotels and the advent in 1971 of the Government's hotel development incentive scheme sparked off the growth in hotel accommodation which today enables most big towns to claim that they are properly equipped.

Traditionally, business conference organizers looking for venues outside London have gone for the resorts, the spa and seaside towns. Now, says Mr Fewster, the resorts may not be feeling the pinch but they are not experiencing the benefits of the national growth in conferences.

Sheffield, for example, has campaigned hard to attract conferences by stressing the ease of communications, its 26 hotels and a nightlife "second to none". Birmingham, with its big new exhibition centre, could be in the forefront, while towns like Ipswich and Leicester have not been slow to publicize themselves.

Conference organizers, however, tend to be wary of all but the tried and trusty hotels. Many establishments, they complain, offer conference facilities without really appreciating what is required. Interpretation facilities, if overseas delegates are attending, and a plentiful supply of telephones may not be available in country hotels.

The BACT is trying to ensure that the venues it recommends can meet such requirements but is bedevilled by the fact that a conference can mean almost anything. "A meeting of two people could conceivably be called a conference," said Mr Fewster.

Consequently, the BACT definition of a conference town is not too strict. The basic necessities, it feels, are a meeting hall for 500, good quality accommodation for 250 with conference hotels having a minimum of 25 bedrooms.

The BACT's task of bringing together local authorities "for mutual benefit" is not easy. It operates on a small budget, demanding only £15 a year from members which provides one third of its resources. The remainder is provided equally by the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board although in three or four years it hopes to be self supporting.

This year, full members have paid an additional £150 each to finance a marketing scheme to be carried out jointly by the association and the tourist boards.

A survey like this has been badly needed in the conference business where statistics are notoriously unreliable and hard to come by in the first place. Hotels are reluctant to divulge information and nobody knows what the conference trade is worth. Guesses have ranged from £20m to £200m a year.

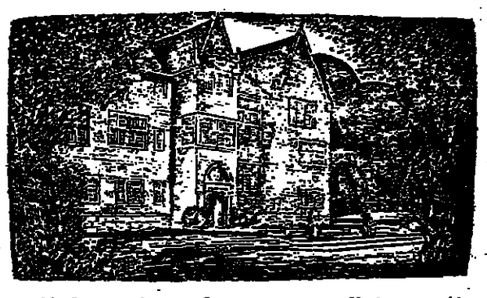
Another source of conference facilities more easy to monitor is the university. Local education authorities facing increasing financial problems have found a new source of income in the conference trade and a considerable demand from academic and cultural organizations.

On the international scene the BACT is confident that confirmation of Britain's membership of the EEC will encourage more European organizations to consider a United Kingdom conference venue. Further growth is expected in demand from United States and Canadian groups.

Mr Fewster, while admitting that the 12 per cent annual growth rate in the conference business forecast in 1971 has not been achieved, says that expansion is inevitable. "The more complex our economy becomes, the more essential it is to have conferences."

And the future development of electronic visual equipment allowing businessmen to confer without leaving their offices is not seen as a threat. "Everyone knows that most of the business is done in the bar afterwards", said Mr Fewster.

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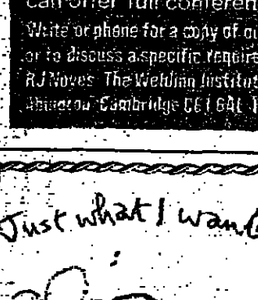
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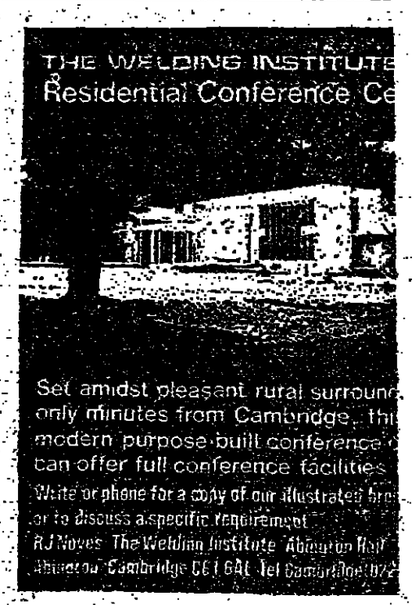
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ENTERTAINMENTS

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...PERA AND BALLET

...M 01-836 3161
...ISH NATIONAL OPERA
... Sat. 7.30, Madam Butterfly: ...d. at 6.30 Don Carlos: ...rs. 7.0 Der Rosenkavalier: ... at 7.30 La Belle Helene.

...GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
...dnesday at 6: Siegfried.

...CTORIA TH. 834 0671. Opp. ...Stn. Last week of season.
...ON FESTIVAL BALLET
...30. Mat. Sat. 3. DANCES ...NAPOLI. PRODIGAL SON (in ...Ton't. Fri. & Sat. eve: Tera... ...ari. Ruanne. Clarke. Wells. ...Terabust. Bart. Locher. von ...g. DeMasson. Wed.: Nicol. Ruanne. Clarke. Wells. Thur.: ...nders. Loeber. van Loggen... ...eMasson. Sat. mat.: Nicol. ...Loeber. von Loggenburg.

...S WELLS TH. 01-837 1672 ...Ave. EC1. 25 Sept.-18 Oct. THE ROYAL BALLET

CONCERTS

...75. St. Augustine's, Kilburn. ...hoir of St. John's College. ...George Guest. John Scott. ...Brass Ensemble. Standing ...50p.
...The Round House (267 ...30. Matrix. Alan Hacker. ...Works by Mozart. Birt... ...anacek. Simon Bainbridge.

THEATRES

...THEATRE 01-836 7611 ...30. Mat. Thur.; Sat. 5.0 ANGELA ...ONS BADDELEY ...JOSS ACKLAND in
...TTLE NIGHT MUSIC
..."ravishes the senses, a ...sed with genius."—Guardian.

...836 3878. Last 4 weeks. ...7.45. Sat. 3.0 & 8.0 ...BY PUBLIC DEMAND ...Drama Award 1974 for ...COMEDY OF THE YEAR ...RSC in Tom Stoppard's
...TRAVESTIES
...season. Must end Oct. 11

...(RSC) 836 6404. Air cond. ...booking info. 836 5332. ...today—box office 10-6. ...URS. FOR LIMITED SEASON ...Granville Barker's
...THE MARRYING OF ...ANN LEETE
...ce prevs. tomor. & Wed. 7.30. ...0. Subs. evgs. 7.30 until Oct. ...18. Mat. Sat. 2.30)

...ADORS. 836 1171. Evgs. 8.0. ...30 & 8.30. Mat. Tues. 2.30
...APPY AS A SANDBAG
...A Musical by Ken Lee ...fun of the Forties". D. Exp. ...ON'T MISS IT". D. Express ...WONDERFUL". D. Mirror ...A WINNER". E. Standard

... 437 2663. Evenings 8.0. ...Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 ALEC ...GUINNESS
...AMILY & A FORTUNE
...3 weeks—must end Oct. 4.

...Theatre Club. 836 3334. Great ...St. (ed). Leics. Sq. Under... ...instant temp. Membership ...5p. Eves. Tuesday to Sunday at ...IE ROSS. MIRIAM MARGOYLES
...ENNEDY'S CHILDREN
...he play is fantastic."—Obs.

...IDGE THEATRE. 836 6056 ...DENISON. Derek GRIFFITHS. ...INGLE. Norman BEATON in
...THE BLACK MIKADO
...BEST MUSICAL OF 1975 AND ...SLY 1976 & 1977 AS WELL!" —Sunday Times. ...s 8.0. Wed., Sat. 5.0 & 8.15

...BY ST. THEATRE. Mon-Sat. ...p.m. Two by THORNTON ...ER. 229 7582.

...STER. 0243 86333. Tonight. ...16, 20 at 7.0. Sept. 18 & 20 ...OTHELLO: Sept. 17, 18 & ...7.0 MADE IN HEAVEN.

...Y. 930 2578. Eves. 8. Sats. ...30 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.
HAYLEY MILLS
...ES LEIGH ...EWS LAWSON
...A TOUCH OF SPRING
...Directed by Allan Davis ...JOYOUS COMEDY." Ev. News

...ON. 930 3216. Pic. Circ. Air ...s. 8.15. Mat. Thu. & Sat. 5. ...Stoppard's ROSENCRANTZ ...GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD ...lliant & enjoyable". Time Out. ...Limited Season.

...LANE. 836 8108. Eves. 7.30. ...tinees Wed. & Sat. 2.30
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BILLY
...A NEW MUSICAL ...CHAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOP... ...WONDERFUL STAGE STAR" ...of the World. "HE AND HIS ...ARE A TREAT". S. Express.

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...ERTAINING MR SLOANE

...NE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0 ...0. 8.30. Thurs. 2.45 red. prices
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...S BEST THRILLER EVER." ...Times. 6th GREAT YEAR. ...T 6 WEEKS—Ends Oct. 25.

...K. 836 3601. Mon.-Thurs. 8.15 ...Wed. 3.0 (reduced prices) ...8.30. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 ...D BRIERS "Hilarious."—E.S.
...ABSENT FRIENDS
...N AYCKBOURN'S FINEST ...PLAY."—Harold Hobson.

...THEATRE. 437 1593 ...PLAY OF THE YEAR ...ing Standard Drama Award ...RONALD PICKUP in
...NORMAN CONQUESTS
...by ALAN AYCKBOURN ...R'ND THE GARDEN. Tnt. & ...8.15. Sat. 5.30: TABLE ...Tomor. & Th. 8.15. Sat. ...VING TOGETHER. Wed. 3.0.

...ICH. 01-858 7755. Tnt. ...8.0. ALL'S WELL THAT ...WELL: Wed.. Thur.. Fri. 8.0. ...30 & 8.0 MEASURE FOR ...URE.

...EAD. 722 9301. Red. price ...Thur.-Sun. 8. THE ECSTASY ...TA JOE by George Ryga.

...KET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45. ...2.30. Sats. 4.30 and 8.0.
JOHN CLEMENTS
...onald Millar C. P. Snow's
...CASE IN QUESTION
...alient evening's entertainment ...an enthralling story." ...d Hobson. Sunday Times.

...ESTY'S. 930 6606 ...8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
HAIR
...T END SEPTEMBER 27.

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HAPPY END
...GEM."—Sunday Telegraph

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...HABETICAL ORDER
...hael Frayn's comedy is a ...ul experience."—E. Stan.

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...provocative, prophetic" "It ...s to seethe and bubble." ...F SHAW'S VERY BEST." ...ROM 75P to £2.50 OR ...DINNER AND THEATRE ...ICKET FOR £4.95.

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...TOMMY STEELE
...IN LONDON'S ...BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
...ANS ANDERSEN
...UST END NOV. 1
...OW at theatre & agents.

...M. 01-437 7373 ...December 17 LULU ...ODY, RACHEL GURNEY ...in PETER PAN.

...THEATRE. 01-836 8611 ...45. Fri.. Sat 8.45 & 8.43
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HARRY SECOMBE
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THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
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Directed by HAROLD PINTER

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"Totally wonderful" New Mus. Exp.

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THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
23RD YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN & Derek BOND
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MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY. 836 6596. Previews from Sept. 26. Opens October 2
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ARTHUR LOWE
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A NOSTALGIC MUSIC & LAUGHTER SHOW OF BRITAIN'S FINEST HOUR.

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WHAT THE BUTLER SAW
Dir. by Lindsay Anderson. "I came away aching with laughter." D. Mail.

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"GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." Ev. News. Limited Season.

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ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. The tragedy of Cyprus. Michael Cacoyannis's ATTILA '74 (A). Progs. 1.30. 3.45. 6.10. 8.30.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Masaki Kobayashi's masterpiece KASEKI (AA). Showing 13.40. 4.10. 7.40.

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LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55, 5.30, 8.55. All seats may be booked.

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ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—for information Tel. 240 0071/0072. Box Office enquiries Tel. 836 0691/1811. Walt Disney's LADY AND THE TRAMP (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. Sat. 12.00, 3.00, 6.00, 8.45. Sun 3.00, 6.00, 8.45. All seats may be booked.

PARIS PULLMAN. Sth. Ken. 373 5898 LANCELOT OF THE LAKE (A). Pgs. 1.15, 6.10, 8.30.

PLAZA 1 Regent St. 839 6494 MANDINGO (X). Progs: Sep. perfs. daily. 1.15, 3.50, 6.00, 8.35. All seats bookable evg. perfs.

PLAZA 2, Regent St. 839 6494. MANDINGO (X). Progs. Sep. Perfs. Daily. 1.50, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. All seats bookable evg. perfs.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181. 13th Sensational Month!! EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 2.45. 6.15. 9.00. Lte. Show 11.45. Fri. & Sat. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

RITZ. Leicester Sq. 437 1234. CONFESSIONS OF A POP PERFORMER (X). Progs. Daily. 2.30, 4.30, 6.35, 8.40. Last 3 days, from Thursday. Scene 1. Leic. Sq.

SCENE 2. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. perfs. dly. from 12.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.05. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 13.30, 3.45, 6.00, 7.25. 9.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.05.

SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. dly. 2.00, 5.20. 8.30 Late show Fri & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble.—all perfs.

SCENE 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. The Film Everybody's Talking About. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. perfs. dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15. 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.20. Box Office open daily, 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble.—all perfs.

TIMES CENTA. Baker St. (935 9772). David Hockney in A BIGGER SPLASH (X certificate). Daily 1.05, 4.55, 8.45. Late shows Fri. & Sat. 10.45. Sunday 4.55 & 8.55. THE LONG GOODBYE (X). Dly. & Sun. 3.00, 6.55.

WARNER WEST END Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791. 1. PETERSEN (X). Cont. progs. 1.50, 4.00, 6.10, 8.25. 2. Paul Newman THE DROWNING POOL (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.25, 3.40, 6.05, 8.25. 3. Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. 1.25, 4.40, 7.55. All seats may be booked.

EXHIBITIONS

CHELSEA ANTIQUES FAIR, Chelsea Old Town Hall, S.W.3. Daily 11 a.m.-7.30 p.m. until Sept. 20th. "Know your Antiques". The experts will talk at 5.30 p.m. Sept. 15, 17, 19. Tickets at the Fair. Admission 60p.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. ENGLISH DECORATIVE PICTURES AND PRINTS. Until 19th Sept. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond Street, W.1. 01-491 7408. Prints by Italian and Spanish Artists of the 17th century. A selection from Stock Catalogue No 3 on view Mon-Fri 9.30-6.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942 Discoveries. Summer 1975. Paintings, drawings and graphics from £20 to £500. Part II until 3 October, Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-12.30.

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. Contemporary works. CLAVE, MIRO, PICASSO, TAPIES and others. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Tel.: 493 6832.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. GEORGE RICKEY mobile sculpture.

"HAPPY & GLORIOUS" portraits of the Queen, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern St. W1. 486 1414.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank SE1 (Arts Council). ANDREA PALLADIO and THE GEORGIAN PLAYHOUSE until 12 October inclusive. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6 Adm. 50p. Children, students and OAPs 25p (10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Fri.).

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. 30 Bruton Street, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. Richard Lin. Recent Work. Also Graphics by Gallery artists. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Until Sept. 17.

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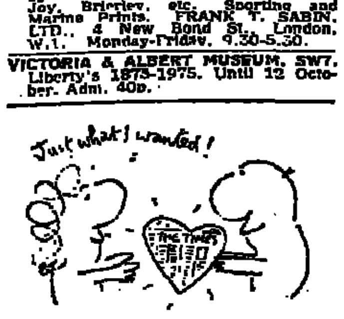
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THE ARTS

Race to the South Pole

Explorers
BBC 2

Leonard Buckley

Everyone supposed that Scott would be the first man to reach the South Pole. Even if anybody had mentioned Roald Amundsen he would have been ruled out at once as being away in the North. Then out of the blue from Madeira a message from the Norwegian reached Scott in Melbourne. "Beg leave to inform you am proceeding Antarctica." The race was on.

We had little of the race itself last night in the first of a series of programmes that will tell the stories of Captain Cook, Columbus, Mary Kingsley, Doughty, Stanley and others. Here we were almost wholly concerned with Amundsen's own journey.

It was a workmanlike reconstruction. Michael Latham's production, which was directed by David Cobham with a team of Norwegian actors, gave us the building of the base camp, the long trek across the snow and the final planting of the flag. Readings from the diaries of Amundsen and others provided a background, and David Attenborough supplied a linking narrative.

The photography was good though the pictures of sledges on the move tended to become repetitive. There was the rub. One patch of snow is much like another and one man in a polar outfit is scarcely different from the next. Little was done to bring out the separate characters of the party. A brief clash of opinions after an abortive start, the sight of the cheerful cook at the base camp—the glimpses of humanity beneath the wrappings were all too rare. The drama was largely limited to a sudden crevasse or an unexpected change in the weather.

Such liveliness as there was came chiefly from the huskies, destined, many of them, for slaughter to supply the party with meat cutlets on Amundsen's methodical advance. That was an item in the schedule.

There came the rub again. The explorer allowed no luck in his triumph. It came, he averred afterwards, from good planning. Planning, however, does not make for excitement. We got the story all right. We stood with Roald Amundsen at his goal. But we were little stirred by the man's achievement. It was all too clinical and cold.



Blake Edwards: pronouncement on Panthers

Gstaad

For some of the weekend the skies of Switzerland have been black, but the town of Gstaad has been consistently pink. Blake Edwards has returned to the place where he filmed a great deal of *The Return of the Pink Panther*, which London will be seeing shortly after Christmas. In his wake have followed journalists, performers and friends. It has been the kind of oldfashioned junket which Hollywood used to enjoy before it took on a serious if not desolate air. It is sure to be condemned as an extravagance, but extravagances have a place when they can be financed.

Sir Lew Grade was beaming at the latest returns from the States where the *Panther* has been prowling all summer, and the cash registers have been ringing uncommonly loud in South Africa, which for some strange distribution reason has seen the film before Europe.

Mr Edwards, too, has the air of a man committed to another year or so of Pantherdom, which he began in 1962 and continued with *A Shot in the Dark* a couple of years later. On his way to Europe last week on the QE2 he was already scripting the next *Panther*, provisionally entitled *Inspector Clouseau and the Doomsday Machine*. The Panther is expected to rub out the "and" on the credits and replace it with an "is" in tribute to the Inspector's unhappy way of wrestling with inanimate objects. It goes before the cameras next February with Peter Sellers again as the Inspector.

What made Edwards return to the Panther after almost a decade? For the Inspector in the new film only a cautious four years have elapsed, during which it seems that he has been ineffectually pounding the beat in Paris watching passing robberies.

"Primarily it was the influence of Lew Grade. He wanted another TV series, but neither I nor Peter [Sellers] agreed because we didn't think that the market for the Panther could be tested that way. So we compromised on a film. While it was in the making I had no idea that it was going to be such a hit and would be challenging *Jaws* for America's money. But that is the way it has happened, and of course we are committed to doing another one and possibly that TV series as well."

The new film shows a certain change in style. David Niven's light-comedy insouciance has been replaced by Christopher Plummer's latter-day Errol Flynn as the Inspector's adversary Litton. Clouseau himself puts on a series of almost music-hall turns, not far away from that other Frenchman, Monsieur Hulot, struggling with his surroundings. Blake Edwards *begins by demurring at the Tati parallel*.

"Jacques Tati is one of my favourite comedians, although he never again recaptured the form of *Hulot*. I saw Buster Keaton and Stan Laurel in him. Also Chaplin. Remember Chaplin constantly at war with objects, remember him sniffing an egg? But perhaps you are right about Tati and Peter's Clouseau. The imitation, if imitation it is, certainly was not conscious.

"We've altered Clouseau a bit, stressing his bizarre pronunciation, for example. But then he's always been developing. He began as a wonderful fool, but the actor I engaged for the first film dropped out. I had seen Sellers in *I'm Alright Jack*, and we found that we could work together the moment we met. And in tandem we've enlarged the maladroitness of the character. I've studied my own clumsiness, and it is tolerable because I can laugh at it. Or take a man like Omar Sharif, whom I adore. He is elegant, charming and handsome, and yet while he is talking to a girl he is quite likely to be burning a hole in his suit with a cigarette.

"But much of it has to be improvisation. You begin with an idea and a character and build it from there. I always put a week on every shooting schedule for polishing the jokes. The parrot gag came only after we had finished the film and decided that one of the sequences did no... ..."

[This is probably the funniest scene in the film. A voluble bird is swept in and out of a vacuum cleaner in one of Edward's favourite Feydeau-esque hotels. He started with a canary, but it upset the sound stage and the parrot got the job instead.]

Blake Edwards has calmed down considerably from the days when he was at war with Hollywood, or so it seems. He has made it clear that he did not much care for the way in which the movie industry always looked for a sacrificial lamb when a film failed and generally decided to cast the director in that particular role. "There were too many amateurs. Only the real professionals like Harry Cohn had the crapshoot worked out. They knew how many failures they would have and how many successes. And they were able to live off the successes."

So too has Blake Edwards, handsomely. He admits that the Panther's return, and his re-return, bring in the bread, which will allow him to do more or less what he wants to over the next five years, which are already planned.

"I've a film script lined up called *S.o.B.* in which I rip everything off Hollywood and that includes Julie [Andrews] and myself. I want to make that before long, although I'll probably publish it as a novel first. And I would also like to direct a musical on stage, either in London or on Broadway, which is something I've never done."

With Julie Andrews? "It could be."

John Higgins

Edinburgh theatre

Conversations with an Irish rascal
Young Lyceum

Pausing in Edinburgh en route from Cleveland, Ohio, to New York, this "musical biography" of Brendan Behan will soon be diverting Greenwich Village diners with the sight of a man drinking himself to death. It amounts (like *Dylan* a few years ago) to a gladiatorial replay of a long-running public suicide.

Americans may be able to convert Behan into a harmless entertainment figure (witness the title's euphemistic echo of *Confessions of an Irish Rebel*), but at closer range it is now impossible to view him as a colourful Irish character. The glamour has been thoroughly knocked out of Irish patriotism: and the tragedy of Behan is not the cliché of the artist versus the bottle but the struggle of a warm-hearted and vastly gifted man to escape a whole complex of Irish diseases.

Conversations is a two-hander extracted mainly from the rambling autobiographical books *Behan dictated in his last years*. In Joseph J. Garry's production it carries the indelible mark of a temperance melodrama. Although, songs apart, the words are all those of Behan, the picture that builds up is of a careless bawdy youth acquiring fame and the love of a good woman, and discovering too late that all this is of no avail against the demon drink.

Although sympathy for him appears in David O. Frazier's roaring performance which puts Behan through a series of public *turns* as *ribald story-teller*, patriotic orator, and maudlin wreck. The impression is ugly and bathetic; but not even Mr Frazier can undermine the dignity of remarks like: "One's own ill-health and death are unspeakable calamities, and that's all I'm going to tell you about it."

Of *Crates on Barrels* by the novelist David Pownall I can report one of the most gregarious solo performances since the late Ruth Draper's invisible barbecues. Crates, Diogenes's disciple, has taken over his *master's lodging and is addressing* a crowd on the art of happiness under the surveillance of police spies and with the assistance of a barrelfull of Greek philosophers.

The message of the piece, the poor must govern the earth, comes as a stunning anti-climax, but the build-up proves it in terms of poverty theatre. Besides housing the Attic past, that barrel also acts as a mother figure from whose ample contours there emerges the image of uncorrupted childhood. Christopher Crooks, variously addressing this infant, his womb-bound colleagues, the crowd and the police, performs a feat akin to a juggler with a stageful of spinning plates.

Irving Wardle

Fascinating women, dull men

The Lytteltons
By Betty Askwith

(*Chatto & Windus, £6*)

Betty Askwith cannot have embarked upon *The Lytteltons* without some qualms. George, fourth Lord Lyttelton, around whom much of this book revolves, was not exactly dull, but he did not much sparkle, either. He confessed he was prouder of being able to turn a tandem in the Great Court at Trinity than of winning his Craven Scholarship. For all his talents, his claims to be remembered outside New Zealand (where he played an active part in promoting the Canterbury settlement) are slender enough. He fathered 15 children, amongst them a future general, a bishop, a headmaster of Eton and a cabinet minister. Seven of his eight boys, along with himself and four grandchildren, are commemorated for cricketing posterity in *Wisden*. And he was *Gladstone's brother-in-law*.

Even there he was at a disadvantage. At the double wedding at Hawarden the villagers contrasted Gladstone's elegant profile and shining dark eyes with George's square and rather ugly features: "Ah, it's easy to tell who's the Lord." While the one went on to become Prime Minister the other could not hold down an under-secretaryship for more than a few weeks without suffering a nervous breakdown.

Fortunately for Miss Askwith, the women in the story were made of different stuff. Sarah Spencer, George's mother, was a *grande dame* of liberal outlook and great sympathy, especially for the young, who was charged with the upbringing of Queen Victoria's eldest children at a crucial time in their lives. His wife, Mary Glynne, who radiates warmth and beauty and good sense even at this distance in time, erred only in loving too well. Her sister, Catherine, less warm but more intellectual, more than held her own in nearly 60 years of *marriage to the GOM*. And finally, there were the Lyttelton daughters, the three eldest of whom left sensitive memoirs of their childhood, while the fascinating May broke the heart of her rejected suitor, Arthur Balfour, when she died before she was 25.

It is, happily, the women's letters and diaries that are preserved. Miss Askwith has deftly picked her way through a mass of previously unpublished material to compile "a family chronicle of the nineteenth century" that will give great pleasure. Its charm derives not so much from nostalgic glimpses into the past as from the portraits of women of remarkable character. That they are, for the most part, not Lytteltons at all seems scarcely to matter. Miss Askwith has reflected both the charm and the character in her own writing: stylish without being fussy, reflective without descending to the sentimental, critical without becoming censorious.

Michael Wolff

MONDAY BOOK

Virtuoso pianists in the making

Thanks to the BBC's unprecedented generosity in television coverage of the Leeds International Pianoforte Competition on Saturday night, most people already know that the 1975 winner was Dmitry Alexeev, a Russian of 28, with Mitsuko Uchida, a Japanese of 26, in second place. The third prize was shared by Pascal Devoyon, a Frenchman of 22, and Andras Schiff, a Hungarian of 21, and the fourth prize by Myung-Whun Chung and Michael Houstoun, both 22, from Korea and New Zealand respectively.

At this fifth contest, internationally sought out because of its formidable list of proffered engagements, some 72 artists from 33 different lands arrived in Leeds a fortnight ago. From these 20 were selected for the second stage, then eight to give semi-final solo recitals, and finally six to play concertos with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Charles Groves. This year's doubled number of finalists, made possible by spreading the concerto performances over two nights, was a particularly welcome innovation. So, too, was the move for the final rounds away from the over-resonant Town Hall to the Grand Theatre: despite its dry acoustic it was somehow more warm and welcoming, and drew record audiences.

For the jury it was a particularly difficult contest because of inconsistencies: even in the semi-finals a miraculous performance of one work was liable to be followed by a misconceived account of the next. But the winner, Dmitry Alexeev, held the judges captive from the start with his glowing musical exuberance, both physical and imaginative. Unfortunately missing his preliminary rounds, I was at first put off by his violent attack on Brahms in his semi-final recital. But Liszt's "La Chasse" was pure wizardry, and it would be difficult to imagine more highly-charged or strikingly coloured performances of Prokofiev's sixth sonata and third concerto. I suspect that, like Cherkassky, in some kinds of music he may sometimes provoke some listeners. But he is totally incapable of dullness.

By placing Mitsuko Uchida (already familiar on these shores) second, the jury showed they were not only on the look-out for heavy guns. She made her main bid in Chopin and Schumann, playing both with acute sensitivity, grace and poetry. Whether she will develop matching technical strength and breadth of style to meet the demands the prize will impose remains to be seen.

Devoyon and Schiff were comparative youngsters, but exciting ones of whom we shall hear a great deal more. Many of us wondered if Devoyon, passionately intense in Chopin's B flat minor sonata and as full of fantasy as he was fluent in Ravel's Gaspard, would find the mature poise needed for Beethoven's fourth concerto. In the event his fresh, strong, buoyantly Beethovenian performance was the highlight of the last concert, not least for the deeper undercurrents of feeling he touched without sentimentality.

Schiff, with fingers second to none in the contest, risked his life with this jury by transposing parts of Bach's D minor concerto up an octave. Despite this, his Bach—especially an English Suite—will remain one of my indelible memories of Leeds 1975 for characterization and colour all achieved (apart from those transpositions) within so stylishly crystalline a sound-world (ornaments and subtleties of rhythmic accentuation helped a lot too). How this same young artist could then play Brahms's Handel Variations with so little feeling for this composer's tonal strength or structural solidarity was incomprehensible. But despite occasional quirks, what a platform "personality"!

Of the last pair, Myung-Whun Chung was too nervous to do himself justice in Beethoven's fourth concerto. But even making allowances, his fragile nimbleness and charm (both here and in his semi-final recital) seemed more attuned to the world of elves and sprites than strong human passion. Michael Houstoun's streamlined technique was steelier, though in both recital and concerto (Prokofiev 3) he only read what was on the lines, rarely between them.

Naturally everyone present had his own personal regrets. Many thought the young South African, Steven de Groote, was unjustly ejected far too soon. For myself I found it totally incomprehensible that the German, Robert Benz, combining virtuosity with a breadth and solidarity of musicianship out of all relation to his 21 years, was left out of the finals. I missed the half dozen English contestants, as only one, Jonathan Dunsby, survived beyond the first round.

Under the chairmanship of Lord Boyle the jury was made up of Artur Balsam, Sir Charles Groves, Pál Kadosa, Mindru Katz, Gerald Moore, Charles Rosen, Phyllis Sellick, Béla Siki, Rosalyn Tureck and Mikhail Voskressensky, with Marion Thorpe and Fanny Waterman, the contest's founders and loyal joint chairmen, as observers.

Joan Chissell

Brass Bands
Albert Hall / Radio 3

Max Harrison

The programme note for Saturday night's Prom said that brass bandsmen were "always the most conservative of musicians", and most of the pieces we heard from the combined Black Dyke Mills and *Grimethorpe* Colliery ensembles appeared to support this. Their conductors, Elgar Howarth and Harry Mortimer, secured accurate, lively performances, however, and one came away feeling that any undue conservatism was on the part of certain composers.

Bliss's *Kenilworth Suite* emphasized the medium's seemingly inherent monotony of tone-colour, and that all textures must sound thick. Gerhard's *Sardana No 1* was considerably less imaginative than most of this composer's work, and best of the traditional pieces was Ireland's *Downland Suite*. His second movement, an Elegy, makes a telling use of the heavy legato sounds which massed brass can do so well, and the final Rondo expresses an optimism rare in this composer.

Henze's *Ragtimes and Habaneras*, which received its world premiere, marked, though, an impressive leap forward, being light music of the best, and rarest, sort. The gesture is conventional on the whole, but the textures, especially the shifting mixtures of open and muted sounds, displayed more invention in a few bars than the preceding works did throughout *their length*. One could not detect much of the ragtime which the title promised, yet there were plenty of echoes, somehow astringent and sultry at the same time, of South America. The two bands alternated through this work's 11 movements, coming together in the finale, which included some wittily distorted quotations from Mahler and Weill.

This piece, together with Birtwistle's *Grimethorpe Aria* of last year, makes a good start for worthwhile brass music at the Proms. Let us hope we hear more next year—preferably in place of the Gilbert and Sullivan jollifications which in fact occupied the second half of Saturday's concert.

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COLLINS

Bryan Magee

Why the left of the Left can never win

When revolutionary Marxists of any kind stand under their true colours in British parliamentary elections they usually get a derisory vote. Typical examples were on offer in the Newham North East constituency in last year's February election. There was an International Marxist candidate, who got 202 votes, and a Worker's Revolutionary Party candidate, who got 760 votes.

The Worker's Revolutionary Party candidate stood again in October, but this time—in spite of having fought a recent campaign, not to mention being a film star and getting quite exceptional publicity in the press and on television for both campaigns—polled only 572 votes. In that election every communist candidate in the country lost his deposit.

With occasional aberrations the situation has always been much the same, taking the country as a whole. So a member of any of these sects who has more than a feeble sense of reality is pretty well bound, eventually, to start questioning the point of his political activity.

When he does this he is likely to react in one of three ways. He may withdraw, disillusioned from politics. He may carry on but tell himself that, although the New Dawn is longer a'coming than he had used to hope, he and his friends are nevertheless its true prophets and play an indispensable role as keepers of the flame. Or he may decide to join the only socialist party which has a mass following and is involved in government—the Labour Party, which, however, is neither Marxist nor revolutionary—in an attempt to acquire at least a little practical influence on what is happening in society.

So the Labour Party is all the time receiving over its left-most border a trickle of frontier crossers who in many cases settle down quite near to where they came from and continue to maintain active political contacts with their old comrades outside. They naturally get encouragement and help from these old friends in any attempts they make to shift the Labour Party to the left, so not surprisingly they often find themselves discussing and preparing tactics together.

Thus a situation arises in which the Labour Party contains a number of individuals who have more in common with the policies and ways of thinking of other parties; who are all the time complaining that it does not reflect their views; and who in consequence collaborate with members of other parties in trying to circumvent and divert the policies of their own.

All this is a perfectly natural outcome of the logic of the situation—in other words it would be surprising if it were not so. But there is one mistaken view of it which is characteristically shared both by the people involved and by critics of the Labour Party from the right. It consists, simply, in exaggerating the significance of all this. The things I have described happen, but they are not central to Labour Party affairs; and the mistake consists in seeing them as central, or at least about to become central.

It is obvious why the leftists make this mistake: these things *are* central for *them*: the focus of their political interest and activity. Furthermore their background in hole-and-corner politics has screened them off from broader political perspectives. If all their comrades in arms are agreed on something it comes to seem self-evident to them that "everyone" is agreed on it, or at least "the overwhelming majority of people".

They develop pathetically mistaken assumptions about the attitudes of working people generally, which in fact are more inclined to be conservative, in the sense of conventional, than revolutionary. And they come to see the Labour Party's leaders as betraying principles which in fact the party as a whole has never espoused, or never for long.

Critics of the Labour Party from its right make the same mistake for different reasons. Their fear of the extreme left makes them alarmist about its strength and activities. More important, their ignorance of the Labour Party's history conceals from them the realization that the present situation is the normal one. There is nothing new about it, and nothing in it to be frightened about.

The most famous of all the planned attempts to infiltrate the Labour Party from its outside left happened a full half-century ago. The Communist Party of Great Britain, soon after its foundation in 1920, launched an organized but secret campaign to capture constituency Labour parties on a large scale.

Their game was rumbled, and some ruthless in-fighting went on between them and the Labour Party machine. Whenever the communists got control of a constituency party the national executive responded by disaffiliating it and reconstituting it round different people. By 1927 no fewer than 23 constituency Labour parties had been thrown out of the national organization for this reason.

That particular communist campaign was broken in the end. But similar battles have been going on ever since, not only in the Labour Party but throughout the trade union movement.

For over half a century now the front line of the battle against revolutionary Marxism in Britain has been inside the Labour movement. And the most battle-scarred and experienced of the counter-revolutionary fighters are themselves all active socialists and trade unionists. This is something which lumpen-Conservatives who see all socialist activists as "Reds" fail hopelessly to understand, and get diametrically wrong.

Seen against this historical background the situation in the Labour movement today is pretty near the norm. There have been periods when the left was more imposing, its leaders abler, the fighting fiercer, than they are now; and there have also been periods when things were more quiescent. There are no grounds here for serious alarm—but of course none for complacency either. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance; but against such vigilance the left of the Left is never likely to win, for it is too small a minority.

Even if, against all the odds, it were one day to capture the Labour movement, it would do so only to be deserted by the electorate, who would have no more enthusiasm for a Marxist Labour Party than they have ever had for any other Marxist party. The paradox here is comforting: Marxists want to get control of the Labour movement because it has the allegiance of many millions of people; but it will retain the allegiance of many millions of people for only so long as Marxists do not control it.

The author is Labour MP for Waltham Forest, Leyton.

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Questions that must be answered before we can embark on a new political course

The first of three articles in which Jo Grimmond, MP, former leader of the Liberal Party, looks at the stateof the nation

Here are a few questions I would like answered at the party conferences:

First, some I would ask all parties and factions. Would you support a national minimum income instead of the present cats cradle of allowances, etc?

Do you think that the £6 limit is only valuable as showing some determination to tackle inflation? Ultimately, do we have a permanent incomes policy or what?

Do you think £6 a week all round is insane?

Do you think we must always keep unemployment everywhere under 2 per cent?

Do you believe that free wage bargaining is a myth in the public sector?

Do you think western Europe should undertake its own defence?

Do you think that if the "underdeveloped" countries want economic growth they should study Japan rather than Russia?

Do you think that the "right to strike" might be curtailed?

Secondly, as their conference comes first, to the Liberal Party: What are your immediate aims for exercising political power? You are committed to electoral reform—are you committed to coalition government? You have pressed for an incomes policy; is it for all time? By statute? By fiscal penalties?

Do you think community politics only means taking up grievances or have you a more positive view? As most people seem to be content to have their lives run for them if they are offered enough by way of pay and perks, have you any new thougats on participation?

Thirdly, to the Labour moderates or social democrats: Do you still hold the Gaitskell-Kennedy view that the political system is all right if run by Harvard-Oxford mandarins guided by Galbraith?

You believe in the mixed economy. Where do government control and nationalization stop? At every general election the Labour manifesto pushes the public sector farther (and makes the private more unworkable) and if there is a Labour Government you accept the subsequent legislation—where does it stop?

Do shareholders have any part to play in the economy, if so what? Would you contemplate any curbs on trades unions' power—or at least less dependance by the Labour Party on union leaders?

Are you prepared to go indefinitely down the road of higher wages and taxes leading to bankruptcies, leading to demands for subsidies from the taxpayer, leading to government control? If not bearing British Leyland in mind, where do you stop?

What do you think is the maximum the public authorities should take in taxation and resources?

What proposals have you for running the mixed economy (and more particularly the nationalized industries) more efficiently?

Do you think that the closed shop should be compulsory in all businesses—if not, where is the line drawn? What about newspapers, education and, particularly, universities?

Do you think that private enterprise should be allowed to make and keep sufficient profits to enable it to keep up to date, expand and distribute dividends which at least keep up with inflation? Or do you believe that nearly all investment must be done by the government?



From the left and so-called centre of the Labour Party I would like to know: You believe (as shown by the constitution of the Labour Party and your own reactions) that individuals should only be allowed to spend their money on such things as gambling, holidays, food, drink and clothing.

You don't approve of private savings or investment. You do not approve of people spending money on education or health nor, to judge by the behaviour of socialists in Scotland, on housing, nor on land ownership and probably ultimately not on transport, freely produced newspapers or political parties. In fact, not only the profit motive but what I would describe as the betterment motive are to be suppressed. What motive, other than the fear of starvation or prison or the craving for entertainment and distractions, is to persuade people to work at producing the wealth which will be necessary to sustain the vast top-bamper of bureaucracy?

How will wages be determined?

How, without a market and profit, do you decide what to invest in and what to make?

If you govern by direction and payments in kind, do you then accept the communist system?

Are the only difference between you and the communists a question of time and a refusal to seize power by force? If not, what is the difference in the sort of society you ultimately want to achieve?

Do you accept that every time Labour gets office and enlists further bureaucrats the economy will get less able to maintain them, there will be no means other than government direction of assessing wages and we shall have to accept direction of labour, rationing and restraints on movement abroad, as well of course ultimately as the abolition of private property?

Before I reach the Tories I should like to ask some questions of all non-socialists:

Would you place the greatest importance on the increase in the production of goods for which people are prepared to pay an economic price?

Do you think it would be possible to charge the full economic cost of some public services (eg housing) and to require others (eg electricity generation and distribution) to raise their capital on the open market?

Do you think it possible to win a general election without offering more legislation which can only mean more government?

Do you believe that we could run our economy by a more automatic control of money, eg, some variation of the gold or other standards?

Do you think it possible to make an estimate of the growth in the GNP and establish some agreement about sharing it out?

Do you think that freedom will best be safeguarded by a further extensi Ombudsman or a —or by a reducti ment?

What is your vi of opportunity a ownership and i free competitive accept that th inequality of o income? Or wo inequality by action, eg, penal

From the Tori know: Do you and electoral p tinue unchanged

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Lord Chalfont

Russia's growing threat: the evidence is overwhelming

In his thoughtful and constructive critique of my recent series of articles on Soviet foreign policy, Richard Davy last Wednesday asked one question which deserves an answer, and made a number of points which should not be allowed to pass without comment.

He asked why the Czech defector General Sejna had waited seven years to reveal "this priceless information" about the Warsaw Pact Strategic Plan. The simple answer is that he did not. The information has been in the hands of western intelligence services since 1968: it has not been published before only because no journalist has had an opportunity to interrogate him on the subject.

This is, however, a minor point of detail. Mr Davy's principal reservations derive from a set of assumptions about Soviet intentions which, although they differ from mine, have no less claim to credibility. He does, however, make two statements which, like the clock which strikes 13, are not only surprising in themselves, but tend to cast doubt on all that has gone before.

Writing of the military confrontation, he says that the Soviet Union now seems quite pleased to have the Americans in Europe—a proposition which is to say the very least doubtful—and continues: "Nato's central sector is in better shape than before . . ." The truth is that on the central sector, the balance of forces has never at any time been more disadvantageous to the West.

In the 1975-76 edition of *The Military Balance*, published earlier this month, the International Institute for Strategic Studies underlines this with unmistakable clarity. In Northern and Central Europe 68 Warsaw Pact divisions face 27 Nato divisions; 895,000 communist troops face 625,000 in the West; the Warsaw Pact deploys 19,000 main battle tanks against Nato's 7,000, and 5,000 tactical aircraft against 2,000. Furthermore, the Russians have quietly built up a force of 6,000 tactical nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe, and anyone with a rudimentary knowledge of Soviet military doctrine will recognize their significance.

Mr Davy goes on to assert that Soviet attempts at subverting the West "may well exist, though the evidence is not abundant". The evidence, on the contrary, is overwhelming, although it may not all be public. The lesson of Portugal alone should be vivid enough.

This leads me to my main point of concern. Mr Davy's arguments, and the style in which they are deployed civilized, urbane and sceptical—tend to discount the very real dangers which confront the liberal democracies of the West. It is, I am afraid, not possible to accept his contention that Soviet intentions are "irrelevant". As any intelligence officer knows from the first day of his training, any assessment of a potential enemy's future actions depends upon information about the two basic factors—his intentions and his capacity to carry them out.

Whatever may be the strengths and weaknesses of our own economic and political systems, it is important not to pretend that our potential enemies do not exist; and it would be foolish not to concern ourselves unremittingly with their intentions and their capabilities.

In this context, anyone who feels cosily optimistic about the state of western security could do worse than spend a depressing half hour with the latest publication of the Institute for the Study of Conflict, which analyses with great perception the progressive disintegration of Nato's southern flank. It is not too extreme to suggest that here, in the great arc from Portugal to Turkey, a fundamental, and possibly irreversible shift in the global balance of power may be taking place.

> It is not too extreme to suggest that in the great arc from Portugal to Turkey, a fundamental shift in the global balance of power may be happening

In Portugal, the immediate political issue is yet to be resolved; the possibility of a communist victory still cannot be entirely ruled out, and no-one should be in any doubt this would pose a major threat both to the political cohesion of the Western Alliance and to the security of the Mediterranean and Atlantic Sea routes.

The mechanism of Soviet involvement in Portugal is already too clearly visible to be conveniently ignored, even by those egregious Labour MPs who endorse the ludicrous proposition that the principal threat to Portugal's freedom comes from "imperialist interference".

Dr Cunhal, the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party, is a doctrinaire Marxist-Leninist who has faithfully followed the Soviet line since he joined the party in 1935. His political creed was summed up at a ceremony in Moscow to celebrate his 60th birthday earlier this year, "permanent and indestructible solidarity with the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are the unconditional international duty of Communists and working people of all countries".

Since June 1974, when diplomatic relations were established between Lisbon and Moscow, the Russians have set up in their embassy a major base for subversion and inteelligence collection under two experienced KGB officers whose official titles are Counsellor and First Secretary. If communism eventually comes to Portugal, let no-one be deceived—it will be Soviet Communism, subject to the Brezhnev doctrine, and it will be an integral part of the "world socialist system".

In Italy, the problem, although of a different kind, has equally profound strategic implications. Here the Communist Party has made sweeping gains in local elections and has now to be regarded seriously as a possible party of government, rather than one of permanent opposition. Much has been made of the "historic compromise" proposed by Signor Berlinguer, the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, who declared that if his party came to power it would work for a pluralistic society and a European-oriented foreign policy which would not involve Italy's withdrawal from Nato.

The question however is not so much whether Italy will leave Nato as whether Nato will leave Italy. There is a tendency in some quarters to regard Italian communists as jolly, freedom-loving democrats, owing no allegiance to the international revolution. This does not entirely accord with the facts. The Communist Party of Italy openly claims to be a Marxist-Leninist party taking its lead from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and if it entered the Italian Government it is difficult to see how Nato's Southern Command could remain in Naples, or how Italy could continue to have access to such matters as the nuclear planning of the Alliance.

Farther east, the Cyprus crisis has resulted in the withdrawal of Greece from the integrated structure of Nato, Turkey has been alienated from the Alliance by the arms embargo imposed by the United States Congress. Soviet diplomatic influence has been increased both in Ankara and in Athens; the American Sixth Fleet has lost its facilities at Istanbul, Izmir and the Greek port of Elefsis. (The arms ban has little effect on Turkey's capacity for action against Cyprus or Greece; it does, however, involve the kind of advanced military equipment with which Turkey fulfils its commitment to Nato.)

The Soviet U ably, has not exploit the situa sible results of ments in Portu the Eastern carry disturbin for the West. It tion of them si lead to a substa the political balance in the a tiveness of the Sixth Fleet woul undermined, and the Southern Nato dangerous This would, in the flank of the able Central Fr of the mainland between the We and the Warsaw

From all this the author of *Study* which a developments, d avoidable conc Soviets advocat form of psychol ment between their ideologists Brezhnev him "peaceful co-exi means for acc revolution on a g

Of course, the Strategic Plan m exist at all—it n invented, in all i tial detail, by and devious Cz What is more im ever, is that th power is shiftin against the West take something urbane scepticism *sombre* truth.

(Southern Eur Crumbling Flank i Conflict Study No by the Institute of Conflict, £1.50.

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At 74 all Sam owns is two chairs

He's got one room, up four flights of stairs from the street. There's a bed, wardrobe, chest of drawers and two chairs. Sam owns the chairs. On the tiny landing there's an old gas cooker and sink. Two other men use these also.

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The Times Diary

How to stay clean though mean

Most of you know about saving soap, and some of you get quite tetchy about it. My request, on behalf of a reader, for hints on how to make soap balls from the ends of used tablets, brought several good ideas for doing just that, and many others for doing different things with the soap ends.

Yet some offered the information ungraciously. "I never fail to be amazed by people like your correspondent", fumed one woman, writing on the notepaper of a Government department. "The answer is so simple, but friends always seem surprised by it." A Stockport reader, equally rigorous, said it was "so simple that I am always amazed that everyone else doesn't do it as a matter of course". And a Sussex woman was so disgusted that I am surprised she agreed to join the fun at all: "It is amazing the number of people who write to various newspapers and magazines asking how to use up their fag-ends of soap, and still more amazing the elaborate and idiotic solutions generally given."

Most of you decided that the least idiotic way of effecting this economy was to stick the old soap to a new tablet. Some recommended using Pears transparent soap for the purpose, since this has an indentation that renders the process easy.

The way to do it, most said, was to soften both the old and the new soap in hot water, preferably in the bath. The snag with this method seems to be that by soaking the soap you are possibly wasting as much as you are saving by sticking the old piece on.

The same method of bath soaking was recommended by most of the soap-ball enthusiasts, but these seemed motivated not so much by thrift as by aesthetic considerations. A ball made of ends of different coloured soaps, I was told many times, gives a pleasing marbled effect. Some were so thrilled by it that they would not let their family use the soap ball at all, keeping it merely to look at.

An army officer from Hertfordshire had an awe-inspiring military approach: "At home it is the only economy I can myself control", he wrote. "As each bathroom cake nears its end, I withdraw it for my own use and keep it with my own toileteries." He uses it until it is a thin, oval sliver, which he attaches to the existing ball and wraps in a flannel to assist adhesion. It is now the size of a cricket ball, but he hopes it will grow to football size.

Many readers recalled that a kind of wire cage for soap ends used to be marketed. When swished in washing-up water it would have the effect of infusing soap into it, but the device has been made redundant by detergents and nobody knows whether any are still available. Others tell how they make little bags out of old flannels or foam rubber, put the soap into them, and have ready-soaped flannels and sponges. One man says he did this effectively with an old piece of cloth when he served in the Foreign Legion in North Africa.

Other methods of making the bits stick together include grating them, heating them in a saucepan lined with foil (so that the pan will not smell) and mixing them with a few drops of olive oil or *eau de cologne*. Others place the pieces in a handkerchief or cloth bag before heating them. Some cook them in old food tins. The resulting slab should be dried in a warm place for a while—for up to two years, according to an Oxfordshire reader.

I conclude that my readers are a parsimonious lot. Why not throw the old bits away, buy more new bars and thus help our recovery by increasing employment in the soap industry?

Further to Old Rectories and Old Tramways, a man who lives in the Old Bakehouse tells me he is always having to fend off jokes about buns in ovens. A London publisher is based in the Old Piano Factory and there is news of an Old Pilchard Shed in Cornwall.

Less kempt

The grounds of Mereworth Castle, near Maidstone, one of the homes of his Excellency Sayed Mohamed Mahdi al-Tajir, were opened to the public yesterday in aid of Cancer Relief. Despite relentless rain more than 100 interested locals and others paid 30p to see whether the rumours of horticultural ruin that was supposed to have overtaken the place were true. Earlier this year I printed a report that, since the ambassador for the United Arab Emirates had bought the castle, many rare plants had been allowed to die.

Mr reporter found yesterday that some horticultural care was still being devoted to the grounds, albeit by a depleted staff. A public-relations woman working with the firm who are now restoring and redecorating the Palladian building said it took two men several days a week just to keep the lawns and verges mown.

The herbaceous borders showed relatively few flowers (some golden rod, helianthus and other plants were defying the weather nobly) but had evidently been recently hoed. Down the rose walk Mala Rubinstein, Scarlet Queen Elizabeth, Iceberg and Masquerade were still in bloom, but many bushes had uncut seed heads around them. Four young acacia trees across the front of the house had blown loose of their posts and were barking themselves against their intended supports.

Some of the locals were disappointed to find the sunken rose garden securely locked, and notices saying "Not beyond this point" at both entrances to the untilled rose garden around the aviary. There were cries of relief, however, when it was seen that birds were still alive and well inside the cage.

At the gate a notice warned that guard dogs were patrolling, and another requested that no cameras be used. "It's dreadful, really", said one local family. "There's nothing here compared with what it used to be like."

Others thought it was lucky that so fine a property had fallen into the hands of an Arab with the money to maintain it. (Extensive ravages of death watch beetle had been discovered behind the building's famous painted ceilings, and that is now being put right).

Horticulturalists's principal complaint about the new owner's treatment of Mereworth was that he immediately shut off the heating in the glasshouses, leaving the unrivalled collection of exotic and tropical plants to die in the rigours of an English spring. The glasshouses, visible across the road behind locked gates and high walls, were another part of the grounds not on view yesterday, and the publicity woman promised that my reporter would be bitten by Alsatian dogs if he ventured to visit them. "I know what security is like round here", she growled.

Further gremlins have attacked the Government's anti-inflation pamphlet. Following my report last week of the unreadibility of part of one pamphlet, and the spoiling of Harold Wilson's picture, a Surrey reader sends me his copy, which is entirely blank on pages 1, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 12 and, most disappointingly, contains no picture of Wilson at all.

Damp tombs

The Friends of Highgate Cemetery are a vehement, well-informed and hardy group. Yesterday even the chill and rain did not deter about 200 of them from turning up for an open day at the cemetery. They wore waterproof hats, coats and wellingtons and contrasted vividly with nine coachloads of impassive, nearly dressed Russians who were arriving for a brief look at Marx's tomb in the adjacent new cemetery.

The old cemetery was closed at Easter after a vandalism. Charle family, the Ros Frederick Tennyso Alfred), John Gal George Eliot are famous bones b The cemetery, set o lovingly landscape kinds of flora, and last century was place for a family

The Friends wis the graveyard to splendour. For th months groups parties have bee every Saturday to brambles.

Yesterday all kin turned up for open with a waterproof was looking for t W. E. Robinson, Chung Ling Soo, magician whom the had impersonated. A the George Eliot Fel come to keep an tomb. A young w because she liked th attitude to death vulgar and ostenti much better than o

Last week's Glo Echo reports plea "Cheltenham's cu health committee arrangements for verminous people brought up to scra

VETERINARY PARKING PATIENTS

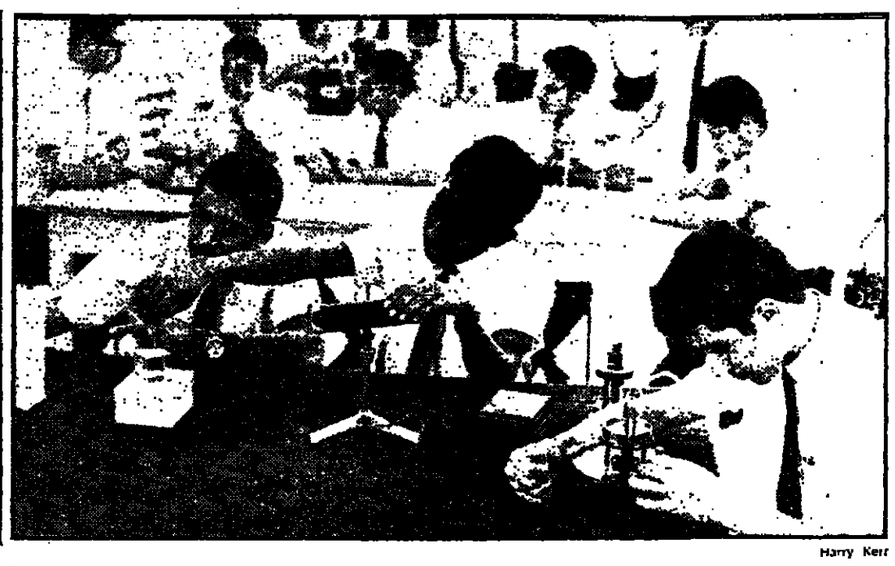
Today's sign was in Gillingham, Dor Flashman of Pimli

هكذا من الأصل

July the kingdom embarked on what Paul Martin, our Middle East Correspondent, describes as 'probably the most ambitious development programme that any government has undertaken'. This Special Report examines Saudi plans for spending more than £60,000m on development over the next five years and looks at the state of the nation under its new sovereign, King Khalid

Saudi Arabia





Harry Kerr

Old boats and new buildings on the beach at Jiddah, gateway to the outside world. Right: cadets of Saudi Arabian airlines prepare to pass their examinations with flying colours.

never outsiders express ise at the smoothness of ransition of power in Arabia after King 's assassination. Saudis to draw the American lel. "When President edy was murdered we ot say that the United s was an unstable coun- is an oft-heard remark.

fact, Saudis were less ine about the political e of their country once owering figure of King I had gone than they I have one believe . As in the capitals of Vest the prospect intro- I a chilling element of nknown at a time when s least welcome.

ppily, the dismal and doom-laden forecasts d unfounded. There no internal power gle; no Libya-type utionaries came to the National confidence not shaken and hardly the death of the man guided Saudi Arabia for than a decade been nced when his succes- ing Khalid was named. n in these early hours, those who had pon- the fate of the Saudi om for so long probed in, the late monarch's study, Prince Fahd, the reins of the execu- All was decided by a conclave of the House ud.

t early display of stabi- when the eyes of the were focused so usly on Saudi Arabia, took practical form. ances to Saudi Arabia's allies, to the United and to its other friends e West that the plotted e would be followed, quickly made good.

mini summit with and Syria, the states hich Saudi Arabian sup- was so vital in the er war with Israel and ermath, put Arab minds t. A tour of Iran, Iraq Kuwait by Prince Fahd ed Saudi regional com- nts and vigorous diplo- in world capitals left doubt that Saudi Arabia ided to play its role as international affairs.

the world's leading oil producer in the same wise way as before.

To its friends, all this was comforting to say the least. If the pendulum had swung the other way, the repercussions would surely have been felt farther afield than the Middle East. A measure of the anxiety felt in friendly capitals in those tense hours after the assassination of King Faisal was the offer of President Sadat of Egypt to send troops to the kingdom.

For Saudi Arabia had long since ceased to be simply a kingdom endowed with oil. Its problems were no longer those of a decade, propelling a backward society into the twentieth century, but were intricately tied to those of the industrialized West. Oil, which had once caused Cadillacs to flourish in the kingdom, had given Saudi Arabia a buying power undreamt of and a voice in international affairs.

Nevertheless, rule in Saudi Arabia remains very much a family affair. Suffice it to say that the late King Abdul Aziz, that prolific warrior, bequeathed to his people no ordinary family. It is known that he had 40 sons, but his grandchildren, cousins and other near relatives number about 5,000 and are spread the length and breadth of the kingdom.

Princes run the government, the armed forces, the bureaucracy and the all-important regional administrations. It is hard to imagine any important affairs being conducted in Saudi Arabia without some member of the Royal Family having some hand in it. In a sense it is a political party which ensures that the family maintains a firm grip on things.

Much as this monopoly of power is one of the chief criticisms of the present order in Saudi Arabia, it is to the credit of the family that it rose to the occasion when the question of succession presented itself so violently. And the manner in which the question was settled showed a good deal of wisdom. Prince Fahd had long shown himself to be the most able member of the court, and a man capable of following in King Faisal's footsteps.

Much of the task of running the affairs of state had already been delegated to him, and he was a familiar figure in world capitals. However, in choosing King Khalid, the Crown Prince and rightful successor, the family ensured that continuity was preserved.

The decision was prudent for other reasons as well. Prince Fahd heads a formidable group in the family who have the distinction of being the sons of Hassa Bint Ahmad Al Sudeiry, that most important wife of Abdul Aziz.

In addition to Prince Fahd, now the powerful Crown Prince, first Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, the other Sudeirys in the top level of the administration are Prince Sultan, the Minister for Defence and Air, Prince Turki, Deputy Defence Minister, Prince Nayef, Minister of State for Internal Affairs, Prince Salman, the Emir of Riyadh, and Prince Ahmad, the Deputy Emir of Mecca.

It is not unnatural that such a line-up has raised serious questions about the ambitions of the Sudeirys—not least among other branches of the family who may well see themselves being squeezed out.

This inter-family rivalry, an understandable phenomenon in an institution so vast, was long considered a potential weak point in the regime's fabric. This was particularly so, it was felt, in the absence of the judicial hand of King Faisal. However, so far it has not surfaced and all indications are that a spirit of compromise prevails in the interests of national harmony.

For instance, while Prince Fahd became the power behind the throne and heir apparent, Prince Abdullah, the commander of the National Guard and a man not enamoured of Sudeiry hegemony, was made next in line. Moreover, the decision to appoint Prince Saud Al Faisal, the most intelligent of the late King's seven talented and hard-working sons, as a Minister of State for Foreign Affairs was clearly intended to offset the impression that was being gained of the Sudeirys in the ascendancy.

However, such court politics have not been allowed to intrude into the conduct of affairs of state. Indeed, in this respect the new regime has gone all out to prove that it means business. After setting the minds of international friends at rest attention was turned to internal matters.

In this King Khalid and Prince Fahd have made it clear that if anything they intend to accelerate the process of nation building started by King Faisal. Within the first quarter of their administration Saudi Arabia embarked upon what is probably the most ambitious development programme that any government has undertaken.

The programme, for which £60,000m has been earmarked over the next five years, will transform the kingdom. So ambitious is the programme that the Government has set itself that even the most optimistic among the planners do not expect that it will be possible to fulfil much more than 60 per cent of the projects on the drawing board.

An indication of what it will mean is the plan for the coming year with more than 530 new schools, 103 new hospitals, 4,855km of new roads and two new universities. So determined is the regime to improve the lot of all Saudis that £100m is being spent to subsidize foodstuffs alone.

In all respects, Saudi Arabia continues to be larger than life to the outside observer. This is the case even in the most basic figures. For instance, oil revenues for the year just past exceeded £11,000m.

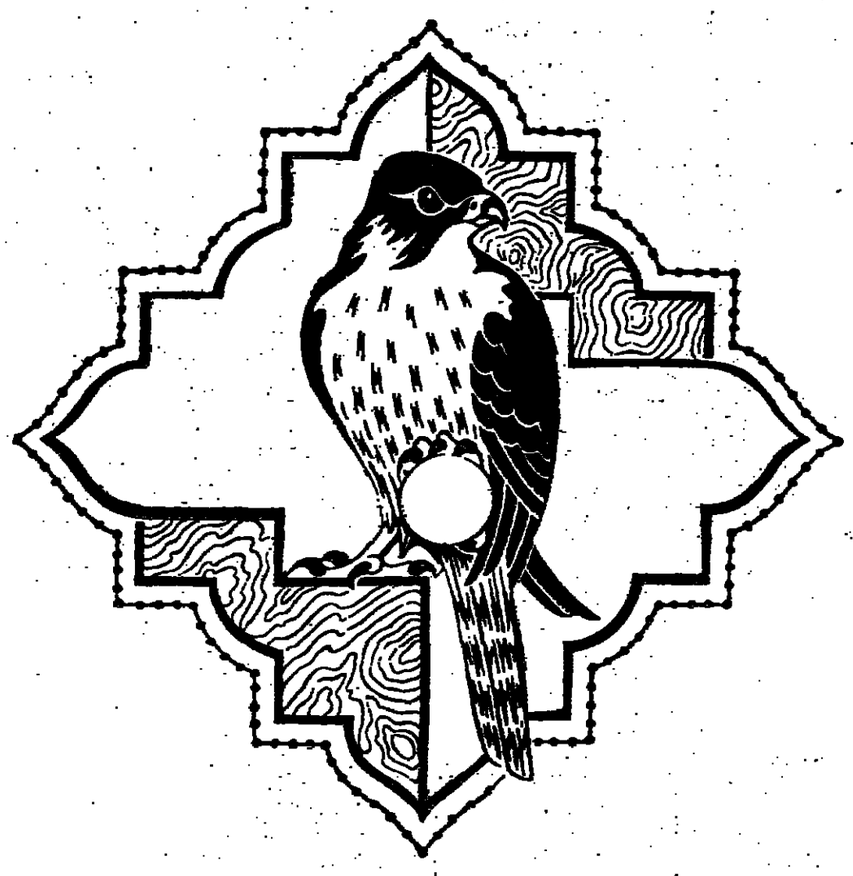
This was 420 per cent higher than the figure for the previous year. As well as the very real national benefits it will create, the mammoth development plan about to be launched is an example of the Saudis' battle to put their fabulous wealth to good use.

Many of the older and more conservative members of the Royal Family (and indeed some of the young Saudi economists) argue that the kingdom should cut back its oil production from the present level to as little as three million barrels a day. This, they argue, would make for harmonious development. But the new men at the helm undoubtedly believe that no more time can be wasted, especially while the present political climate lasts.

Paul Martin

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Total revenue committed to development over next five years

by Peter Hobday

Saudi Arabia is a country in a hurry. In a race against what the Saudis themselves like to think are fast disappearing oil reserves, there is a tremendous pressure to build up the nation's economy and achieve in five or 10 years what other nations would expect to achieve in 30 years or more.

The Saudis are rather like a small family who have lived in a tiny caravan all their lives. Suddenly they have inherited an income of £1m a year. But before they could come to terms with that pleasant surprise they next discover that that income might be increased to £5m or even £10m a year—the value of oil having shot up dramatically. Every time they plan to spend some of their money they discover they have more to spend.

Some countries now on the breadline would dearly love to have such a problem. However, as the Saudis have quickly discovered, money does not solve everything. If production levels of about five million to six million barrels are maintained, the Saudis expect to have an income of the order of £11,350m. The expenditure envisaged in the new five-year plan is about £63,500m. In other words, if everything goes according to schedule, the kingdom has committed all its revenues to development over the next five years.

Rightly, many would argue, Shaikh Hisham Nazir, the Minister of Planning, resisted pressure to base his calculations on a hoped-for eight million barrels a day. He correctly concluded that demand would fall with the higher price, encouraged by energy conservation programmes in the consuming world, and a slowing-down in world economic activity.

Much better, he reasoned, to take a lower level and work on the basis of that. Even so, spending £63,500m in five years does mean that some of the worries about recycling the petro-wealth have abated since that will mean that the money to pay for the oil will soon go back to the West in the shape of contracts for equipment.

The problem that remains is, who will get most of it? Since there is no intention of spending with consuming nations in proportion to their consumption of Saudi oil, it will mean that some will do better than others.

Here is a society in transition; a still undeclared number of the population are wandering Beduin who stubbornly refuse to leave their dark tents for the air-conditioned wonders of the burgeoning cities. With still too great a proportion of the population that has been urbanized still not literate, the 1975-80 plan puts the main emphasis on education. The number of schools is to be increased from 3,335 to 5,318 and the number of students doubled from 791,000 to nearly 1,500,000.

College students, now numbering 14,500, will be increased to 49,000. The aim is to provide the nation with 25,000 university graduates by 1980. Education will be free, and at the same time any student who wins a scholarship to a foreign university will have all his expenses paid.

One of the successes of the Saudi education system has been the response of students who study abroad. Unlike students of other countries who travel to study and do not return most, if not all, Saudi students come home once they have completed their studies.

A problem in this part of the plan is the heavy reliance on foreign teachers. Up to 80 per cent of the staff in some institutions are foreign and work to short contracts. The risk is that the quality of education may suffer through lack of continuity.

A further complication is the status of women in a devoutly Islamic society. Schools and colleges for women are separate institutions—although some small concessions are made in the universities where men lecturers can teach women students by means of closed circuit television.

It also means that many Saudis are committed to teaching members of their own sex. The only other profession open to a woman is to become a doctor in a women's hospital. It will create a wasteful parallel society in a country which is chronically short of skilled people anyway.

Education is but one part of the wholesale transformation of the country. Another aim is to provide 28 doctors for each 10,000 of the population—that is well over double the ratio in the United Kingdom. Hospitals will be built to provide 11,400 beds. To provide specialized medical facilities the number of clinics will be more than doubled to 452.

But here, as in education, the strain on manpower resources in the kingdom and on recruitment agencies outside is immense. To provide 28 doctors for 10,000 Saudis the number of doctors has to be increased from 1,900 to well over 4,000. Already a large proportion of the Saudi medical fraternity comes from abroad, especially from Egypt.

To provide for a better educated and healthier population, the plan also envisages building 270,000 housing units between now and 1980, though about 340,000 are needed. At the same time there will be a concentration of effort in building the municipalities: nearly 500,000 homes will be connected with main drainage; over 2,000 kilometres of streets will be provided with permanent asphalting and lighting and another 7,000 kilometres given temporary lighting and surfacing.

Now that the car is becoming as commonplace as the camel used to be, the plan includes six and a half square kilometres of parking space. Given the scope of the plan it is easy to understand why there has been so much disputation between the various ministries in the kingdom.

It is also indicative of the role that central government plays in this land which is huge in mass but whose population probably numbers no more than five million or six million. A census has been carried out but no details have been released, though the Government likes to quote a figure of at least eight million.

Now all or any of these plans would be more than enough to keep any country busy, but they pale into insignificance beside the aims of the industrial part of the five-year projection. Here Saudi Arabia is thinking really big.

Though sometimes there is a gap between ambition and reality according to a survey by the First National City Bank there have been 250 proposals for investment in hydrocarbon-related projects by companies of the developed nations, valued at nearly £22,700m. Yet, as a *Financial Times* report on Middle East spending and investment patterns pointed out in May, the only "major downstream petroleum project which had been formally agreed was an ethylene plant costing £545m excluding tankers".

On the other hand Petromin has endorsed a £6,000m spending programme which includes oil and gas transport, refinery, petrochemical and fertilizer plants and a three-million ton steel complex. The plan, according to Shaikh Hisham Nazir, speaking at a press conference after its approval at the end of May, aims to achieve the highest degree of exploitation of the country's natural resources of petroleum, mineral and gas.

This last item is interesting as anyone who has driven across the oilfields to Dhahran knows, massive amounts of gas are flared day after day. The hope is to harness the flared gas as a feedstock for fertilizer plants, an ethylene plant and two major industrial plants.

The plan, which some people question, is to build a pipeline from the Gulf to the Red Sea as well as a pipeline for oil. The pipeline will, it is hoped, make it possible to create two major industrial centres; the first in Jubayl in the east and the second at Yanbu in the west. Jubayl will have the following industries: gas collection, steel production, aluminium plant, two refineries for the export of petroleum products, and three petrochemical complexes.

There will also be two ammonia plants, grain silos and a cement factory set up in Dammam. In Yanbu there will be much the same sort of complex. The creation of these two main industrial centres, and outline plans for other smaller centres round the country, demand a dramatic improvement in the nation's communication network and the ports and airfields. There are plans to spend £1,270m on ports alone, another £385m will be spent on telecommunications.

As if all this was not enough, the country intends to become more or less self-sufficient in wheat and grain. A "green revolution" is planned which calls for massive investment in a desalination plant which will boost output to more than 150 million gallons of water a day.

Obviously, the nation is determined to push ahead as fast as it can—and Shaikh Hisham Nazir is used to sceptical observers questioning whether the Saudis are running before they can walk. It has been suggested that the number of foreign technicians and advisers needed to see the country through the initial phase could go as high as 500,000.

At the moment much of the basic hard work, the dradgery of sweating it out building the factories, the roads, towns and hospitals is done by a growing labour force brought in from the Yemen. As many as two million Yemenis may now be working in Saudi Arabia. Saudi officials say they do not want to get into the position of Kuwait, where foreigners outnumber the nationals and there is a growing concern at the sheer numbers needed to turn this ambitious plan into reality.

At the same time there are bound to be pressures on the very nature of Saudi society itself given such a rate of progress and the sort of transformation that is expected. At the moment the people are content with the quiet lives they lead without cinemas, nightclubs or alcohol.

Daily prayers are observed, and the position of women is not questioned to any significant degree. Most Saudis, even the most c still cling to heritage. Possibl est fear is not t shapes will begi desert landscap the success of th five-year plan w soul of the natio

Peter Hobday editor of Th magazine an visited Saudi



A Saudi grilling sweetcorns in where the Queen's building is a newcomer to the commercial ping centre of the nation's chief

The man who plans to build 8,500 miles of new roads by 1980

For a long time the man most closely identified with Saudi Arabia on the international circuit was Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. During the period of initial shock when the price of oil was quadrupled it was he who travelled from capital to capital patiently explaining the Arab view in general and the Saudi view in particular.

Now another man is emerging as the main Saudi spokesman overseas, and he is equally engaging, charming and well briefed. Shaikh Hisham Nazir used to work in Shaikh Yamani's ministry, but now, as Minister for Central Planning, he is, as some newspapers have said, "the man with £60,000m to spend". It is his ministry that has been working on the five-year plans to pull Saudi Arabia out of the desert and into not just the twentieth century but into the twenty-first.

The first plan, covering 1970 to 1975, began well but was not without its disappointments. The new one, which started officially in July, is vast but Shaikh Hisham Nazir takes a realistic view of the likelihood of all its aims being fulfilled to the letter.

He works in one of the new buildings which give Riyadh the appearance of a city lingering uneasily between the past and the future—with one or two mud brick buildings still nestling awkwardly beside some beautiful new architecture.

The Ministry for Central Planning is functional and not as grandiose as some of the others along the airport road. It stands rather apart from the rest, as if it wants to keep its distance and be allowed to get on with the job of weighing the efforts of each to get as much of the oil wealth as possible.

In his office, which doubles as a conference room, on the first floor Shaikh Hisham Nazir spends most of his day listening to visiting delegations from various parts of the world. To visiting newsmen he is welcoming and as adept as all his countrymen at holding at least three conversations at once without losing the thread of any. Secretaries whisper messages in his ear, old friends or colleagues come in and shake his hand. At the same time he deals with the endless stream of questions: "Will you really be able to build 8,500 miles of new roads in the next five years?" "Surely by going into the petrochemical business in such a big way you will flood the market and drive down the price?"

The answers come quietly and quickly and usually with an apt joke. His English is faultless and does not betray that his higher education was at the University of California, where he took his degree in 1957 in international relations—the only student in his year to achieve honours in that subject. In the following year he obtained his MA in political science from the same university.

On his return to Saudi Arabia he worked for 10 years at Petromin. In 1962 he became deputy Oil Minister under Shaikh Yamani. In 1968 he became president of the Central Planning Organization with ministerial rank and in 1971 he was appointed Minister of State and a member of the Council of Ministers.

After the assassination of King Faisal many foreign observers wondered how far men like Shaikh Yamani or Shaikh Hisham Nazir would retain their influence. In the latter's case his position may have been strengthened, in that he has always been close to Prince Fahd, who is generally considered to be the man who now exercises most power in the kingdom.

One would have thought that given such a career and given such power, he would be a difficult man to talk to. This is not so. Even after a gruelling day he can soon become the centre of a party, ready to converse on almost any subject.

When he leaves, it may be to go back to the ministry to tidy up a few more papers before starting on another of the punishing days that are the lot of the leading men in the kingdom. In his case the job is growing all the time.

Not only has he had to direct the national plan, drawing heavily on advice from the Stanford Research Institute for most of the detailed planning work and the development computer models; he has now acquired a new responsibility for overseeing the budgets in other ministries.

The difficulty is that, as the key figure in all this, he attracts visitors from abroad as well as from other ministries—and the tradition of hospitality which is a feature of the kingdom eats into his working day at a worrying rate. During a flying visit to Britain he fitted in a meeting with the Chancellor and held a press conference and lunch with a few journalists who had visited Saudi Arabia in recent months.

The main topic of conversation was the plan, which had just been finally approved.

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Demand for skilled workers exceeds supply

by Atique Ahmad

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Blind man weaving at the *school for the blind, Riyadh.*

workers are necessary for their own economic well-being.

The Saudi Arabian Government is considering several ways to solve the problem of manpower procurement. One plan is to recruit workers through an international firm of labour consultants. In addition, major contractors will be allowed to import the bulk of their workforce under package deals. According to a Saudi economic planner, the immigrants will not be allowed to bring their families with them and will rotate rapidly. Preference will be given to Arabic-speaking Muslim workers.

At the same time, measures are being taken to improve the labour situation from their own human resources. Saudi Arabia has recently banned contraceptives and Saudis are urged to reject birth control. Efforts are also being made to resettle Beduin around the industrial areas. Plans for their integration will help them to merge into the national community and enable them to take part in its activities and development programmes.

Saudis see an answer to their acute labour shortage problem in the growing unemployment among foreign workers. Dr Feyaz Bader, vice-president of the planning organization, said it was hoped to draw Saudi's required foreign workers from nationals of Algeria and Morocco who have acquired skills in European countries. Both are Arabic-speaking Muslim countries. Saudis are also considering recruitment of Turkish and other Muslim workers with experience in European industries.

Trained manpower from Korea

Saudis might face difficulties in getting workers from European industries. European economic observers believe that the recession these days is not like the old recessions. Despite post-war record level of unemployment in present-day Europe, the immigrant workers do not return to their countries.

In addition to India and Pakistan, Saudis are also looking towards the Far East to feed their appetite of skilled and semi-skilled help. Park Choong-Hoon, the organizer of a 110-member *Korea-Saudi Arabia Economic* Council, believes that Korea will actively participate in Saudi Arabia's development plan by supplying commodities and trained manpower.

Some 600 Koreans are employed in Saudi Arabia. Saudis are reported to have been astonished by the performance of Korean construction workers who are prepared to toil around the clock. Being Arabic-speaking Muslims, Palestinians are also a potential source of labour. However, the Saudis are reluctant to draw on the big pool of unemployed Palestinians, fearing they are politically too radical.

An obvious move to help the Saudi shortage of human resources would be to let women take up some of the jobs men do. In Saudi Arabia, it is maintained that strict adherence to Koranic decree prevents women from working in industry and government. With the broadening of the social horizon, the role of women in Saudia Arabia is likely to change. However, it will take a long time to prepare women psychologically and educate them technically before they become a suitable labour force.

Saudi Arabia's own nationals who are working and living abroad are also worth consideration. Its *record in this respect* is far better than any other Middle Eastern country. Most of the Saudis who go abroad to study come back promptly and voluntarily. However, some 3,500 Saudi doctors, engineers and other specialists are reported to be living and working in Europe.

The social and political problems of having such a large number of immigrants are daunting. First, there is a danger of infiltration by political extremists, which Saudis fear most.

Second, such a vast population of workers living without their families might breed discontent and friction. The British race relations experience shows that a stable family-based immigrant population is less likely to lead to racial unrest than a male-dominated rotating one.

Third, Saudis are planning to cluster some of the foreign workers in enclaves away from the cities. The foreigners will live in their segregated communities like the 5,000 Americans living in the American style oil company town in Dhahran.

The history of the East India Company and other former colonial powers suggests that there is a danger that these enclaves of foreigners could one day lead to the formation of political entities, which could then be used to cause political embarrassment or for military adventures.

Role remains central and stable

by Michael Binyon

The death of King Faisal, far from producing an upheaval in Saudi foreign policy, seems to have emphasized to his successor King Khalid the wisdom of his brother's conservative and cautious approach to fellow Arab states and the rest of the world.

The increasingly central role which Saudi Arabia, under King Faisal, began to play in the formulation of Arab and Islamic policies may perhaps be less obvious now that the familiar face has disappeared from the world's press; King Khalid has yet to impress his personality on foreign statesmen.

Nevertheless the outlines of Saudi foreign policy remain the same: distrust of communism and the Soviet Union; friendship with the United States and the West; support for Islamic movements throughout the world, particularly in Africa: co-operation with all Arab states on Saudi Arabia's periphery, coupled with an attempt to isolate the rebellion in Dhofar and the leftist influence emanating from South Yemen; and, most important, a close and vital alliance with Egypt, supporting Cairo's diplomatic moves to reach a settlement with Israel.

The last point has become more and more central to Saudi policy. Although not one of the "confrontation" states bordering on Israel, Saudi Arabia has always felt a special responsibility as the guardian of Islam: King Faisal's unfulfilled wish was to be able to pray in Jerusalem before he died, and the restoration of Arab sovereignty *over part of the Holy City* is as much a Saudi preoccupation as a Palestinian one. Riyadh therefore has always been the one capital of a country not bordering Israel that Dr Kissinger has visited on his shuttles to the Middle East.

King Khalid has continued and strengthened the understanding—alliance is too formal a word—between Saudi Arabia and Egypt. That has been backed by frequent consultations between the two countries, and an official visit by the King to Egypt two months ago. Economic aid to Egypt has continued as before, and Saudi Arabia has been the main backer of a scheme to set up an Arab armaments industry with Saudi and Gulf money in Egypt.

In return, President Sadat has been assiduous in consulting King Khalid over important diplomatic initiatives; and there are strong indications that the President's present hard line with the Russians has received considerable encouragement from Riyadh. Rumours have it that it was an essential quid pro quo for Saudi economic aid.

Country with leverage

Indeed Saudi support for the interim agreement with Israel has been a principal factor in inducing Syria not to raise too many objections *to the Kissinger mission.* Syria, as much as any Arab state, knows that whatever its ideological differences with Saudi Arabia, it cannot afford to ignore the policy of the country that has the greatest economic and political leverage on the United States and Europe.

Saudi Arabia's predominance within the Arab world is not immediately apparent. Foreign policy is based on the unflamboyant principle of conciliation, unity and solidarity. As Crown Prince Fahd said in a policy statement at the beginning of *April:* "*The Arabs have to* unite and never split, so as to protect themselves and their future from the dangers threatening them on religious or political and sectarian levels."

Saudi Arabia, unlike Libya or Iraq, rarely if ever *indulges in polemics,* its influence is used extensively to heal rather than open splits in Arab ranks. A recent example has been Saudi intervention in the sudden and bitter quarrel between Iraq and Syria over the division of the Euphrates waters. In keeping with the discreet style of Saudi government, Saudi disagreements with fellow Arab states are never publicly voiced.

The country's main concern has always been to pacify the sometimes turbulent fringes of the Arabian peninsula. It was only recently that a long-standing disagreement with Oman and the United Arab Emirates, into which Britain had been drawn, over the division of the strategic Buraimi oasis, was resolved. Last autumn King Faisal used the occasion of a routine industrial inauguration in Dahran to gather together rulers of the eastern coastline in a "mini-summit" to coordinate regional policy, and set up a structure to avoid future regional clashes.

The civil war in North Yemen profoundly influenced Riyadh's outlook and Saudi Arabia this time has been careful not to be drawn too deeply into the conflict raging in western Oman. Instead the Government has tried in indirect ways to influence the Marxist regime it profoundly dislikes in Aden, the leading backers of the Dhofar rebels. Stability *on the peninsula and around* the Gulf has become a cardinal feature of Saudi policy, and the massive arms purchases of recent years are primarily to deter any would-be disturber of the present fragile balance.

In that respect the recent rapprochement between Iran and Iraq and the less threatening posture of Iran towards its Arab neighbours have been greeted with profound relief within the Saudi court.

Aid to Muslim nations

In a wider area Saudi Arabia has used its influence to promote the growing feeling of Islamic solidarity and has been one of the most generous contributors to aid projects in Muslim countries. It was recently particularly important, therefore, that those who overthrew the government of Shaikh Mujibur Rahman in Bangladesh were recognized by Riyadh.

"We believe that if the Muslim people achieved the *principle of fraternity,* co-operation and progress, the gains achieved will not be restricted to Muslims only but will extend to all other nations", Prince Fahd said in his April broadcast. A continent that has been greatly affected by that belief is Africa, where Saudi Arabia has been active in promoting cultural and religious links with the Muslim world.

In the next five years, according to the development plan published this month, Saudi Arabia intends to spend $18,000m on aid and subsidies, much of it going to Africa. Saudi Arabia is an important contributor to the Arab Development Bank, and as such has considerable influence in black Africa, many of whose leaders were quick to pay their respects to the new monarch.

A striking example of the resultant Saudi influence, and the statesmanlike way in which it has been exercised was the Hills case in Uganda, where it was the Saudi plea for clemency for the British lecturer sentenced to death in Kampala that mainly convinced President Amin not to carry out the execution.

On the international scene King Khalid has publicly announced a policy of continuity on oil prices, investment in Western Europe and the recycling of petrodollars. Stability in Western Europe, where huge amounts of Saudi money now support industrial development, will continue to be a primary consideration.

The all-important relationship with the United States however may not remain as close as it was a few years ago in spite of Dr Kissinger's courtesy calls in Riyadh. The hard line on oil prices which the Americans may soon be taking is seen as a threat to Saudi Arabia in particular, and a number of incidents have recently caused a certain tension between the two countries.

The public outcry over the revelation that a private American firm had contracted *to train Saudi troops* and the resultant pressure on it from the United States Government: the sudden removal of Mr James Akins, American Ambassador, after only two years in which he has consistently urged moderation towards Arab oil producers; and the continued backwash of the much publicized plan for a United States invasion of an oil-producing country have all created a diplomatic shudder.

There is no danger that Saudi Arabia will turn towards the Russians or Chinese—the Saudis are still *adamantly hostile to atheistic* communism, but the moderation of Shaikh Yamani may be replaced by a more vigorous championing of the Third World against Western and United States policies in some areas.

Nevertheless the continued *dependence of Saudi Arabia* on the technology, and particularly the armoury, of the West, on its educational and industrial help, and by the West on Saudi Arabia's vast reserves of oil as well as its lucrative market in a stagnant world economy means that neither side can afford anything but the cordial relations they now enjoy.

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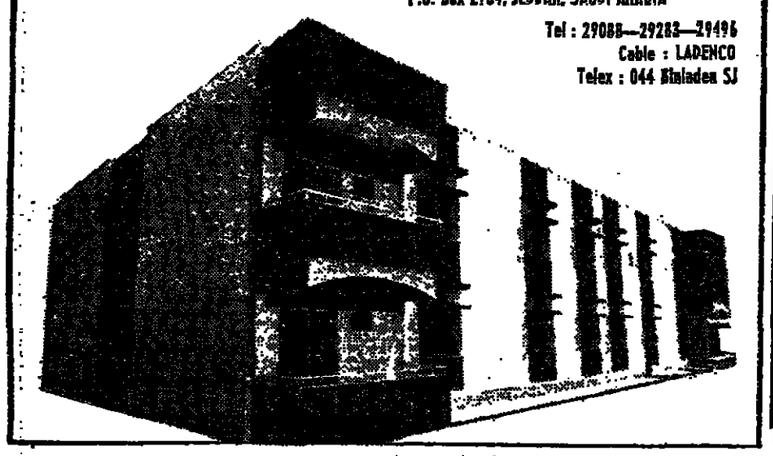
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Patience and partnership the key to opening a market

by Peter Hobday

Patience is more than a virtue in Saudi Arabia, it is a necessity, particularly for the visiting businessman who joins the growing number of bankers, financiers, industrialists and consultants from the developed world who are descending on Jiddah and Riyadh.

The numbers are putting an already overstretched Civil Service under tremendous strain. So the first rule about doing business with the Saudis is: do not be surprised if it takes a little longer to see the right people than you expected.

Before looking at the opportunities for business in Saudi Arabia it is as well to study the ways of doing business. The best way to the top is through a local agent. Under Saudi law only a Saudi national can act as an agent in the country, but it is not too difficult to find someone who is suitable.

The usual places for advice are either one's embassy or one of the local banks in Riyadh or Jiddah. The British Bank of the Middle East has a branch in Jiddah, and the Riyadh Bank is in Jiddah. First National City Bank has branches in Jiddah and Riyadh.

Local partner great help

Failing the banks, one can try Saudia, the state airline, and the Department of Trade and Industry. There is also the Industrial Studies and Development Centre in Riyadh, which is keen to promote new industry and offers help and advice to foreign businessmen.

It is obvious that with a local partner one avoids many of the difficulties of coming to grips with an unusual market, even if it is about the most attractive market in the world.

Saudi Arabia is spending most of its estimated oil revenues of about £11,000m a year on buying everything from bottle tops to complete petro-chemical plants. Under the Foreign Capital Investment Law of March 1964, "qualified foreign capital has parity of treatment with local enterprise".

There is a five-year tax holiday if there is a minimum of 25 per cent Saudi capital. Foreign investors can get land at nominal rents, and there are duty-free import provisions for machinery, spare parts and raw materials approved for industrial enterprises.

The key, of course, to what is needed is the five-year plan, which provides for state spending of about £63,000m to lessen as quickly as possible the country's dependence on oil. With the initial emphasis on developing service industries, British industry is well placed to win a large share of the contracts that are being offered.

One successful British venture in the development side is the Laing/Wimpey/Alireza consortium. The contract is to build the air defence support programme. With 200 British expatriates, and 2,000 locally employed workers, technicians and managers, there is still about eight years' work left.

Turnover this year will be about £45m. The group is at present working on a Gulf airport runway and on an airport at Abha. Other British firms are also doing well, with Balfour Kilpatrick International doing a great deal of electrical installation work. Hayden International have won a £19m contract to do the electrical work on the new Jiddah airport; and consultants Sir William Halcrow are involved in the new Jiddah seaport and Sir Bruce White and Partners in a new port at Damman. Expenditure on ports over the next five years is expected to be about £1,250,000.

Britain traditionally does well in heavy engineering and construction, as opposed to consumer products. It also has another advantage in the City of London since the financing of many of these deals and the organization of the consortia calls for the special skills of the Square Mile.

For example, the dollar revenues from oil are split between the accounts of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) with Morgan Guaranty and Chase Manhattan in London. That is not only because London is a world financial centre, but also for the very practical reason that there is a nine-hour time difference between New York and Riyadh against three or four for London.

But Lloyds and National Westminster also attract some of the country's sterling deposits. Yet even before Saudi Arabia and the other Arab producers became rich the City was a focal point of investment advice for the wealthy. All that adds up to a great amount of knowledge about the Gulf and Saudi Arabia which stands any British businessman wanting to do business there in good stead.

Shaikh Hisham Nazir, the Minister for Central Planning, has been to Britain twice this year to talk to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to initiate talks between Saudi civil servants and the Treasury and Department of Trade and Industry on how best for British industry to take advantage of the money that is to be spent over the next five years—an estimated £60,000m. He has vouchsafed one piece of advice, and that was that the British should become a little more aggressive in their salesmanship and not hang back waiting for an invitation.

Britain's reputation in certain areas is second to none. The preponderance of British consulting knowledge in agriculture, civil engineering, telecommunications and desalination show that British skills are appreciated. But, as the visitor soon finds, there is concern about delivery dates, and there has been growing worry over economic trends in Britain which might price the country out of the market or undermine the ability of some firms to deliver what they have promised.

Competition is keen, with Japan and West Germany particularly active. The Americans, through the Aramco connexion, obviously have a head start. The French are coming along strongly as are the Italians who have built the road from Jiddah to Taif, the summer capital.

Talking to Saudi officials in the various ministries one gets the feeling that the Saudi would prefer to do business at government level and then leave British Governm nize its private sectors into th groupings to ca contracts. The tain unwillingnes on big projects, individual firms.

While the priv Britain may not probably as well Government to as possible. The well aware that buyer's market.

But with loca tion, backing British Governm a willingness to rather than da between Jiddah and working a l rewards can be



A cement works in Jiddah. A five-year tax holiday and an economic plan incentives for the industrialization of the country.

Banking riches presents difficultie

by David Blake

In terms of its reserves of oil Saudi Arabia is the richest state in the world by a considerable margin, but the emergence of big cash surpluses is a much more recent phenomenon than in the case of Kuwait, the other big surplus country.

As recently as 1970 the country's current account surplus was only $100m. In 1973, buoyed up by oil revenues which had risen to between $5,000m and $6,000m, the surplus was $2,700m. Last year, as the impact of higher oil prices made itself felt, oil revenues went up to about $28,000m and the Saudis discovered that they were rich almost beyond comprehension.

The increase in revenue is all the more striking because until recently the country's population of five million had meant far more demands on the Government and on private consumption than in Kuwait, whose population is less than a million. Indeed, the country's belief in free enterprise has often proved a convenience in resisting pressure for a Kuwait-style welfare state for which no money was available.

Throughout most of the 1960s the official reserves stood at about $600m, a significant improvement on the state of the late 1950s but not a sum requiring great decisions on investment.

In May of this year the reserves totalled $20,500m, and are well on the way to overtaking those of West Germany as the largest single stock of funds in the hands of any one country. They are managed by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, and as far as can be seen the management is carried out on extremely conservative lines.

Deposit accounts have attractions

Until 1972 the bulk of the money was placed either in government bonds or on deposit with one of nine banks. That was done through the London offices of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company and Chase Manhattan. Of the nine banks which received deposits five were American, three were British and one, the Algemene Bank Nederland, was Dutch. That bank's appearance in the list is a legacy of The Netherlands' empire; it set up a branch in Saudi Arabia to serve clients travelling from the Dutch East Indies on pilgrimage to Mecca.

The list was extended in 1972 by another 25 names; even by then the amounts involved were becoming big for only nine banks to handle.

Deposit accounts, like government bonds, have obvious attractions for the deployment of the country's oil reserves. It is always possible to have an exact knowledge of their value—which is satisfactory to people who like to be sure of where they stand—and, in contrast to investment in industry, there are no worries about the performance of management.

However, these attractions for the Saudis cause difficulties for some of the banks. The banks have strict internal rules about how much they are prepared to take in deposits compared with actual assets. During 1974 their caution was reinforced by the spectacular failures of several banks which had adopted more expansionist policies.

Some of the biggest American banks expressed growing worries about the impact of oil money on their balance sheets. The Saudis are keen to keep their money on short-term deposit so that they can reinvest if they wish, but banks must undertake long-term loans.

The difficulties apply ordinarily only to very short-term deposits, but even money lent for terms like the three to five years common in the case of much Saudi deposit money became increasingly hard to place because of the business recession in the west. It was a fear that the private channels for placing the funds of the oil states would not be able to deal with all of them that lay behind the western debate about "recycling".

A number of measures were tried, with at least partial success, to find a solution. In fact in the first place the Saudis seem to have increased their purchases of government securities, thus lending direct to the government sector, which in many western countries is running a huge deficit and needs to borrow heavily.

There were, for example, substantial Saudi purchases of British gilt-edged stock. There have also been a few cases of direct loans to governments and government bodies. It is likely that such loans will increase in the coming years.

However, there is the question of what currency should be used. Until 1972 Saudi Arabia was committed to investing almost exclusively in dollars, apart from the small quantity of funds it received in sterling. These sterling payments are now made in dollars as well.

Saudi Arabia lost heavily during the devaluation of the dollar in 1971, and decided on a diversification of its holdings. In 197 ther losses, it be carry out that pr dollar's domina world means thi like three quar funds are still l lars.

That is politic ing, since the U is the most po porter of Israel financially worry of the dollar's world markers. currency stabilit the country's fir therefore, in orde its holdings bei away.

Saudi Arabia ... ro set up offices ... investment into ... property in the ... much riskier than cash depos given large sum developing count making big loans, well as ploughin more money into dustry. That will the more importa security in the l it makes commerc to governments c clients in the west

Twelve years of service to Saudi Arabia

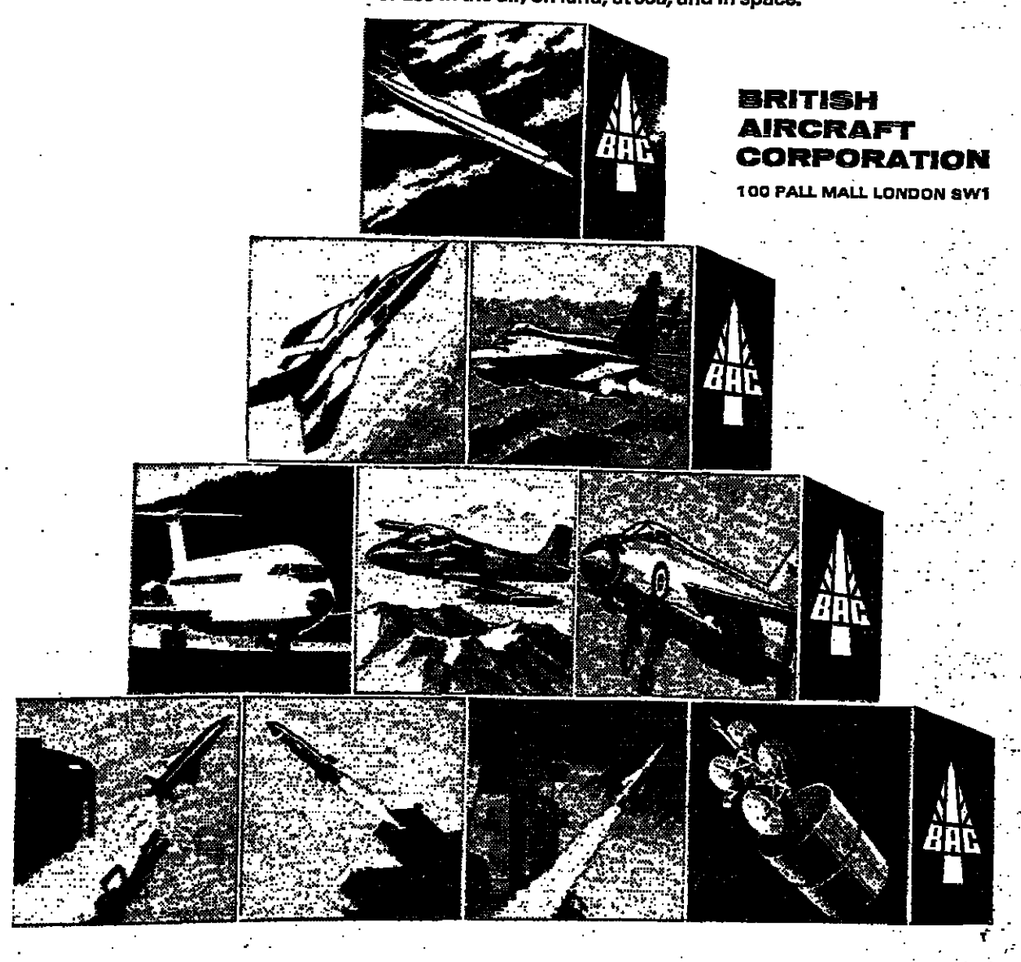
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Saudi Arabia's planning for future growth.

Planning implies the efficient use of a country's resources in accordance with certain rationally-determined priorities for the attainment of nationally-cherished goals. Since goals are culturally, historically and politically orientated, a country's development plan essentially reflects its fundamental values and principles.

The general objectives of economic and social development policy of Saudi Arabia as stated in our Second Development Plan, 1395 A.H. are to:

- Maintain the religious and moral values of Islam.
- Assure the defence and internal security of the Kingdom.
- Maintain a high rate of economic growth by developing economic resources, maximizing earnings from oil over the long-term, and conserving depletable resources.
- Reduce economic dependence on export of crude oil.
- Develop human resources by education, training, and raising standards of health.
- Increase the well-being of all groups within the society and foster social stability under circumstances of rapid social change.
- Develop the physical infrastructure to support achievement of the above goals.

The Development Plan, 1395 A.H., provides for further advance toward the social and economic goals listed above while maintaining the religious and moral values of Islam.

The total cost of our Second Development Plan. The first Development Plan 1390/91 A.H. – 1394/95 A.H. (1970-1975) is SR 498,000 million in 1394/95 A.H. prices, or about nine times the size of the first development plan. Its implementation will require a large increase in foreign workers (about 500,000) and a rapid expansion of construction capacity. Various measures are proposed to improve the capacity of the public and private sectors to implement the programmes and projects in their respective areas of activity.

To achieve the above objectives, the Central Planning Organization recommended the adoption of a development strategy consisting of three key elements:

1. Diversification of the economic base through emphasis on increasing agricultural and industrial production.
2. Rapid development of the Kingdom's manpower resources.
3. Development of the economic regions of the country by
   - wide distribution of productive investment based on the distinctive physical and human resources of each region, and
   - social programmes applied in accordance with need, thereby extending the benefits of national development to all sectors of the population without removing the incentives to individual effort and achievement.

1. Economic diversification

The first strategy element will lay the foundations of economic self-sufficiency in the future as a precautionary measure against the gradual depletion of oil, when revenues and foreign exchange from oil may decline. Thus, large investments are to be made in industrial ventures based on natural gas and mineral resources; individual and joint investments in other industries will be encouraged with special incentives, credit, and the provision of infrastructure and support services; and agricultural production will be stimulated through government research extension activities, credit and input subsidies, and expansion of productive land.

The reasons for the attempt to diversify the economy of Saudi Arabia cannot be contested. In 1970 crude oil production and refined petroleum products accounted for 53% of the GDP, with all other sectors accounting for the remaining 47%. The target for 1975 (end of First Development Plan) was to reduce oil's share to 51%. It is recognized that oil was vulnerable in many ways. It is a depletable resource, must vie with competitive energy resources, and is affected by relative market upheavals. It is true that Saudi Arabia has no less than 170 billion barrels in reserves, the largest in the world. But with a called-upon production rate of 20 million barrels per day, our reserves will be depleted in 18 years. Obviously, oil is just not a never-ending resource for us.

The logical course of action for us is to utilize the income derived from oil to build an economic and social infrastructure capable of sustaining livelihood in the country for future generations. This is precisely what we have attempted to achieve throughout our First Development Plan, and what we would continue to aim for in our Second Development Plan.

2. Manpower development

The development of manpower in Saudi Arabia is probably the most important aspect of our planning policy. Of all the constraints to development, it is the most severe. It is expected that as development continues to accelerate at the current rates, the problem will become even more acute. While the situation can be relieved through formal education and training, the problem is not in the difficulty of training people as much as in the time it takes.

The potential major constraint to the country's development is the limit on its manpower in terms of both numbers and skills, in both the government and private sector. A special manpower training organization will be set up to assure efficient implementation of specific recruitment and training programmes. Further, a manpower planning department within the Central planning organization will co-ordinate overall development and utilization of the Saudi and non-Saudi segments of the workforce.

The primary source of training for government administration, including industrial management and planning, is the Institute of Public Administration. Its programmes will reach over 3,300 in-service trainees and 1,100 pre-service trainees in 1400 A.H., about double the present annual number of participants. The government's vocational training system will be expanded even more dramatically, with a target annual enrolment at all levels of skill of about 27,000 in 1400 A.H. (including industrial induction and on-the-job training programmes), compared with about 4,000 at the beginning of the Plan. A widening variety of specialized training will be provided within other government agencies.

The labour affairs programme of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – covering labour law, employment and placement services, and information on job categories, wages, and benefits – will expand to 9 new branch offices in addition to its present 25. Procedures will be made more efficient, including the processing of foreign workers and their visits.

The expansion of education is one of the proud achievements of Saudi Arabia. The Government is providing the schools, the teachers, the books, and in some areas, meals, all at no charge. Those who go to the universities, technical schools, vocational training centres, and all other training programmes are also paid stipends while attending classes.

The impressive development of education in the Kingdom during the first plan period can be measured mainly in quantitative terms as expansion of the school system reduced the backlog of demands for education. The stage is now set to achieve universal elementary education for boys and for as many girls as can be reached through the girls' school system. The enrolment of boys in elementary schools is forecast at 677,500 in 1400 A.H. compared with 401,300 at the end of the first plan. The enrolment of girls will be 353,400 compared with 214,600.

A programme of continued expansion at the post-elementary level will assure opportunities for all students to continue their education through the secondary level. Planned enrolments in general post-elementary education will increase from 104,400 at the end of the first plan to 201,800 in 1400 A.H. for boys and from 45,800 to 103,900 for girls. Planned developments for higher education will cover all qualified secondary-school graduates. At this level, the number of students enrolled is forecast at 31,200 in 1400 A.H. compared with 11,900 at the beginning of the plan.

To meet the needs of adults for continuing education, evening classes will be expanded from an enrolment of 8,500 in 1395 A.H. to 20,600 in 1400 A.H. Enrolment in adult literacy classes will be increased from 55,500 to 126,100 for men and from 28,900 to 393,800 for women over the plan period.

Preparations are also under way for the modification of the structure of education so that it can effectively serve the future needs of the Kingdom. New Curricula, additional subjects and courses, new programmes, and modern evaluation systems are all incorporated in the plans of the education agencies.

In furtherance of scholarship and intellectual enrichment, the Government's support of cultural affairs will include expansion of the national public libraries, establishment of a national museum system, increases in archaeological activities, and development of the King Abdul Aziz Research & cultural Institute.

Public information services will disseminate entertainment, education, and news to all parts of the Kingdom via high quality medium-wave radio transmissions. Television coverage will be extended to 90 percent of the population, and a second channel as well as colour TV will be introduced.

3. Regional development

The development of regional economic resources and the provision of social services in accordance with need are intended to distribute the wealth, at present generated by the Kindom's oil, to all sectors of the population. Regional strategy, based on socio-economic studies of the regions of the Kingdom will include the following:

- Central Region: Continued development of Riyadh as the administrative capital of the Kingdom; the development of industry not requiring large quantities of water; and large-scale agricultural projects in rural areas.
- Eastern Region: Major development of hydrocarbon-based industry; and agricultural development in areas of high potential.
- Western Region: Pipeline transfer of hydrocarbons for the formation of a second industrial growth pole; continued development of the commercial, pilgrimage, and tourist activities of the main cities; and agricultural development in rural ageas.
- Southwestern Region: Agricultural development; domestic tourism in the highlands; industry as feasible; and minerals development.
- Northern Region: Agricultural development; minerals development; and industry as feasible.

Real incomes of families will be increased throughout the country emphasizing:

- the expansion and upgrading of educational and health services,
- the widening and strengthening of social transfer programmes including old age pensions and child allowances,
- implementation of a comprehensive housing programme,
- expansion and improvement of the municipalities system.

Development of economic resources

Programmes for development of water during the Plan provide for increasing water supplies to inland cities from underground sources, including major well drilling to supply Riyadh with an additional 120,000 cubic metres of water per day by 1398 A.H. Desalination will be the main source developed for the east and west coast urban centres and industrial complexes; here the projected increase in water production will amount to about 209,000 cubic metres per day on the Red Sea and 380,000 on the Arabian Gulf coast, although not all the planned capacity will be in production by 1400 A.H. All the larger desalination plants will be the dual-purpose type producing electricity as well as water.

For the longer term, an extensive programme of studies is planned for the development and conservation of the Kingdom's water resources. These will provide the basis for formulating a National Water Plan and a National Water Code by the end of the third year of the Plan and National Water Standards by the end of the following year.

Agriculture is by far the largest user of water in Saudi Arabia. Because of the scarcity of this resouce, major expansion of the area of land that can be brought under irrigation will depend largely on the outcome of planned studies relating to development of water resources and their availability for agricultural use. The target for expansion of irrigated farm land is 50,000 hectares, compared with a present area of about 121,000 hectares.

Much of this new land will be in regional projects developed under field directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water, but including special social and economic programmes to improve the well-being of rural people and to modernize farming methods. The regional projects and existing agriculture and stock-raising will be supported by co-ordinated research programmes and extension services designed to increase domestic production of priority cereals (wheat, barley, and sorghum), livestock, vegetables, and fruit.

Agricultural credit provided by the Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank is to be greatly expanded over the plan period. The Bank will offer a total of SR 528 million in credit for agricultural production and a further SR 140 million for the marketing and processing of agricultural products. It will continue to act as the fiscal agent for subsidies on selected agricultural inputs.

In the management of petroleum resources, as with water and land, the Government's five-year plan should be considered as an early stage in very long-term development. Thus many of the programmes planned by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources for 1395-1400 A.H. are basic studies which include techno-economic analyses of world trends in petroleum production and trade, the roles of petroleum as energy and as raw material, and international conservation of hydrocarbon resources. Other studies will increase knowledge of the Kingdom's own hydrocarbon resources: seismic exploration will be extended to all areas, including the Rub' al-Khali; field studies will be made of reserves, production potentials, and production improvements; and a special investigation of pipeline, treatment, and storage installations will precede improvement and expansion of these utilities. Sophisticated computer technology will be used in many of the studies.

The development of the minerals sector in the next five years is planned largely to increase the commercial potential of the Kingdom's metallic and non-metallic resources. In the continuing geological mapping programme, maps will be compiled to assist comprehension of regional geology. While the emphasis will remain on the Precambrian Shield, mineral exploration will be extended to other areas and will gain increasing importance relative to basic geological studies. Two of the special studies planned relate to uranium prospects and to the availability of water for a minerals industry. The Mining Code and other regulations and incentives will be reviewed in the light of international practices to encourage private enterprise in exploration work.

The integrated electricity system that is planned will add 3,300 megawatts of generating capacity and 3,500 kilometres of transmission line to the present non-integrated system and will serve 1.6 million more people. Much of the new generating capacity will be in dual-purpose desalination plants. Implementation of an integrated system requires development of operating standards, interconnections that will reduce the present number of power stations, the orderly integration of demand centres, and a full-scale technical planning and programme-management function. The latter will carry out many studies in preparation for the establishment of a national body to develop, regulate, and administer the integrated electricity system.

Manufacturing is a point of concentration of the Development Plan as a whole, for the Kingdom can reduce its dependence on sales of crude oil only by expanding and diversifying its manufacturing activities.

In the oil-producing Eastern Region, when feasibility studies are complete, major plants will be constructed for gas gathering and treatment, production of petrochemicals, refining of products for export, fertilizer production, and manufacture of steel and aluminium products. The total investment in these projects during the Plan is estimated at SR 37,800 million. In the Western Region, with crude oil and NGL piped from the east, an export refinery and a petrochemical complex will account for a further investment of SR 10,830 million.

Planned expansion of other manufacturing includes increasing cement production capacity from 1.15 million tons annually to 10 million tons, construction of three large integrated grain-silos, flour milling, and feed-milling complexes, and a wide variety of other activities including food processing, construction materials and products, automobile assembly and parts production, and the manufacture of fabrics, carpets, and other consumer and health products.

Planning studies will be completed for a major industrial estate at Jubail to accommodate hydrocarbon-based industries and several estates elsewhere will be expanded or created for other industries.

To encourage full participation of the private sector in economic diversification, the Government is continuing to develop special incentives, investment funds, and other enhancements while rationalizing its regulatory systems.

The construction sector will be tested to the limit by demands from the many productive activities described above and the social plans summarized later. An array of programmes has been planned to expand the domestic industry, increase the in-flow of construction manpower and materials, and co-ordinate demand for construction on the basis of national priorities. Immediate steps are being taken to simplify tendering, licensing, and other procedures while a comprehensive review of all relevant regulations is undertaken. Experience in other countries with new design approaches, use of manufactured components, and time- and labour-saving equipment and methods will be applied whenever appropriate.

The plan for commerce is designed to facilitate economic diversification and growth. Under way is a major reorganization of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which will expedite the expansion of commerce through increased knowledge of its sub-sectors and development of infrastructure in its support. The importing, transportation, and shortage of materials are also subject to review and improvement. The Saudi Arabian monetary Agency, the Ministry of Finance, and representatives of private business will be concerned in several studies designed to ensure that all financial, insurance, and other commercial services will be adequate to meet the greatly increased demand for them in the plan period.

Physical infrastructure development

The physical infrastructure must be developed if the economic and social objectives of the Plan are to be attained. While the major task during the first development plan was to provide the basic physical means, much more emphasis will now be laid on improving efficiency and quality of service.

The targets for the roads sector are to link all major population concentrations and to provide alternatives for the most-travelled routes. More than 13,000 kilometres of paved roads and 10,000 kilometres of rural roads will be constructed and the manitenance programme will be expanded.

The Kingdom's ports handled almost 3 million tons of general cargo in 1392-93 A.H. By 1400 A.H. over 13 million tons are expected to be imported annually. To cope with this vast increase 20 new berths will be constructed at Jiddah; and 16 at Dammam; and the introduction of further mechanization will increase the handling capacity of existing berths.

The improvement programme of the Kingdom's airports will continue and the whole airways system will be provided with the highest quality navigation and control equipment to ensure safe aviation.

Saudia's image as a major international airline will be further increased by the introduction of the wide-bodied L-1011 jets in 1395 A.H. The route network may be enlarged to include North America, the Far East, and more destinations in Europe and Africa.

The long-term function of the railroad in the transport system is under study and major decisions will be made when its role has been defined. Certainly, operations will be improved and, where feasible, rail and road transport will be integrated.

The targets established for telecommunications are high, but must be met if the telecommunications industry is to meet the demands for service that are implied by the overall social and economic goals of the Plan, and establish a basis for meeting a projected continuing growth in demand over the longer term.

Achievement of these goals requires: an upgrading of the local telephone network to provide at least 20 telephones per 100 residents in the larger cities and approximately 5 telephones per 100 in the smaller communities, requiring installations of 670,000 telephone lines of which 490,000 lines will be in service; completion of the intra-Kingdom and international telecommunications network; expansion and improvement of record traffic and special services; development of an organization that will provide an efficient operational frame-work for the Kingdom's telecommunication industry; and a new approach to training, including promotion of Saudi management control and development of Saudi nationals in appropriate working capacities.

The Postal Service plans to provide all parts of the Kingdom with prompt service of unquestionable reliability. This will be accomplished by expanding the network of postal service centres, buildings and exchange offices, and streamlining organization and administration.

Major programmes include expansion of mail distribution to houses and commercial establishments, purchase of 38 mobile post offices, introduction of an express mail system, and construction of new facilities to include three major postal centres, 20 main exchange offices, and a number of branch and smaller exchanges.

The major objectives for municipal development are to make cities, towns and villages healthier, more comfortable, more enjoyable and less costly places in which to live, work and travel and at the same time, to improve their efficiency as locations for trade, industry and services.

In pursuit of these objectives, the Government is nearly doubling the number of communities with municipality status, and upgrading the level and range of municipal services and facilities throughout the Kingdom. New programmes include the provision, in selected communities, of public transportation services, cultural centres, guest houses, and refrigeration plants. All major towns will have master plans by 1398 A.H.

The planned municipal expenditure requires major changes in the administration and organization of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Among the major changes will be a new four-category classification of municipalities – with each category having clearly-defined organizational and administrative functions – and an increased degree of autonomy for the individual municipalities.

The Government's primary aim for housing is to ensure that every household in the Kingdom has a decent, safe and sanitary dwelling. Because of technical constraints, it will be some years after 1400 before this goal is achieved. Nevertheless, targets set for housing construction during the Second Plan will go a long way to improving the housing situation. The Plan calls for the private sector to construct, with the assistance of the Real Estate Development Fund, 122,100 units and for the public sector to construct 52,500 units for low-income families and to develop 44,300 fully serviced building lots to be allocated to low-income households for the orderly self-help construction of housing. A further 51,000 temporary housing units will be constructed for the labour required to implement major development projects.

A new Housing Organization, incorporating the present General Housing Department and linked to the Real Estate Development Fund, will be created to implement the housing programme.

To enhance the devotional nature of the Hajj and to improve safety, a series of major measures will be undertaken in the Hajj areas. These will include an improved transportation system; programmes to improve the quantity and quality of pilgrims accommodation, especially in Mina; continued improvement of health services; and the conservation and development of the Holy Cities as communities.

Social development

While emphasizing individual responsibility for the well-being of the family and society generally, the Government plans major extensions of its many health services, social systems of transfer payments and insurance, special services for youth and for Bedouin nomads, and strengthening its judicial system.

The Government aims to provide comprehensive preventive and curative health services in all regions of the Kingdom. During the Plan, the Ministry of Health will add 11,500 beds in established or new hospitals, the number of dispensaries will be nearly doubled from the present 215, and many other types of facilities will be established or expanded. About 5,300 technical assistants will graduate during the Plan and the number of health institutes and nursing schools will be doubled. Emergency health services are offered by the Saudi Red Crescent Society which aims to double the number of its ambulances and first-aid centres. Special emphasis will be laid on the Hajj areas; new clinics will be opened there and a mobile hospital will be procured primarily for the pilgrims' use.

A new programme of social security benefits is being introduced, including old-age pensions, death allowance, housing allowance and child allowance.

Social Affairs programmes include social welfare, rehabilitations, cooperatives, and community development. 24 additional welfare institutions are planned, among them a home for handicapped children and 5 new probation homes. The number of rehabilitation centres will grow from one in Riyadh to sixteen located across the country. Generous subsidies will encourage cooperative development and 90 new cooperatives are planned. The present number of community development centres will be doubled and the number and scope of their projects expanded considerably. A major programme of social research will be undertaken through the ad-Dir'iyah centre and its community development centre training programmes expanded.

The General Organization for Social Insurance will play an important role in providing insurance coverage for the increasing number in the work force. During the second plan period, the Annuities and Occupational Hazards programmes of the Social Insurance law will be extended to cover at least 250,000 employees.

The greatly expanded youth welfare programmes planned for the forthcoming five-year period reflect the Government's belief in the importance of developing tomorrow's citizens and leaders. The primary objective is to contribute to the raising of youth in a manner that balances the moral, mental, physical, psychological and social aspects of their lives and, at the same time, organize the energies and creative capabilities of youth so that they will contribute positively to the Kingdom's socio-economic development.

Youth programmes are planned for cultural, athletic and social activities. In addition a number of public service and work camp projects will be held. Major emphasis will be put on the development of youth leaders and the provision of equipment and facilities.

The development and well-being of the nomadic Bedouin will receive major attention during the second Development Plan. Programmes will be developed on an economic, rather than a welfare basis, and will be adapted to the special needs and situation of the Bedouin. They will cover agriculture, health, education and social affairs.

In order to guide and coordinate the work of agencies directly responsible for implementing Bedouin programmes, the Government will establish a special unit in the Ministry of Interior exclusively concerned with all aspects of Bedouin development policy and programmes.

The judicial system will be strengthened to enable it to process promptly, in accordance with the Sharia, the growing number of disputes associated with increasing prosperity and economic activity.

The economic and social development of a nation require the strenuous efforts of both the government and the people. Despite the Kingdom's unusual financial situation, this is no less true in Saudi Arabia than in other countries. Saudi Arabia's development problems may be different from those of other countries; they will be no less easy to overcome. Accordingly, the following basic tenets underlie the successful outcome of the Kingdom's development strategy for the period 1395-1400 A.H. and beyond.

- Careful management of hydrocarbon resources in order to maximize the domestic, social, and economic benefits to the Kingdom over the long term while at the same time meeting the Kingdom's need to finance industrial and social development.
- Acceptance of the addition to the foreign labour force in Saudi Arabia needed to assist in implementing the construction and other programmes planned for the next five years.
- Continuing internal migration from rural areas to locations of urban and industrial employment.
- A major role in development for private enterprise, especially in the progress of the productive sectors. The Government will do its utmost to stimulate and assist private-sector activity.
- Elimination of constraints that may arise as a result of the unprecedented rate of planned expansion of economic activity, and rescheduling of programmes and projects in accordance with national priorities where it is not possible to eliminate these constraints in the short run.
- Improvement in the speed and effectiveness of the Government's planning, decision-making, and implementation processes. Many existing procedures must be reformed, and public institutions created or the present ones modified in a number of areas.
- Prudent utilization of international co-operation programmes, whereby the Kingdom can acquire access to technical know-how, skilled labour and management expertise.
- Sound monetary and fiscal policies, whereby domestic inflation is minimized and the Kingdom's growing financial reserves are soundly managed in relation to future national development and with due concern for the stability of the international monetary system.

There is no doubt that we shall face tremendous obstacles in the course of implementing our Second Development Plan. Some of these have already been pointed out in the course of this address. Yet there are also many advantages. Saudi Arabia has the capital and the raw material. It is building up, steadily but surely, both its technological capability and trained manpower. It is a strategically located international export centre with the flexibility of two coasts and an internal road net that is constantly being expanded and improved. It's quite possible that the geographic location is the paramount consideration in the current Japanese offer to establish various industries in Saudi Arabia. Finally, a hidden advantage is that we can learn from the experience – both the achievements and the mistakes – of the developed nations as we pursue our course. We can be alert, reexamining our economic objectives in the light of such experience, and avoid the pitfalls of a 'follow the leader' pattern.

Saudi Arabia is answering the call to sustain modern civilization – this is an obligation to its people and to the world.

Saudi Arabia stands ready to meet the challenge, for now and for the future.

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Opec compromise seems likely

by Roger Vielvoye

Saudi Arabia may try to persuade its partners in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) not to increase crude oil prices at the end of September. One highly placed Saudi official has been quoted as saying that the industrialized oil consumers may not yet be in a position to cope with higher crude oil prices after a long recession from which they are only just beginning to emerge.

Crude oil prices have been frozen at their January 1 levels for the first nine months of this year and when the organization meets in Vienna on September 24 it must decide its pricing strategy for the remainder of the year. Already it has settled, at its last meeting in Gabon in June, that the new prices should be set in special drawing rights (SDRs) instead of dollars.

The unofficial Saudi view that there should be no price increases until consumers can afford them is at one end of the spectrum of opinion within the organization. At the opposite end is Algeria, which is talking of a 30 per cent price increase to make good as much as possible of the lost buying power of producers' oil revenues.

There is undoubtedly some support for the idea of holding back price increases but in the end it seems likely that the 13-nation body will compromise on a token price increase from October 1, with the promise of more rises to come when the economies of Europe, North America and Japan finally throw off the effects of the recession.

So far there has been no official indication of the policy that the Saudis will press at the September meeting. Government circles are aware of a degree of cynicism among western consumers who have heard on many occasions leading Saudis publicly state that oil prices were too high but have failed to see any fall in Opec prices.

As the oil companies well remember, it was Saudi Arabia that in November last year initiated a lowering of crude oil posted prices coupled with an increase in tax and royalty rates that effectively raised prices by more than 50 cents a barrel.

Saudi Arabia's influence within Opec has been strengthened during the price freeze and the recession in the consuming countries. Falling industrial production combined with conservation measures and a warm winter sent demand for crude tumbling in the late winter and spring. On their own initiative, the Saudis allowed output to fall back from a record 8,800,000 barrels a day last October to just over 5,650,000 in April.

Even with these cuts some countries, including Iraq, Nigeria and Libya, were tempted into price reductions to maintain the national output at the expense of higher cost producers. Without Saudi Arabia acting as the balancing wheel, the shading of prices could have been more widespread and endangered the whole Opec oil cost structure. Production has started to creep back and is now more than 6,800,000 barrels a day.

Besides taking a less aggressive line on prices, the Saudis are keen to begin a dialogue between the oil consumers and producers as well as some Third World countries. Saudi Arabia was one of the four oil-producing countries at the unsuccessful Paris talks in April when the three sides failed to agree on the scope of the full-scale discussions between a much larger number of countries.

The Saudis supported the Algerian and Third World claim that the problems of all raw materials must be included in any world conference; they played a major part in attempting to prevent the Paris talks ending in failure. But there is nothing half-hearted about the Saudi opposition to the International Energy Agency which was officially excluded from the Paris meeting.

Saudi Arabia still seems intent on signing agreements with the consuming nations in which crude would be supplied on a long-term basis in return for technological assistance with the industrialization programme.

In an American television interview earlier this year, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, said the two countries were interested in a bilateral oil deal under which the United States would get from Saudi Arabia all the oil it needed over many years at fixed prices in return for helping to industrialize.

The Americans have publicly appeared less than enthusiastic about the Yamani statement. Nearly three years ago Shaikh Yamani went to Washington and proposed that in return for allowing Saudi oil revenues to be invested in refining and marketing in the United States, oil supplies to the United States could be guaranteed. Since then, however, the Saudis have officially stated that they are no longer interested in investing in "downstream" operations in America or anywhere else.

At the end of 1973 the French signed a three-year contract for 27 million tons of crude annually, with provision for extending the deal over 20 years and increasing the volumes to 40 million tons a year. As the supply crisis eased and demand for crude slumped, the amounts that the French have taken under this deal have declined sharply.

Over the past two months high-level negotiations between the two countries have revived interest in a supply deal linked to a five or 10-year economic agreement that would provide technological assistance to the Saudis.

A tentative agreement has been reached by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for settling the long standing demarcation dispute on the northern offshore boundary between the Kuwait/Saudi Neutral Zone and Kuwait territory. Because of the dispute, concessions granted to Shell by Kuwait and Arabian Oil (by the Neutral Zone) overlapped and halted exploration in a promising area.

As a result of last year's settlement of another border dispute this time with Abu Dhabi, most of the Zarrarah oil structure will be transferred to Saudi Arabia in return for abandoning its claim to the Buraimi Oasis.

The author is Energy Correspondent, The Times

Minister masterminds oil takeover



Trellis-work of pipes with fuel tanks alongside are pa Saudi Arabian oil refinery.

Saudi Arabia's desert sands and the shallow waters off the country's Gulf coast contain the world's richest source of energy and wealth —172,000 million barrels of oil—worth at current prices just over $10 a barrel. Only three years ago all this oil wealth (27 per cent of the world's reserves outside Eastern Europe and China) was under the direct control of four American oil companies, Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil, through a consortium known as the Arabian American Oil Co (Aramco).

Technicians from the four companies carried out all the exploration work, installed production facilities and kept the oil flowing while executives from the United States decided on rates of production and to which countries the oil should be exported. Only the price to be paid for the oil was outside the companies' direct control—and at that stage they nominally still played a part in the price-fixing process through negotiations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

Saudi Arabia is now on the verge of the biggest takeover deal the oil industry has ever seen. In three years it has chipped away at the control of Aramco by the four companies and the present delicate negotiations should give it complete control of its oil wealth by the autumn.

For Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister, the takeover will be a personal triumph. From the earliest days of Opec he has been a firm advocate of government participation in the oil companies' concessions and has played a leading part in turning a rather vaguely stated Opec policy into reality.

At his insistence Aramco, in 1972, became the first oil grouping to concede the principle of state participation. This was followed by an agreement with the four oil companies that gave Saudi Arabia a 25 per cent holding in the consortium, for which it paid $500m. The agreement also contained a formula that would have given the state a 51 per cent majority holding by 1983.

Having signed the participation pact, like all the Opec countries where the concession system still had many years to run, Saudi Arabia and its neighbours rapidly became disenchanted at the prospect of waiting until the next decade for management control of its oil industry. While many of the Gulf states went for immediate 60 per cent participation, Saudi Arabia decided to negotiate for complete control of Aramco.

After a year of intermittent negotiations the two sides are close to settling their outstanding differences on the take-over issue. At a meeting in Geneva in July considerable progress was made on the two topics that had been holding up a final settlement—the amount of oil the companies would be guaranteed after the take-over, and the fees they would be paid for running the industry on the Saudis' behalf.

A draft agreement is expected shortly and according to informed sources there could be a further series of meetings to hammer out any remaining details. That would put the Government and the companies on a schedule for producing a final agreement later this autumn.

The four oil company partners had been worried by a Saudi proposal that they would only be guaranteed five million barrels of oil a day after the takeover. It now seems likely that they will get seven million barrels a day but in return have had to settle for a profit on each barrel that is considerably smaller than they had expected.

While Saudis are being trained in all aspects of oil company operation, there is no prospect of them taking over the industry personally for many years. To some extent that has given the Aramco partners a small negotiating lever, although there would have been no shortage of competent companies ready and able to step in and operate the oilfields on a commission basis had the talks broken down.

Throughout the long period of uncertainty created by the takeover talks and the big cutbacks in production work on expanding oilfield capacity has continued. Aramco, which started the year with the ability to produce 9,800,000 barrels a day, has added an additional 200,000 barrels of daily capacity and expects to exceed 11 million by the end of the year. To reach that figure the companies must have an installed capacity that is substantially above the actual productive capacity, and in order to produce 11 million barrels a day there should be an installed capacity of 12 million a day.

Although that capacity is never likely to be fully utilized, an ambitious exploration programme is continuing. At the end of last year discoveries had increased the country's total probable reserves by 4.2 per cent to 172,500 million barrels even after record output for the year of 3,000 million barrels—the equivalent of 8,200,000 barrels a day.

The probable figure, according to Aramco, includes proved reserves of 103,000 million barrels, a 6.7 per cent increase on the previous year.

Aramco said that during the year it had discovered a new oilfield, Rimthan, while one offshore and two onshore exploratory wells had produced promising results. Oil companies are noted for their conservatism in estimating reserves; a trait not usually found in the oil ministries of the producer governments.

Shaikh Yamani said recently that he believed a sixth of the estimated undiscovered reserves outside the eastern block would be found in Saudi Arabia. If his estimate is correct that would add a further 100,000 million barrels to the country's reserve figures.

During the rec levels of last year export terminal Tanura came u siderable pressur ing output in th months of 1975 the traffic using shore loading ter part of the wor also been taken b pletion of a new t ing terminal at about 15 miles to west.

The Gulf load nals are now the outlet for Saudi 500,000 barrel a Arabian Pipeline to terminals in Mediterranean shut down. Con putes with Jo Lebanon over w tory the line p time when very rates have pricec line out of the t behind the closur

Tapline has b ted to political pr most of its 24-ye Aramco and the ernment are cons schemes for pipel Red Sea that wo the east Mediterr entirely. One ir construction of from the Tapline the northern end Sea. The other, more expensive would be a ne across the Saudi mountains to the north of Jiddah. then be shipped Suez Canal or Sumed pipeline.

Tanker owners profit from preferen

At a time when the world tanker market has been languishing in its deepest depression, the action of many of the oil-producing countries in setting up tanker fleets has done nothing to improve the confidence of the established figures in the industry about their long-term future.

In normal times tanker owners are used to new companies entering the market; it is highly competitive and fortunes fluctuate rapidly. However, the latest entrants—companies set up mainly in the Arab oil-producing countries — are bringing with them a preferred-customer status that should ensure them profitable times even when the industry goes through one of its regular depressions.

The advantage for Arab tanker owners comes from decrees issued by Saudi Arabia and its Gulf neighbours that domestically-owned ships must be given preferential treatment for carrying crude oil and products from Saudi and other parts in that area.

With that advantage the Arab tanker owners can probably make a success of shipping oil at a time when some of the biggest operators are in serious financial trouble. The basis of their success lies in the five-fold increase in oil prices that has provided the oil producers with sufficient surplus revenues to buy the expensive equipment needed in the tanker business.

The same price rises have contributed to a massive slump in the demand for crude oil in Japan, Europe and the United States, with the result that up to 33 million tons of the tankers that transport the crude from the oilfields to the consumers are laid up and a further 47 million tons of shipping are slow steaming, which almost makes them storage tanks.

And with new super tankers ordered before the shipping glut still coming down the slipways, many owners with too many ships chasing too few charters have been happy to dispose of some of their surplus requirements cheaply.

London shipping consultants H. P. Drewry estimate that 21,000,000 tons of new vessels were delivered during the first half of this year, 13,000,000 tons less than scheduled. They also reported 24,000,000 tons of orders cancelled, with 13,000,000 more postponed or under negotiation for cancellation and 4,000,000 tons of old ships scrapped.

As well as selling off many of their vessels, shipping companies have been anxious to enter into partnerships with Arab-based shipping groups so that they can take full advantage of the new rules for ensuring that Arab-owned ships are used to capacity before outsiders get a chance of picking up business.

Six new shipping ventures have been set up in Saudi Arabia. Local interests have gone into partnership with Mobil, Mitsui/OSK, NYK of Japan, Weller and Co of Hongkong, Sanko Steamship of Japan, and a group of Spanish shipowners.

Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Bahrain, are also partners in Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport, a shipping company sponsored by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) with an authorized spending programme of $500m (about £250m). The partners are already discussing how further cash should be raised.

It has bought a 130,000-ton tanker from the Norwegians and has six bigger ones on order to enter services in 1978. The Kuwait-based organization has set itself the target of eventually building a two-million ton fleet and has recently invited offers from other shipping companies for several more vessels—either crude or product carriers.

Across the Gulf, Iran has chosen a different way to begin tanker operations. The National Iranian Oil Company is to set up a joint tanker fleet with British Petroleum. An as yet unspecified number of BP tankers will be purchased by the Iranians and put into a shipping pool where there will also be an equal tonnage of British-owned ships. Initially the operation will be based in London but once sufficient trained Iranian seamen are available the headquarters will be moved to Iran.

Training crews will also present difficulties for the Arab shipowners. The new companies want to provide as much employment for Arab seamen as possible but, again, in the initial stages many of the crewmen will come from our countries. However attempt to end th of trained staff providing funds t three merchant ma centres at Jiddah Arabia, Doha, in Basrah in Iraq. support will also to existing traini at Alexandria and

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INVESTMENTS	3,249,120	2,805,657
BILLS DISCOUNTED	21,374,092	90,028,933
LOANS TO CUSTOMERS	135,535,266	
BANK PREMISES (less depreciation)	1,738,038	
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT (less depreciation)	781,523	2,387,836
OTHER ASSETS	2,399,588	4,506,040
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TOTAL ASSETS	668,328,966	360,660,839

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DEPOSITS & OTHER ACCOUNTS	393,198,809	230,213,712
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STATUTORY RESERVE	3,700,000	3,150,000
VOLUNTARY RESERVE	1,420,000	1,120,000
SPECIAL RESERVE	6,500,000	6,300,000
OTHER LIABILITIES	6,774,393	3,718,822
GUARANTEES, CREDITS & ACCEPTANCES (per contra)	251,235,764	110,658,305
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هكذا من الأصل

Need to save the energy which goes up in smoke

natural gas flares that d sheets of flame hun- ds of feet into the desert above the main oil-pro- ing regions could soon be hing of the past. Saudis conscious of the huge te of resources and enue from burning the which is produced in ciation with oil and they planning a $4,500m pipe- network to gather all the olus gas so that it can industrial development provide additional export enues.

he price of saving this is enormous but the te of energy resources flaring is unacceptable world running short of ediately usable energy. extent of the waste can udged from the fact that the Aramco consor- 's oil production was ing at eight million bar- rels a day earlier this year and last year, it was produc- ing gas at the rate of 4,500 million cu ft a day, of which 3,500 million and 4,000 mil- lion cu ft a day were flared off—the equivalent of gas consumption in the whole of Britain on a cold winter's day when domestic and industrial heating is at its peak.

When the gas has been col- lected from the various oil- fields, a large quantity will be piped to the industrial complex at Jubail on the Per- sian Gulf coast and by way of a tortuous route across the desert to a similar industrial development at Yanbu on the Red Sea coast. The rest will fuel power stations which will provide a comprehensive electricity network for the Eastern Province and for Riyadh.

A pre-feasibility study car- ried out by Texas Eastern Engineering shows that the project would be capable of processing about 5,200 mil- lion cu ft a day, consider- ably more gas than will be available from production of oil as envisaged by the Saudi Government. For this reason Aramco, which will have overall responsibility for the design, construction and operation of the network, is studying the possibility of finding and developing non- associated gas reserves.

The construction of the gas-gathering network is due to be completed by 1979, and it is thought that 25,000 workers will be required during the next four years on the project. A number of contractors will get orders from Aramco for different parts of the sys- tem, resulting from the deci- sion to divide the project up into a number of manageable parts. The letter of intent issued to the Fluor Corpora- tion earlier this summer covers only engineering pro- curement and construction management assistance for a main part of the gas-gather- ing treatment and transmis- sion facilities.

Petromin, the state-owned oil and petrochemical com- pany, has plans for four petrochemical as well as three large export refineries.

Government approval has already been given to a joint venture between Petromin and Mobil Oil, one of the four partners in Aramco, for a large refinery and petro- chemical complex at Yanbu on the east Red Sea coast. In its initial stages the complex will have a refining capacity of 250,000 barrels a day which will later be doubled. The petrochemical side of the development will include an aromatics plant and an ethylene unit for the produc- tion of polyethylene, ethy- lene glycol and styrene monomer.

Saudi Arabia has been anxious not to concentrate all the oil-associated develop- ments along the Gulf coast close to the oilfields. The Yanbu project is the first stage of a diversification plan but will require an 825-mile long, 48in diameter pipeline, initially carrying 900,000 barrels of oil a day, but cap- able of expansion to accom- modate 2,300,000 barrels a day. The cost of the pipeline could be between $1,000m and $1,500m in addition to $600m for the two-stage re- finery and $800m for the petrochemical developments. As well as supplying crude oil to fuel the refinery, the pipeline will be linked to a crude oil export terminal to serve tankers trading with southern European refineries via the Suez Canal.

Also on the list of pro- posed developments is a $1,200m joint project with Shell Oil of the United States which will produce a wide range of ethylene- based chemicals. It has been reported that the United States affiliate of the Royal Dutch Shell group has won the right to lift 350,000 barrels of crude oil a day because of the size of its investment.

Three groups, Imperial Chemical Industries, Agrico of the United States and the Chinese Fertilizer Company from Taiwan are also await- ing approval for separate fertilizer plant projects. Petromin has also approved in principle an $800m joint venture with Dow Chemical of the United States at Jubail and is reviewing proposals from many other potential partners, including Amoco (a plant to produce a constituent of synthetic fibres); Mitsubishi (ethy- lene-based chemicals); Gulf (ethylene-based chemicals); Mobil, Exxon, Texas Eastern and the Celanese Corpora- tion.

In addition to providing the feedstock for a large petrochemical industry, the associated gas-gathering net- work will enable Saudi Arabia to make a fivefold increase in its gas exports. The economic planners had four methods of exporting gas open to them when drawing up the development schedules. Most attractive is to take the light liquids that occur naturally with the gas and ship them out by tanker. These natural gas liquids (NGL) are rich in methane and propane which can be extracted reasonably cheaply and easily exported as liquid petroleum gas (LPG). Taking the methane to pro- duce methanol and export- ing this by tanker was a fur- ther but not widely used third alternative. Finally there was the liquid natural gas method. This involves liquefying the gas, shipping it in specially-built tankers and regassifying it in the importing country.

The liquid natural gas route is expensive, particu- larly the shipping part of the operation, and is being tried in many other gas- exporting countries. Having rejected this method of ex- porting, it seemed logical to expand in the field where Saudi Arabia was largely a main force—NGL and LPG exports. Having taken this decision, there was not suffi- cient surplus methane to continue with the world's first large-scale methanol exporting plant in partner- ship with Houston Natural Gas.

The original plan envisaged a unit capable of producing 12,500 tons a day but this has been reduced to 5,000 tons a day plant using only 250 million cu ft of gas a day.

Aramco is already expand- ing its NGL production. Work has started on a second plant which should enable the consortium to export 360,000 barrels a day by mid- 1977 compared with the pre- sent figure of 188,000 barrels a day. The Government's proposed construction pro- gramme would add a further 500,000 barrels a day of LPG and 100,000 barrels a day of NGL, bringing the total to about 960,000 barrels a day by the end of the decade.

The first government pro- cessing plant will be at Yanbu on the Red Sea coast. An 825-mile-long gas liquids pipeline is required for this project in addition to the 48in diameter crude oil pipe- line to serve the Petromin/ Mobil projects.

Provided the Suez Canal remains open, the LPG plant on the Red Sea coast would be 5,000km closer to the mar- kets of the United States and north-west Europe compared with a plant on the Persian Gulf coast shipping gas by way of the Cape. LPG is shipped in small tankers which can use the Suez Canal even when fully laden.

Development of the liquid petroleum gas facilities in Saudi Arabia is in direct competition with similar expansion schemes in Iran, Iran, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Kuwait, all of which will be pumping increased supplies of gases into the world mar- ket over the next four years.

The Saudis are conscious of the Opec plan for cheap fertilizers for the developing countries, approved at the organization's summit in Algiers earlier in the year. The development programme absorbs most of the available gas, even when output of oil was over seven million bar- rels a day. With crude output already below this level, the Saudis might have to look for additional gas supplies if Opec style fertilizer plants were to be built using gas as a feedstock.

Meanwhile, Petromin and British Petroleum are con- ducting a study into the feasibility of using the United Kingdom company's technology for producing pro- tein from crude oil. The pro- ject would be expensive but, with the developing world facing a protein famine, Saudi Arabia is one of the countries rich enough to supply subsidized protein to ease the shortage.

R.V.

Petrol faces strong challenge

by Pearce Wright

discovery of oil in Saudi bia coincided with the rgence of the rule of the se of Sa'ud. But some elapsed before the era prosperity and economic val of the country fol- ed. Even though oil was nd in 1934 at the opening exploration, commercial ntities were not located H 1938. Within a year first big well was pro- ing 10,778 barrels a day new oil deposits were ned in quick succession. evertheless, the outstand- income for the state was from Muslims who te on the great annual rimage, the *haj*, to cca and Medina. Curtail- nt of the pilgrimage dur- the Second World War en sea and air travel was upted by military opera- is caused the yearly in- of pilgrims to dwindle a trickle. Shortly after war a fresh wave of pros- ting sent oil production ring.

et the country need not as dependent on its petro- n reserves as it is now. ny other valuable mineral osits exist.

oreover, a report from French Mineralogical Re- ch Bureau suggested that Arab Shield area could ome the richest mining re in the world, enabling wealth from these re- rces to rival that from roleum products. In- ases in energy prices have altered the situation easily because the value of e other commodities has sen accordingly.

Extensive mineral deposits ist of the bulk ores like onstone. There are also e rare metals like gold, ver and platinum. Impor- t iron ores were found at idi Fatimah, Wadi al- vawin and Jabal Idsas. ns are well advanced for lding a large integrated and steel works to ex- t them. This would be h larger than an iron and l mill started eight years at Jiddah for making bars from imported ts.

e iron content of the l ores varies from about per cent with an esti- d 25 million tons in sedi- tary rocks to nearly 70 cent in the form of mag- e veins in an igneous for- on with estimated re- s of four million tons. rves of ore of lower iron nt of about 40 per cent been put at more than million tons.

ice the basic iron smelt- ing process needed coke, ex- ploitation had to wait until alternative methods were available using natural gas and oil products as the sub- stitutes for coke. The site at Jiddah was chosen because it was ideally placed near the iron ore deposits and for the transport of liquid fuel.

But the full range of min- erals seems almost inexhaust- ible. Deposits are known of gold, copper, silver, chrom- ium, zinc, lead, clay, precious stones, silica sand for glass, and minerals like barites, flu- orite, salt, gypsum, and others.

Gold has been found in various parts of the kingdom with gold-bearing veins pro- ducing about a half ounce to one and a half ounces a ton of ore. Silver mines in the Arabian Shield have tended to be found in conjunction with gold, lead and copper. Eight such silver mines exist with the largest in the region of the Southern Plateau. The best copper seams appear to be in the same area.

A big programme of geo- logical and geographical sur- vey work from the air is being funded by the Govern- ment. The key part of the exploration is to make mag- netic and radiation measure- ments of the mineral regions. Before the start of this activity a lot of information was already compiled about the geology of the Arabian Shield. Many mineral work- ings are in operation, even though most are on a small scale. The veins of barites rock formations yield a material of varying purity. This mineral of barium sul- phate is used in drilling muds and a variety of paints, while the highest purity samples can be used in plaster on walls and for screens used for protection against X-rays.

Magnesite, the mineral of magnesium carbonate, arises in a variety of circumstances in the many anomalous rock formations of this region. Some big sources occur. Magnesite is used as a highly combustible non-inflammable fuel in steel furnaces, for strengthening concrete aggregate slabs, in pottery, fertilizers, paper and paint manufacture, among other applications.

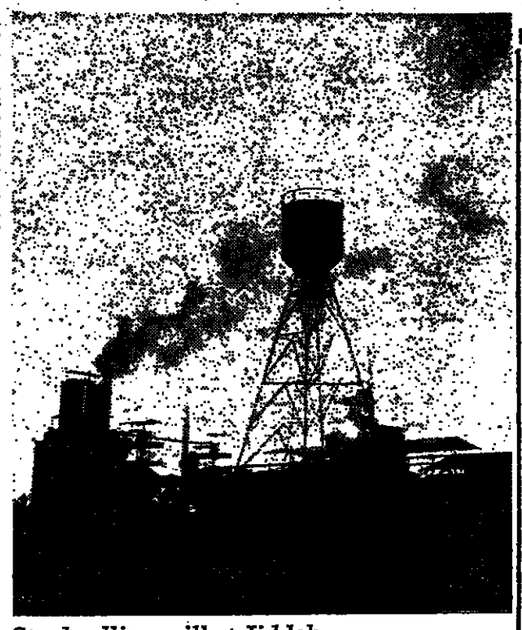
Similar reports can be made for sulphur, gypsum, feldspar, chromium, mica, asbestos and a host of com- modities offering good supplies of industrial raw materials. Recent prospect- ing has revealed more exotic ones like niobium, tantalum, yttrium, thorium, zirconium and cerium. These are all elements that have grown in importance with the development of the nuclear, aerospace and elec- tronic industries. Most important uses for them lie in advanced technologies. Hence the arrangements for exploiting mineral resources allow for stimulating domes- tic industries on one hand with exports of high-value raw materials to advanced industrial countries on the other.

Gradually, the intention is to build more technical in- dustries on top of the basic ones. For instance, fertilizer production is not a simple process: though it does need chemical engineering skill comparable with the skills of the petrochemical side of the oil business.

Since natural gas is an im- portant raw material from which various chemical fertil- izers can be made, plans have evolved naturally for manu- facturing plant. Elaborate links with European, Japan- ese and American companies have emerged for the devel- opment of a fertilizer busi- ness supplying world agricul- tural markets as well as Saudi Arabia's own needs.

Collaboration with the West has been essential for the development of the skills and the markets through which the mineral resources of the Arabian Shield could be exploited. This outlook was apparent when consider- ing a project for producing carbon black, a raw material in making motor tyres, print- er's ink and electrical cables. Surveys were commissioned of those countries and indus- tries which were willing to enter long-term contracts.

The author is Science Editor, The Times



Steel rolling mill at Jiddah.



Extensive mineral deposits lie under- ground. Irrigation of the desert is attract- ing Beduin for permanent settlement (seen in the background).

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A fight for food self-sufficiency in face of agricultural decline

by Peter Field

Agriculture is not an activity that one readily associates with Saudi Arabia. Physically everything is against it. The country is one of the most arid in the world. Summer temperatures top 120°F and the winds are harshly drying. There are no perennial rivers.

More than 75 per cent of the arable land is rain-fed, but nowhere does rainfall exceed 400 to 500mm, which may occur over short periods. Irrigation water is limited and of low quality. Encroachment by sand dunes is a constant hindrance.

But the coastal fringes of the kingdom offer some relief from this depressing picture. In the Asir, next to North Yemen in the south-west, peaks rise to 10,000 ft and precipitation is fairly abundant. Here rain-fed agriculture is practised with the aid of terracing of the mountainsides.

In the west generally, natural springs and shallow water-tables along the *wadis* offer another source of water, and spring-water irrigation is also used in the oases of the Eastern Province like Hufuf, Harad and Qatif. Even on the huge eroded plateau that forms the centre of Arabia, the Najd, some cultivation is possible in the oases—Riyadh, Qasim, Buraydah and Hail.

Increasing prosperity has introduced some variety into agriculture. Consumption of such traditional crops as dates has declined. Market gardening is spreading, especially round Qatif, where date groves are being displaced, and one interesting result is that some onions are available for export to France. As well as dates and some vegetables, citrus fruit and melons are also exported. Otherwise, production of wheat, barley, millet, sorghum, maize, fruit and vegetables, eggs, poultry and meat has to be supplemented by substantial imports.

The Government's main concern is the decline in the country's already limited ability to feed itself. Nearly half the food needed for 4,300,00 inhabitants and up to one million foreign workers is imported. Imports have grown much more rapidly than domestic production—at about 13 per cent a year since 1962.

With imports of wheat and wheat flour running at 237,200 tonnes a year in 1971-73 out of total national consumption of 314,400 tonnes, Saudi Arabia, as the world's biggest oil exporter, would be vulnerable to any economic retaliation by the West in the event of, say, rises in the price of oil which the West considered unacceptable or a new oil embargo during another Arab-Israel war.

Mr Earl Butz, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, admitted earlier this year that food is "one of the strongest tools we [the United States] have in our kit of international diplomacy".

Already half the Saudi population is reckoned to be urban. Abandoned farmland and partly depopulated villages, especially in the south-west, illustrate the growing pull of the towns and the better paid employment offered. The agricultural labour force has been declining by an estimated 0.9 per cent a year—from 445,800, or 40.4 per cent of the national labour force in 1970, to 426,000, or 28 per cent of the total in 1975.

The Government's objectives for agricultural development as laid down in the new five-year plan (1975-80) are therefore to minimize the kingdom's dependence on imported food, raise the per capita income and improve the welfare of rural people and release surplus labour for employment elsewhere.

Surveys of soil and water resources have shown that, subject to the availability of water, the total area of cropped land could be doubled. This was last estimated at 525,000 hectares (nearly 1,300,000 acres), or about 0.2 to 0.3 per cent of the kingdom's land area of about one million square miles. Some 121,000 hectares are irrigated and the rest rain-fed.

But the constraints, human and physical, on raising the cultivated area are many. The 525,000 hectares cultivated are shared among 181,000 holdings. For irrigated land the holdings average less than one hectare.

Water is the key to any long-term agricultural development, which is why it has been allocated 34,000m rials in the new plan compared with only 4,000m rials for agriculture. The fossil-water aquifers which underlie about two thirds of the kingdom are vital to the country's future.

Demands on these depletable resources have been growing from industry and domestic users as well as irrigation, which will continue to be the biggest devourer of water for some time. Much of the underground water has already been wasted through bad drilling and inefficient use.

The Government has therefore decided to ban any further development of ground water resources until the structure, capacity and interdependence of the aquifers have been assessed and a programme for exploitation within a national water plan drawn up. At the same time a big programme of desalination of seawater has been embarked on.

Agriculture's allocation in the new five-year plan represents only about 0.8 per cent of the total of 498,000m rials. The annual growth rate for agriculture in gross domestic product at constant 1974-75 prices is projected at only 4 per cent, the lowest of all the sectors and comparing with 15 per cent for several others. The net result will be a decline by 1979-80 in the proportion of gross domestic product contributed by agriculture from about 9 per cent to about 7 per cent.

These limited goals do not just indicate a shift of emphasis in national economic planning to out-and-out industrialization. They also seem to reflect the Government's appreciation of the minimal resources at the disposal of agriculture and the substantial investment already made in it.

Several big and costly projects have been completed over the past few years, but they have not all been as successful as the planners hoped. Both the Al Hasa project, which involved digging nearly 2,000 miles of irrigation canals and drainage ditches to water some 50,000 acres around Hufuf, and the Wadi Jizan project to add 25,000 acres to existing irrigated land have suffered from excessive use of irrigation water and bad drainage facilities which have increased the salinity of the soil, a shortcoming noticed elsewhere in the kingdom.

Research into the suitability of various types of livestock for Saudi conditions—Friesian and Jersey cattle, as well as zebus and Awassi and Nejdi sheep (the latter the mainstay of Beduin flocks)—and their forage is being carried out by a team from the University College of North Wales, Bangor, one of several foreign universities assisting research in the country.

But attempts at modernization of agriculture have not shown great success, as the new plan document candidly admits. Extension services are still outside the reach of many farmers, there are shortages of fertilizers, only 5 per cent of farmers have received credit through the Agricultural Bank, and machinery is not widely used mainly because the smallness of most farms does not justify it.

Distribution of virgin land since 1968 has also not produced the desired results. Of the 42,500 hectares handed out so far only a small proportion has been developed.

There is strong emphasis in the new plan on more research. One of the big drawbacks in planning for agriculture is the tenuous nature of the data. So a census of agriculture, already taken, is to be published by the end of this year, and a census of the Beduin is to be carried out in 1976-77. Programmes for raising food production are to be drawn up under the plan.

Output of wheat is to be raised from 74,200 tonnes to 250,000 tonnes by 1980 and substantial though less dramatic increases are envisaged for other crops. Production of cotton is to be started, with output of 7,000 tonnes set for 1980, and research into rice production is to be continued at Hufuf with the aim of carrying out feasibility studies for commercial production. At present nearly all consumption needs, 202,000 tonnes, have to be imported.

Similar big increases in output are planned for livestock. Various areas, especially in the north, are to be developed for forage production and studies are to be made in support of domesticated animal production.

Further distribution of virgin land is to be kept to a minimum until the policy has been reevaluated. Subsidies to farmers, however, are to continue in an effort to raise not only production but also levels of income in agriculture, though an eye is to be kept open for possible adverse effects. Subsidies include 45 per cent of the price of farm machinery and 50 per cent for fertilizer and animal feed concentrates.

The Agricultural Bank to expand its loans to reach over 15 per cent of farmers instead of the present 5 per cent. Loans will be available on everything from seed, fertilizer, machinery, irrigation, labour and the purchase of land to transport, marketing and processing.

The author is deputy editor, Middle East Economic Digest.



A tomato harvest on a new farm in the Al Hasa oasis—an attempt to reduce the kingdom's dependence on fo ports and improve the welfare of rural people.

Taming the nomad

by Faris Glubb

The idea of inducing Saudi Arabia's nomadic tribesmen to lead a more settled existence is not new. Indeed, it was first introduced by King Abdul Aziz, the father of the late King Faisal and the present King Khalid, as early as 1913 with the establishment of the agricultural settlement of Artawiya. Within 10 years Artawiya had grown into a sizable town and 60 other communities of the same type had been founded.

What has changed is the Saudi Government's motivation in settling the Beduin. The tribesmen of Artawiya and similar settlements constituted a religious order known as the Ikhwan or Brethren, which Abdul Aziz set up not primarily to raise agricultural productivity, but to consolidate his authority over the anarchic Beduin. He hoped to transform them into loyal supporters of his regime, by replacing their precarious nomadic existence with the more stable life of a settled agricultural community.

The Ikhwan was meant to fulfil a similar function, by giving the tribesmen a new allegiance to the puritanical Wahhabi sect in place of the traditional tribal loyalty. This was also designed to consolidate Beduin support for King Abdul Aziz, on the basis of his family's longstanding championship of Wahhabi revivalism.

Religion was invoked to indoctrinate the Beduin into working hard to cultivate the land, a pursuit to which they did not adapt readily. In some ways the indoctrination was too successful, leading the tribesmen to adopt Wahhabism so fanatically that they tried to conquer neighbouring countries and convert their inhabitants forcibly, to the King's embarrassment. In 1929-30 he had to subdue them by military means.

With the authority of the throne fully consolidated and the modernization of the Saudi state proceeding at a rapid pace, the aim in settling the Beduin now is primarily economic. The concentration here is on raising the productivity of their livestock breeding (and consequently their incomes) and integrating them into a modern state in areas such as health and education.

According to Saudi Government figures, nomadic tribesmen number about 635,000 people, or some 10 per cent of the population. In view of climatic conditions and methods of nomadic grazing, these few people are almost the only users of about 90 per cent of the country's land area. There is estimated to be a net annual decrease of 2 per cent in the Beduin population due to urban migration.

Accurate statistics for the nomadic population are difficult to obtain both because of the problems of organizing a census and because there are varying degrees of nomadism. "Pure" Beduin are camel breeders who are completely nomadic. Beduin take a step towards becoming settled when they go over to raising sheep, which ensure higher profits but lack the stamina of camels for long-distance desert grazing.

Many tribes exist in various stages of semi-nomadism, being partially dependent on nomadic grazing and partially settled on land. As for providing social services, the Government has to consider these tribes as posing Beduin-type problems, even though they may no longer be considered Beduin in the strict sense.

The kingdom's new five-year development plan aims at the improvement of social and economic conditions of the tribes through continued application of certain principles pioneered by King Abdul Aziz and developed later by King Faisal.

It should be recalled that, when he founded his kingdom, Abdul Aziz claimed to be King of the Beduin of Arabia as a whole, and until fairly recently most Saudi citizens were still nomadic Beduin.

Consequently Saudi Arabia differs from many other Arab states in not regarding tribalism as a totally undesirable phenomenon to be relegated to the past as rapidly as possible. Saudi planning aims at the modernization of tribal society rather than its elimination, and recognizes the value of preserving those aspects of it which are positive, such as its social solidarity.

Beduin settlement schemes do not, therefore, seek to remove the tribesman from his environment to add to the urban unemployed, but rather to develop that environment and make its economy more productive. Thus settlements are established on, or as near as possible to, a tribe's original grazing land.

Saudi planners have also learnt from a grave error of past Beduin development efforts in the Arab countries: that of encouraging tribesmen to abandon their traditional profession of livestock rearing for crop farming. This caused havoc in the early days of the Ikhwan settlements, leading to economic hardship for those who could not adapt, while needlessly wasting valuable skills accumulated by the tribesmen through generations of experience.

The Wadi Sirhan scheme in northern Saudi Arabia was a case in point. Many Beduin joined this crop-farming scheme in 1957-58 only because of drought in their grazing areas, going back to livestock rearing when normal rainfall returned. They did not make a success of growing crops on the whole and had to be subsidized with government grants. Later the Wadi Sirhan scheme was supplemented by a project to improve grazing land, enabling the Beduin to practise their original skills.

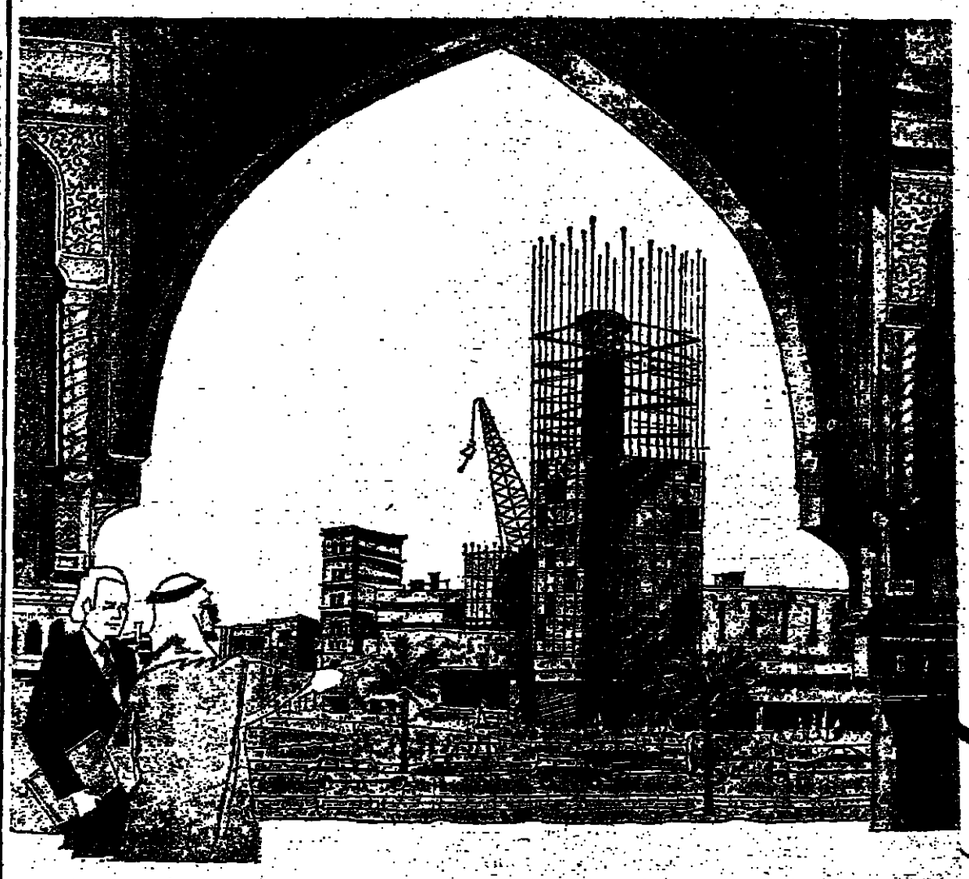
Modern schemes under the five-year plan (to be carried out by the Interior Ministry's Beduin Development Agency) envisage such measures as the improvement of the Beduin livestock and grazing land and the establishment of marketing co-operatives. The tribal system, with its principle of common land ownership, could readily be modernized on a cooperative pattern, which accords with Islamic ideas on economics.

On the social level the Government is planning to expand its mobile clinics to serve the nomadic population, in addition to regional hospitals for the treatment of serious cases. The Beduin Development Agency is said to envisage boarding schools for Beduin children, presumably considering that these would provide more stable educational conditions than the alternative of mobile schools.

The settlements established by King Abdul Aziz, where the population is sufficiently stable for regular attendance, have all had schools for several years. Special educational radio programmes in tribal dialects are also being undertaken and the adult literacy campaign is being pursued. Literacy courses are short and intensive, since the pupils do not stay long in one locality.

Saudi Arabia may thus be expected to proceed with Beduin settlement in a balanced fashion, allowing for the diversification necessitated by Arabian conditions.

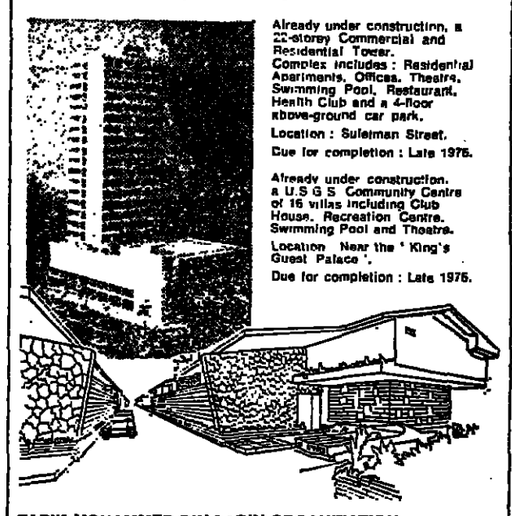
At the same time the Government will continue to offer facilities such as free grants of land, seed and other necessities as well as advice, veterinary services and interest-free loans to those tribesmen who opt for more settled methods of farming. Experience has shown that it is generally the Beduin themselves, rather than a central government, who know best to what degree they should become settled and what type of farming they can most profitably adopt.



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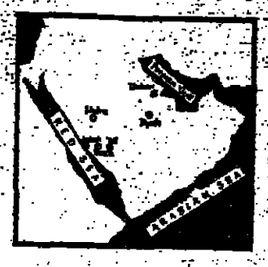
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Airline takes off on back of oil boom

by Arthur Reed



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fit in 1973. This year it expects to finish in the black and to be able to do without government subsidy.

The management of the airline, comprising a mixture of Saudis and executives from the United States airline Trans World, see Saudia as an instrument to serve the industrialization of the country. There is little doubt that Saudia has taken off on the back of the oil boom.

This rise in the space of three decades from a virtually unknown carrier to one of the most potent forces in world aviation today has been greatly assisted by a stable, continuity of management, largely under the director-generalship of Shaikh Kamil Sindi.

He played an important part in the choice of jet equipment for the airline. His deputy director-general is a TWA man, Mr S. W. Chambers, and three of the next five vice president posts are occupied by TWA nominees. Of the 5,200 employees of Saudia at the time of writing (the number is forecast to rise to 7,500 by the end of this year) roughly one in three is a foreigner.

TWA personnel are expected to number some 500 by the end of the year. In addition to management, they are spread through such departments as operations, marketing, flight crew and flight training. About 2,000 other employees by the end of this year are expected to be foreigners from many countries.

A plan by Kamil Sindi to "Saudiize" the airline has made some progress, but is now being held back by the sheer weight of the forces of expansion which have Saudia in their grip. The need for large numbers of new personnel is seriously outstripping the ability of the Saudis to train their own nationals in this exacting field.

A cadet programme started in 1968 accepts 40 Saudis each year for training for careers in the airline. They complete a two-year curriculum to finish their high-school education, and then receive special training while working in various positions in the airline. Some are sent to college in the United States our of the budget of about £1.7m which Saudia spends each year on training in America.

Many former cadets now occupy high posts in the airline, and many others will undoubtedly take over from American staff as the expansion forces slacken and the programme to Saudiize accelerates.

One of the main reasons why so many nationals of other countries are employed is the exclusion of women from most jobs, under Saudi Arabian tradition. For instance, all the airline's stewardesses are foreigners, most of them from Lebanon.

Saudia's fleet consists of seven Boeing 737s, used mainly on the internal routes, two Boeing 707 320Cs, one of which is used as a freighter, two 707 120s and two Boeing 720Bs. Later this year two TriStars and two more 707 320Cs are due to be added to the inventory, while two more TriStars and a 737 are on order for delivery in the years immediately ahead.

The airline is said to be negotiating with Lockheed for the purchase of two further TriStars to be added to the fleet in 1978 and 1979. Saudia was the first airline to order the long-range version of the TriStar, so enabling Rolls-Royce to go into production with its more powerful RB 211 engine, the 524.

The second two TriStars will be fitted on the assembly line with 524s, and the first two will have their less powerful engines replaced by 524s later. A contract under which British Airways will carry out major maintenance on Saudia's TriStars at its engineering base in Britain is expected to be signed shortly.

In addition to its own fleet, Saudia goes in extensively for the leasing of airliners from other operators. There are two main reasons for this policy: to test out new routes without committing large capital sums, and to provide seasonal capacity.

This year the airline has leased a Boeing 707 and a 720 from Ethiopian Airlines and three smaller, jet-prop Fokker/Fairchild F27s from the American airline Hughes Airwest, the latter for use on the domestic services in place of four DC3s which have been grounded.

Seasonal capacity is essential because of the peaks imposed on operations by the Haj religious festival, and by the movement of teachers.

The Saudi policy on the Haj traffic has been to wet-lease (that is, with flight and cabin crews) airliners to carry up to 80 per cent of the pilgrims, so enabling its own aircraft to stay in normal service. Even so, Saudia transported 28,000 Haj passengers last year. With the extra capacity offered by the two TriStars, the plan is to increase Haj traffic to 65,000 passengers this year.

The teacher traffic moves into the country in August and out again in June, largely to and from Egypt, but with many other countries providing the staff to man Saudi Arabia's thriving classrooms. Saudia has learnt to cope with some 38,000 additional passengers in each direction as the educational year begins and ends.

Most of the rest of the passengers transported annually by Saudia are businessmen whose visits to the country are largely a result of the oil boom. Tourist traffic hardly exists at present. Although many other international airlines fly into Saudi Arabia, there is a big incentive for the businessman hoping to open up or expand his activities there in booking through the local airline—help in obtaining visas or in combating the sometimes formidable bureaucracy, for instance.

The management of the airline plans to expand its carriage of the businessman, hoping that in time Saudi Arabia will take over from Beirut as the centre in the Middle East from which most business trips begin. The Saudis hope to pick up more businessmen in Europe on direct flights to their capital, in the United States, where most of the new technology which the country is using originates, and in the Far East, particularly Japan and Taiwan.

Saudia hopes to begin a service to the United States by the end of this year or by the beginning of 1976. Meanwhile, the airline is opening offices in New York, Houston and Los Angeles. Freight traffic from the United States should be extensive, and the forecast is that it could support before long Boeing 747 jumbo jets in a combination passenger/cargo cabin layout. The main problem on the freight side of the operation is finding return loads, for while Saudi Arabia is a great importer of goods, very little produce other than oil goes out.

Although there has been such a massive expansion recently, Saudia senior officers feel that the growth in the future will be even greater. Far more Saudis are expected to fly to holidays abroad as their wealth grows, while in the longer term, the Red Sea coast could prove one of the most popular tourist spots in the whole Middle East.

The author is Air Correspondent, The Times.

Arms: winning friends and petrodollars

by Henry Stanhope

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0m agreement with
agon provided for the reequipping of the National Guard with, among other things, armoured personnel carriers, anti-tank guns, 105mm howitzers and anti-aircraft missiles, and also for training. Finally, in January this year the State Department in Washington confirmed the purchase by the Saudi air force of several squadrons of Northrop F-5E Tiger jet fighters, worth about £350m. The deal also included arrangements for the supply of back-up equipment and for the training of aircrews.

Also in January, the French, who have been cultivating the Saudi Arabian market assiduously since the oil crisis after the 1973 Middle East war, announced a £370m contract—the largest single arms deal for France since 1970. The amount has been greeted with some reserve by other western countries because the total is thought to encompass a series of smaller contracts negotiated during the past year or two.

However, it is generally thought to include a large amount of new equipment too, including Crotale anti-aircraft missiles, ami-aircraft guns and AMX-30 tank chassis. Equipment which had already been ordered and which France is thought to have included in the total figure, in part at least, consisted of 38 Mirage-III aircraft, 150 tanks and a few ships.

All these contracts add up to a massive injection of arms into the Saudi inventory, and reflect western eagerness to win not only petrodollars but also the good will of the Saudi Government. The obvious ability of the Saudis to pay for their shopping with cash rather than credit, partly explains the anxiety of western governments to become involved. But the second argument, concerning policy decisions, is the more important of the two.

The most graphic illustration of this was provided by the Pentagon's decision to allow members of the Saudi National Guard to be trained by an independent American firm, the Vinnell Corporation, so that they may better be able to defend the country's oil wells. About £32m out of the £140m contract will be paid by the Saudis to the Vinnell Corporation. In return the corporation's military teams, a total of 1,000 men, will help to train three newly-mechanized infantry battalions of the 26,000-strong National Guard—each battalion containing about 1,000 men.

The irony of the contract was that it was signed at about the same time as the United States was making veiled threats about using force to seize the oil wells and associated pipelines in the event of another Arab oil embargo. In fact, as has been demonstrated by military analysis on a number of occasions, the Americans would find it extremely difficult to conduct an effective military operation against the oilfields, and it is unlikely that the Pentagon would seriously contemplate carrying out such a threat.

But the unfortunate timing of the announcement provoked some hostility in Congress and forced Dr James Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary, to make a spirited defence of the policy decision. Its chief interest is the way in which it demonstrates the high priority which the West is now according any moves likely to improve relations with the Arab kingdom.

The obvious question to ask concerns the use to which the Saudis might want to put the new array of western arms. To this there is no easy answer. Israel remains the traditional enemy and two Saudi brigades stationed in the main Middle East combat area, one in Jordan and the other in Syria, testify to the determination of the Saudi Government to identify with the anti-Zionist cause. On the other hand, although Saudi troops were involved to some extent in the October war, fighting on the Syrian front, the chief Saudi contribution to the Arab cause has been financial rather than military.

The determination to resist Israel is matched by genuine anxiety to limit the growth of Soviet influence in the Middle East. Thus one aim of the Saudis is to work towards a solution of the Arab-Israel conflict, because this provides the Russians with a toe-hold in the region.

The other is to lessen Arab dependence on the Russians by providing the finances for protagonists like Egypt to buy arms from the West, rather than accept military aid from the Soviet Union—and where possible to encourage the growth of an indigenous arms industry.

There is little doubt that Saudi petrodollars are helping the Egyptians to pursue their arms deal with Britain, which involves setting up factories in Egypt to produce the Hawk jet aircraft and the Lynx helicopter. Still more significantly, the Saudi Government recently joined in a £400m joint industrial combine with Egypt, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to establish an arms corporation in the Middle East with headquarters in Cairo and branches in the countries involved.

The Saudis obligingly see themselves as western governments see them, as a stabilizing force in an unstable world. Not only are they among the principal, unofficial trustees of most other people's fuel supplies — and hence a powerful influence upon national economies, but they embrace a form of government which is vulnerable to a groundswell of revolutionary influence in the Middle East. Relations with their powerful neighbours have improved recently — for example with Iran, if only because they have discovered a common cause. Both countries are seeking to preserve what they have got in an age which seems to have other ideas.

Thus the 36,000-strong, all-volunteer army, which seems loyal enough, is balanced against a National Guard which is almost as strong, or according to some estimates even stronger. The division of responsibilities is that the army, the largest component in the 43,000-strong combined Armed Forces, looks after external security while the National Guard, composed largely of Beduin tribes known to be loyal to the royal regime, guards internal stability. The balance is perfectly preserved, to the extent that the army is provided with tanks, the National Guard with anti-tank missiles.

The wide dispersal of the army throughout Saudi Arabia can be partly explained by Saudi preoccupation with the main theatre of Arab-Israel combat. Thus about a fifth of the troops are concentrated at Tabuk near the Jordan border in the extreme west of the country. Another large military complex is 600 miles away at Hafar al Batin, near the border with Iraq. But there is also no doubt a deliberate policy of separating as much as possible a force which could become a focal point for revolutionary aspirations. This is also perhaps behind the decision to keep two brigades in Syria and Jordan, where their contribution to the Arab military machine is probably moral rather than material.

The air force, which has already bred at least one plot against the Government, has only 5,500 men and 90 combat aircraft, and it is assumed that the Mirages bought from France are ultimately destined for Egypt. The navy, in advance of plans for expansion under American guidance, is smaller still with only 1,500 men and little more than a handful of patrol boats and British-built SRN-6 hovercraft. A squadron of hovercraft operates in the Persian Gulf and another in the Red Sea, but their duties resemble those of a coastguard more than a navy.

The status of the Armed Forces is quite high in Saudi Arabia, and reflected by the high proportion of the Royal Family who have entered one of the three services. The influx of high-grade western equipment is likely to raise that status still higher. But the Government has an obvious interest in ensuring that it does not climb too high too quickly.

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.

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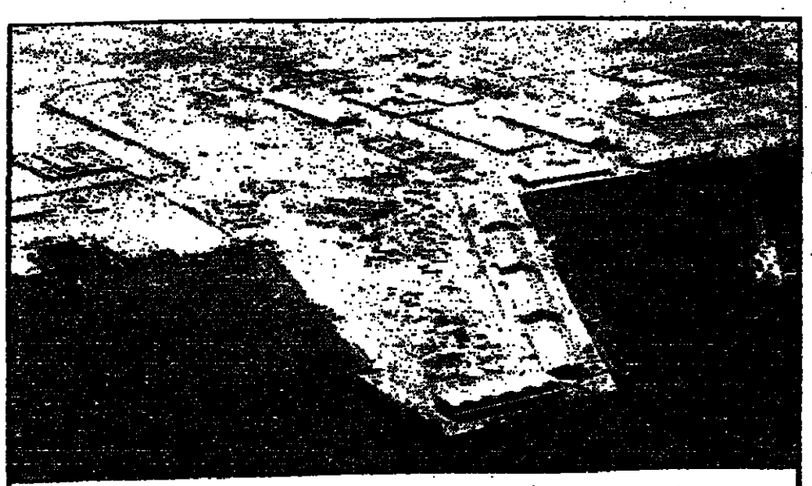
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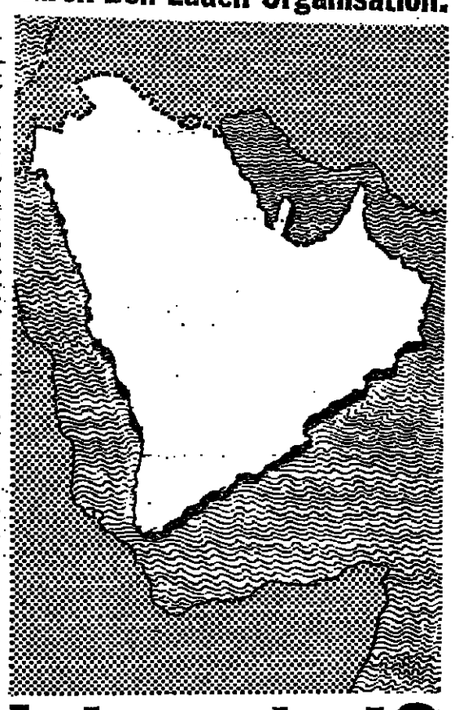
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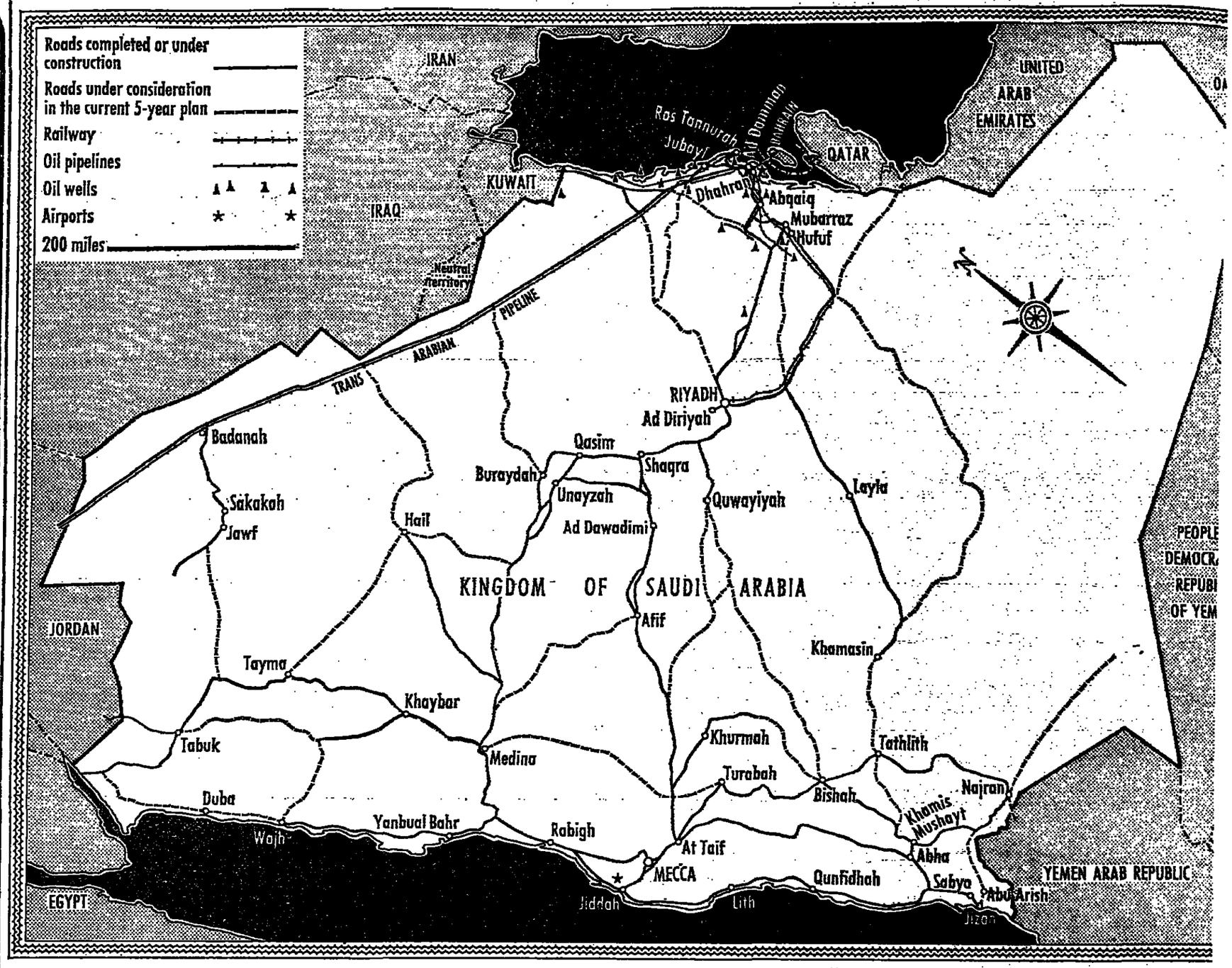
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3945



More roads needed as wealth grows

by Peter Evans

Some years ago a traditional Arab shaikh, when discussing roads, replied: "What do we want roads for? They'll only hurt the camels' feet."

Saudi Arabia, however, because of its vast size and difficult terrain has been transformed by modern means of communication. The national airline established in 1945 and then the roads have been essential factors in achieving national cohesion linking the many remote areas of the kingdom and the commercial centres in the eastern and western provinces with Riyadh, the capital. Now, with the country's ambitious programme of industrial and agricultural development under the new 142,000m rials five-year plan, expansion of the road network, serviced by more efficient ports, has become a top priority.

Big increase in port spending

The Saudi Government is clearly conscious that its road system must keep pace with the country's rapid progress to cope with the increasing influx of goods made possible by the rapidly accumulating wealth from oil revenues and to link and service the main areas of development. The 1974-75 budget for ports and roads rose by 86 per cent to £440m and £2,800m has been allocated in the new five-year plan.

Much has already been achieved and the kingdom has more than 11,000 km of asphalted roads. In 1954, when the Ministry of Communications was created, there were less than 200 km of surfaced roads in the whole country.

It was not until the early 1960s that the main highways were begun. First, Riyadh was linked by road to the Persian Gulf ports and oilfields in the Eastern Province and several years later to the Red Sea port of Jiddah in the west by a 1,000 km highway.

Other important links in the existing network are the road from Dammam to Kuwait, the Tapline road to Jordan, and the extensions of the Jiddah-Madina road to Jordan, and by way of Buraidah and Qasim to Riyadh.

The five-year plan hopes to extend the present network by possibly a further 14,000 km, and to have another 10,000 km at the design stage by the end of the period.

The proposed new roads inevitably reflect the other provisions of the plan and concentrate on improving and providing communications with the main areas of development. In addition, special funds have been allocated for further improvement of the pilgrim routes to the holy places.

From Riyadh there are to be additional links with the Persian Gulf to augment the existing main road by way of Al Mubarraz, especially to the new port which is planned at Jubail, with a possible extension via Harad to the United Arab Emirates. This extension has been made even more likely by the territory recently ceded to Saudi Arabia, giving the kingdom a new access to the Gulf between Qata and the Emirates.

In the Eastern Province the plans for an industrial complex, based on Jubail, will involve a number of roads linking the new projects, Jubail and other towns in the area.

To improve communications between Riyadh and the Red Sea, a road is under construction running southwest from Riyadh to Al Quaviyah. It will probably branch right to join the Shaqra-Taif road and left to join the Taif-Khamis Mushayt road at Bisha.

The provisions for pilgrims, who are expected to number 1,500,000 next year, include 21 new roads in and around Mecca and 57 km of pedestrian approaches to the holy places.

Other plans for the west are to link many of the smaller towns in the area with ports along the Red Sea coast. This will relieve the present congestion at Jiddah and tie in with projects which are being considered for the industrial development of such ports as Yenbo, Al Wajh and Duba. These ports will be connected by the new Red Sea highway, now under construction, thrusting north to Jordan and south to Yemen.

A big new area of development is the south-western province of Asir which borders Yemen. Communications are needed between the main towns in the area and with the north in order to realize its agricultural potential and the plans for a tourist project at Abha, the provincial capital. A principal new road is, therefore, being built from Jiddah, through the mountains to Taif and then to Abha and Jizan, a challenging engineering project. Another possible link is from Khamis Mushayt by way of Tathlith to Al Khamasin.

Lone railway has growing value

Interesting other projects which have been discussed are a road/bridge link to Bahrain and a road from Mecca by way of Madina and Hail to Najaf along the centuries-old pilgrim route to Iraq.

The only existing railway in the kingdom is between Riyadh and the Persian Gulf port of Dammam, built by the Arabian American Oil Company in 1951. Its importance declined with the completion of the improved road and air links to the capital, but increasing industrial activity has revived its significance. In 1974 five new locomotives and 100 more freight wagons were ordered.

A team of consultants is studying the future role of rail transport. There have been suggestions of extending the line up the Gulf coast to Kuwait, but the more likely proposals would be a link from Dammam to Dhahran and another between Jiddah and Mecca.

The old Hijaz railway, blown up by Lawrence in the First World War, is unlikely to be restored after work on it was stopped during the 1967 Arab-Israel war.

All the kingdom's main ports have begun large expansion programmes during the past few years. Jiddah is Saudi Arabia's biggest port and serves the western part of the country as well as being the point of entry for most of the pilgrims. The present expansion will raise its annual capacity for handling dry cargo from 1,200,000 tons to two million tons.

Congestion, however, is a serious difficulty there and in the country's other ports, and so far expansion plans are struggling to keep pace with increasing demands. The other main ports on the Red Sea coast are Yenbo, which is being developed to serve Madina, and Jizan to serve the Asir province.

In the Gulf, Dammam is the largest commercial port and Ras Tanura is oil shipping termi Dammam continu pand. 60 miles far at Jubail a huge n to be built to serve million dollar oil petrochemical and plex planned there facilities are expec more than £180m.



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The search for water

by Pearce Wright

ture has been unkind to di Arabia. No useful sur- water supplies exist. is the provision of one the vital ingredients for has to be obtained from eholes. The quality of king water varies greatly ss the country. In many s domestic supplies are ught by water carriers in some of the larger s the public waterworks ps only at certain times he day. Not surprisingly, pecting for water occu- a significant part of geo- al and geographical ey work.

the absence of surface r and rivers, Saudi a is sometimes regarded void of cultivable lands. ractice it possesses valu- mineral-rich territories with careful irrigation nes are yielding good

out a fifth of agricul- land is irrigated by dams fed by flooding rains. But the bulk of ulture water is supplied ainstaking conservation lls and the digging of tion ditches.

the urban population rown, the demand for ltural produce has Hence the money allo- in the national budget e Ministry of Agricul- nd Water resources has ised in 10 years from £4m to more than a year. In addition, the same amount is spent through a special iary arrangement to rs to cover investment v machinery, fertilizers imal feedstuffs.

long-term goal is to self-sufficiency in most husbandry and crops. rine research institute en founded to examine of developing the resources of a num- commercially valuable in the Red Sea. Yet r it is animal hus- the growing of crops or horticulture, dy of water require- is an important issue new projects.

usive surveys showed y the existence of ubsoil water reserves able land in an area as Haradh, about half- tween Riyadh and Al

About 10,000 acres eveloped by the Gov- t at a cost of more 12m for cattle breed- t many of the schemes med in parts of the where water supplies been exploited for a me.

One of these, the Al Hasa irrigation and rainage pro- ject, covers a territory of 48 villages and two towns. The area is well known for its abundant water supplies, in- cluding 330 wells and springs. Efforts were concentrated on reclamation of 50,000 acres of land through modern irri- gation and drainage methods. It was necessary, therefore, to dig more than 1,000 miles of main, secondary and minor irrigation canals as well as a similar length of drainage ditches.

Some surface water exists in the kingdom: and in the Qatif district, irrigation and improvement works had an important side-effect to help to drain water from a swam- py area that posed a public health hazard. Malaria is still a scourge in Saudi Arabia.

Over the centuries moving sand has covered extensive areas of arable land and filled many springs and drainage channels. It has been a threat to the fertile oasis of Al Hasa which is surrounded on three sides by shifting sands. Geologists estimate that more than 500,000 tons of sand move each year in a way that could obliterate the Al Hasa oasis over a long period.

Many saplings planted

To stabilize the ground acres of saplings of tamarisk, acacia, eucalyptus and other strong rooted trees are being planted. An area of 1,375 acres was treated this way by planting more than 10 million saplings.

Although many new wells are being developed each year and surveys are being made to find untapped sources, the Saudis are in- creasingly interested in tech- nological advances such as the desalination of sea water. Red Sea and Gulf towns are the places where desalina- tion seems attractive.

In Europe and America the cost of providing drink- ing water by this process is far higher than from con- ventional sources: and the increasing cost of energy is making matters worse even for the most practical desa- lination schemes, which de- pend on turning water to steam first.

Plentiful supplies of oil for that sort of special-purpose boiler plant remove such difficulties for the Middle East in the short and medium term. Nevertheless the Arabs are exploring the potential of building nuclear power plants for desalina- tion purposes in the long term.

Desalination equipment has two objectives: to pro- vide supplementary supplies to maintain a constant flow of water as conventional stor- age systems diminish, and to reduce dependence on sub- soil water that may be inade- quate in the future to keep pace with economic expan- sion.

Over the past 10 years the Saudis have become one of the world's biggest users of equipment for "sweetening" seawater. A plant was opened at Jiddah five years ago to produce five million gallons a day and also to generate 50,000 kilowatts of electricity.

In two towns, Al Wajh and Dhiba, to the north of Jiddah on the Red Sea, there are small plants, each producing 63,000 gallons a day for the water supply company. On the other side of the country, at Al Aziziyah on the Gulf, a plant capable of treating 7,500,000 gallons a day feeds into the network to supply towns of the Eastern Pro- vince.

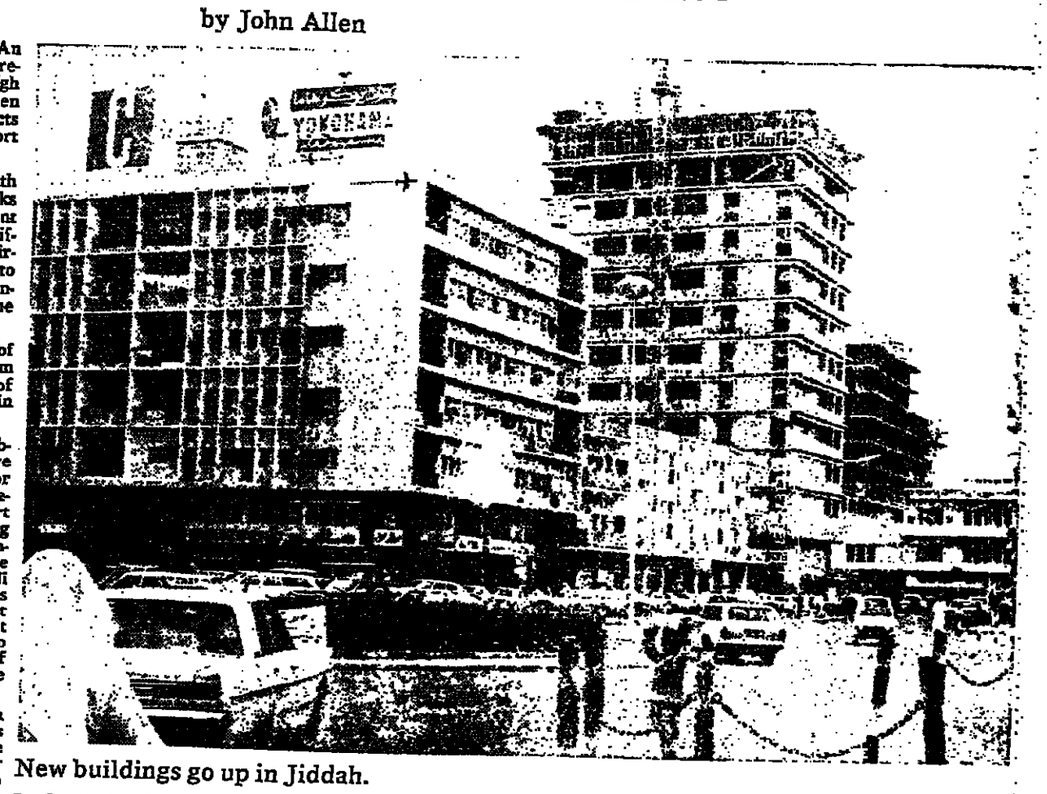
Plans are under way for a new scheme to provide 10 million gallons a day and also 50,000 kilowatts of electricity at Jiddah. Other big plants will follow. However, the de- mand for small capacity units of about 120,000 gallons a day are equally important for the small towns and groups of villages dispersed round the coastline.

In the combined attempt at agricultural and water resource development, the Government has signed an agreement with the Univer- sity College of North Wales, Bangor, for a research and development programme. It is the second project between the two. The project, cover- ing the next three years at a cost of £370,000, requires specialists from Britain to undertake advanced research and experimentation in agri- culture as well as more routine practical farming from which Saudi personnel can learn.

The project is based at Hofuf, 120 miles inland from the Gulf, in an extremely arid zone where crop production depends on irrigation from water drawn from subter- ranean aquifers. Supplies from this source have enabled 100 acres of virgin desert soil to be reclaimed. It now supports a large herd of Jersey cattle, smaller herds of Friesian recently imported from Britain, local Zebu cattle and two breeds of sheep.

Five-year plan to build a better future

by John Allen



New buildings go up in Jiddah.

Saudi Arabia's latest five-year plan makes it potentially one of the biggest construction markets in the world.

There is no doubt of the immense demand but how far British contractors will make use of the opportunity is open to question.

The key to Saudi Arabia's economic strategy is its plan to diversify its industrial base, heavily concentrated in the Eastern Province bordering the Arabian Gulf. It is largely dependent on petroleum which accounts for 85 per cent of the national income.

One of the aims of the new plan is to promote the spread of industry into other regions. An enormous programme of port expansion, airport development, road building and pipeline construction is being undertaken as the counterpart of this ambitious expansion.

There are also large-scale housing programmes in train, together with plans for education, medical services, roads, water supply and sewerage.

An important source of construction orders will also derive from the kingdom's high level of defence expenditure, which continues to have priority in Saudi Arabia's development plans.

Key role in new runways

Creation of the national air defence system using British aircraft and equipment provided the first big opening for the British civil engineering industry. It led to the formation of the Laing, Wimpey, Alireza (LWA) consortium which has played a key role in building the runways and structures associated with advanced military hardware.

Combining the strength of two of Britain's largest construction companies with that of an old-established Saudi merchant family, the LWA grouping demonstrates the calibre of resources required to obtain a share of the market.

Apart from that group, the contribution of Britain's construction industry to Saudi Arabia's development has not been outstanding. An exception is the Cheshire-based Leonard Fairclough which has secured between £25m and £30m of contracts for the Hail civil airport 800km north of Riyadh.

The firm is working with a major Saudi public works contractor in development of the 1,000km Jiddah-Taif-Jizan-Yemen road. Fair- clough has a sub-contract to build 23 bridges in a moun- tainous area along the strategic route.

Recently Streeters of Godalming won a £9.5m order to build 150km of small-diameter sewer in open-cut trenches.

Others have tried to estab- lish themselves but have found the going hard. For Saudi Arabia does not repre- sent the classic export market where a strong home-based construction in- dustry is absent. On the contrary, the biggest Saudi general contracting firm is reputed to have the largest holding of Caterpillar plant in the world, running to more than 700 machines, of which 175 are said to be the big D9 tractors.

Backed by men of wealth and influence, Saudi firms are well placed to secure the bulk of the bread-and-butter jobs. To help it better to compete LWA has been in- corporated under Saudi law. One of the first jobs it tendered for outside the civil engineering area was the £50m Riyadh University medical faculty.

In the event, that contract went to a German firm, though design and equip- ment is being handled by a British group of consultants.

LWA has, however, secured a notable success in winning the £20m contract to build the first stage of Abha civil airport, south east of Jiddah. It is one of a number of big projects being put in hand to strengthen the vital internal airlines system. When finished the runway at Abha will be 3,600 metres long and other airports of similar size are planned else- where.

Similar facilities will be built at Taif and Tabuk; an international airport is being planned for Riyadh, and the new international airport at Jiddah is under construction by a German-led consortium.

Winning contracts in Saudi Arabia is a matter of time and patience in the initial stages. The export side of the British contracting indus- try has a tradition of working under internationally recog- nized conditions of contract.

In Saudi Arabia, the king- dom's elaborate tendering rules take precedence and price increase clauses and arbitration are unknown.

In times of rapid inflation British contractors are more than ever wary of taking on jobs at what are in effect fixed prices. In face of world- wide inflation it is believed the Saudi authorities are ready to make concessions.

The sheer scale of some of the projects is also be- yond the range of many British companies whose financial strength is often limited by a narrow asset base. An example of scale is the industrial complex being planned at Jubail, 90km north-west of Dam- man on the Persian Gulf.

A development contract for the multi-thousand mil- lion pound project is being negotiated with the Bechtel Corporation of San Fran- cisco, one of the largest engineering and contracting organizations.

Tenders were recently in- vited for the dredging and reclamation work needed to create the new port of Jubail. The massive job has been let to a Dutch group at a reported price of £128m. Contracts of that size are open only to a few inter- national firms with the equipment and resources to handle them.

The dredging contract is to cover the entire area of the new port. It is to ser- vice industries such as gas- gathering plant (to save gas now going to waste); an iron and steel works; an alum- inium smelter, and oil re- fineries and petrochemical plants.

If the British contractor is sometimes overshadowed in rivalry for a share in these large projects, the British consulting engineer is coming into his own. One of the most active British consulting firms in the Middle East, Sir William Halcrow and Partners, is consulting engineer for the ports of Jubail and Jiddah.

Halcrow has been recently instructed by the Saudi Ministry of Communications to design another 20 berths at Jiddah where an expan- sion programme has been in hand for a number of years. A similar programme is being commissioned at Dam- man where the consultants are Sir Bruce White, Wolfe Barry & Partners.

As a seaport, Jiddah is bound to assume growing importance after the reopen- ing of the Suez Canal. The port is crowded with ship- ping as goods and materials pour in to support Saudi Arabia's ambitious develop- ment plans.

Schemes for diversifying industry include a second industrial complex at Yanbu, in the Western Province, which will have an oil refinery producing for export, petrochemical plants, a refinery for lubricating oils and a cement factory. It will be connected to Jubail by pipelines, one for oil and the other for gas.

Pipeline connexions are also envisaged between other main centres of industry. Yet another important area of engineering and construction demand will be water desali- nation and power supplies. For example, capacity of desalination plants on the western coast is planned to rise to more than 62 million gallons daily compared with five million gallons at the end of the first plan.

A group of British firms is keenly interested in the programme, but their hopes of securing a contract for the latest plant at Jiddah were dashed recently with a £75m award to a Japanese- led consortium.

Potential in Saudi Arabia for the world's contracting industries is therefore vast. The ability of the British construction industry to take its share is governed by its capacity and existing com- mitments. It is already heavily engaged in its tradi- tional Commonwealth mar- kets and is making headway in other Middle East coun- tries, notably Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

The Government-sponsored move to set up a Construction Exports Advisory Board may help in assembling resources for selected pro- jects. But there is still the inherent difficulty created by wide differences of atti- tude and method. Tackling the Saudi market needs a firm decision to succeed and the resources to keep men in the field for a year or two before winning any useful jobs. Even then it will be some time before the new work is contributing to profitability.

Overseas contracting mar- kets are restricted to a few companies of the requisite strength. So far only a hand- ful of those have felt that Saudi Arabia is really worth the effort, but all who have tried say the effort has been well worth while.

The author is editor, Construction News.



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Training second only to defence

by Tim Devlin

Man may not serve God and Mammon. But in a renaissance of education the Saudi Arabians see the link between propagating the heritage of Islam and transforming their own peasant tribal community into a heavily industrialized society which they must do if they are to prosper when the oil wells run dry.

The new man holding the strings of the country's education service is Prince Khalid Bin Fahd, educated in the United States, full of modern ideas, who is taking over from his much more austere aged shaikh predecessor.

Recently in his office in Riyadh, Prince Khalid explained the three aims of the new five-year plan as they affected the country's schools. They were a massive expansion in the school building programme and in attendance at schools; a complete reform of the curriculum and a nothing less than a revolution in teacher training.

The new five-year plan allocates a block sum of £9,000m for education and manpower training. This places education second to defence on the list of priorities. It is currently lying fourth. From a rate of one school every three days the new plan envisages one being built every two days.

The first Arab school was built in Jiddah in 1900 but there was felt to be little need for education before the unification of the kingdom in 1932, and even in 1958—four years after the Ministry of Education was set up—it was claimed that there were only 20 primary and secondary schools worthy of the name.

The impetus dates from the time of the accession of the late King Faisal and the adoption of the first five-year plan in 1970. During the 1960s the number of schools trebled to about 2,400. Now, according to Prince Khalid, there are 3,674 schools for 574,676 boys.

The first five-year plan has exceeded its targets of enrolling 530,000 boys (probably two thirds of the boys in the country) and 271,000 girls (one third).

But the rapid increase has not been matched in quality and the schools not so much built as rented. Houses, farms and stores have been converted, even former prisons taken over and tent schools pitched in the desert. About half the schools are in temporary buildings and will have to be replaced.

Rural schools in Jizan and Asir are often forced to close for several days by rain as their mud roofs let in the water. There is neither heat nor light. Schools in mountain villages are often inaccessible except on foot, and ministers have been known to complain of their vehicles turning over several times before they can get anywhere near them.

The new schools are linked to the new road programme and the aim is to open schools in every village even, Prince Khalid said, if they are only for 10 pupils.

If the country's 70 per cent illiteracy rate is not to be handed on like the Koran from generation to generation, the pupils must be forced willingly or unwillingly to school. A recent survey showed that the percentage of children attending schools is about 69 per cent.

Prince Khalid was more optimistic putting the attendance rate at 80 per cent and hoping to improve it to 90 per cent by 1977. But the returns of the census and the exact population figures have for long been shrouded in mystery.

More worrying is the high drop out rate beyond the primary school stage although all education is free. Each pupil must pass an examination before passing on to the next stage of education. Figures supplied by the British Council showed that one fifth of the 85,000 boys who entered primary school in 1966 had dropped out after the first year. Nearly half had left before the age of 12. And even though more than 32,000 passed the examination only 19,000 went on to secondary school in 1972.

The education system is highly centralized under the Ministry of Education which dictates the same curriculum and syllabus for all schools in the kingdom and approves all textbooks. The teaching is formalized. Primary school classes, for example, echo to the rhythmic, stylistic chantings of the Koran which all pupils expect to learn by heart before the age of 12.

There are yearly reading examinations and those who fail have to repeat the year. The schools are plastered with exhibitions of children's art in which texts are featured extolling the wisdom of tidiness, punctuality and hard work.

The formal methods are carried on into the two stages of secondary education—intermediate and general. The pupils learn by rote and the teachers teach only what is laid down in the textbooks because that is what is required for the examinations. Last year Al-Yamana School, in Riyadh, attended by dozens of princes' sons, announced that it was to embark on "less formal" teaching methods.

The Saudis are looking to other countries, particularly to America and Britain, for a new plan for curriculum reform. A British consortium of universities and colleges and other institutions earlier this year put forward a £10m plan through the British Council, which has a base in Riyadh. It includes a network of educational television. The fate of the plan is not yet known but the Saudis are keen to go ahead with changes in mathematics, science and the English language courses as soon as possible.



Kindergarten in Jiddah.

The country suffers from a desperate shortage of teachers in these subjects. English is a compulsory subject in secondary school and used almost exclusively in the medical and engineering faculties at the universities. The kingdom also suffers because more than half of its teachers are imported from other countries, mainly Egypt. They are usually of poor quality and only stay for about four years so that the teacher turnover is considerable. The 1972 figures showed that more than 14,000 out of 26,000 teachers were expatriates.

The five-year plan envisages the building of at least three teacher-training colleges and of four university campuses, which have been budgeted at $1,000m each. Until recently about 60 per cent of the country's undergraduates were paid handsome grants to study abroad. The biggest step forward so far has been the £17m College of Petroleum for 3,000 students in Dharan.

This sum does not include the cost of equipment which will in turn include a nuclear generator. The university in Riyadh is to be replaced after 20 years of use and the new King Abdul Aziz University in Jiddah is only for a short time to be housed in temporary bui numbers of uni dents are to be in times.

In no other education becom business so rapid cation budget i 133 times grea 1952. In 1973 for just over 7 national spendin at £3,760m it a 13 per cent a with £11,000m fence. By the five-year plan it that a quart nation's wealth on the great dr the skilled ma the country so needs.

And all the purpose of educ laid down in education polic year, "in fulfil of acquainting with his God an adjusting his accordance wi of religion, t the needs of achievement o objectives".

Success, as says, is "in God". And w will watch the with interest.

The author Correspond

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King supports emancipation of women

by Atique Ahmad

Saudi Arabia is one of the most conservative and traditional of the big Arab states. Only 10 years or so ago it had one school for every 10,000 of its four million people. There was no formal education for women and slavery had yet to be abolished.

Now all that has changed. The oil boom has altered this desert kingdom almost totally. Being a social broadener, affluence is bringing about changes in the traditional life-style of the Saudis. The Beduin are gradually giving up their nomadic existence for a better life in western style. New towns are being planned, hospitals and schools are being built, roads extended and communication facilities improved.

In this transition of Saudi society, its women are inevitably going to be involved in a fundamental readjustment in their outlook. Their traditional values, social attitudes and upbringing will be put to new and severe tests.

There has been some westernization since the late King Faisal gained power in 1964. Influenced by his wife, Iffat, he allowed women to be educated in schools for the first time. Although the country and its people retain a strong streak of Muslim puritanism, Muslim fundamentalism, which runs through life in Saudi Arabia, bars women from contact with men outside the family circle.

There are strong indications that Saudi women are beginning to emerge from the orthodox role, which has so far confined them within the walls of their homes. The pace of social transformation is slow and limited but positive and steadily growing. They are not yet allowed to take up jobs in industry and government but they are accepted as doctors, teachers, nurses and social workers. Recently they were allowed to take up jobs as radio and television announcers and commentators. It is maintained that these positions do not entail any contact with men outside the home.

Shaikh Hisham Nazar, Minister of State and chairman of the Central Planning Organization, said the five-year development plan envisaged an increase in schools for boys and girls from 3,335 to 5,318 while the number of students will be almost doubled from 791,000 to 1,400,000 at the end of the plan. As for college education the number of students will rise from 14,500 (including 1,000 women) to 49,000.

There is still no coeducation but special arrangements exist in schools and universities allowing men teachers to take girls' classes without coming into contact with the students. This is achieved through closed circuit television and intercommunication systems. Purdah is strictly observed; the girls and their woman teachers come and go in black veils.

Education now compulsory

The Saudi Government, which still enforces the harsh 1,400-year-old Islamic law, is torn between progress at all costs and the preservation of traditional, social and religious values. As he vows to pursue his late brother's policy, King Khalid supports a growing role for women. Saudis have realized that emancipation of women is imperative if they have to turn Saudi Arabia into a modern industrial state.

They are also aware that women in neighbouring oil-producing countries are trying valiantly to assert themselves as intelligent members of the society. In the United Arab Emirates education is now compulsory from the age of six for girls as well as for boys. In Kuwait women are driving hard towards the goal of total freedom and equality. A woman, Najat ul Sultan, is already a member of the Kuwait National Art Council. She was also the first woman to work for the Planning Board. In Iran women are now working in industry and government in various kinds of jobs.

In the International Women's Year conference held in Mexico recently Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the Shah of Iran, offered £41,666 towards the creation of a research institute on women. Her offer was contingent on the institution being built in Teheran.

In line with the Islamic doctrine Saudis are allowed to keep four wives at a time if they can afford to treat all of them fairly. There is no stigma attached to divorce. A man is required to pay a maintenance allowance to his divorced wife according to his financial position. Shaikh Squa, an official of the World Muslim League, defends the Islamic law that allows polygamy and divorce and insists that Islamic law protects rather than prosecutes women. No official figure, however, is available on the rate of divorce and polygamy.

Saudi Arabia's difficulties are enormous. Generally it is accepted that women should acquire education and take up jobs, but a large section of responsible people still hesitate to subscribe to the idea that women's role needs some expansion. There are no signs that the conservative Muslim leadership is deviating from strict teachings on the male-female relationship.

Dr Fyaz Bader, vice-chairman of the planning organization, believes that women are needed at home where he considers they are playing their part in the labour force. This concept is strengthened by Saudi Arabia, desperately short of manpower, having banned contraceptives after a ruling by the World Muslim League that birth control was invented by the enemies of Islam.

It is argued that the kingdom needs more and more males for work and more and more females to bear and rear children. Saudis are urged to procreate, avoid abortion and reject the pill. Shaikh Hussein Seraj, director general of the World Muslim League, said: "If the birth control campaign succeeds, God forbid, Islam would face incalculable consequences on the social, political and military front. The birth of a child is an act of God and people should not worry about feeding their children because God takes care of them".

In Saudi Arabia no one has a reason to doubt it. The Government is considering issuing a law giving every wife £31 a month, together with £25 a month for every first born, £18 for every second child and £14 for every additional child.

It is intriguing that in Saudi Arabia frequently the interpretation of male and female relationship puts specific emphasis on contact between sexes. The taboo on social intercourse between men and women has its roots in the fear that it would contaminate the virtues of the female.

Shaikh Safwat Saqua, an official of the World Muslim League, is quoted as saying: "Women constitute the pan where the nation is cooked and we happen to prefer feeding the nation from a clean pan." There is a likelihood that this strong emphasis on female chastity and the limiting of the freedom of imaginative and critical activity of women is encouraged to create social conformity and obedience of the rigorous defenders of authority and tradition.

It is significant that this pattern of behaviour is commonly practised by the urban middle class of Saudi Arabia while both ends of the social scale are free to adopt their own c Most of the B village wom menfolk in land and gra some places travel long di drinking wa families. In stances socia tween male a evitable. It quent and e standards, bu in the limit traditions.

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The futur women is girl has th by working her husban and the mo by caring

Whatever wisdom of emergence dle class cated and the tradit could soon vative sec Arabia's lea adjust its pr

Entitled to buy and sell

Women are not allowed to drive motor vehicles but a draft law is on the way which would allow foreign women to drive in Saudi Arabia. Saudi sources predict that local women could get similar rights in a year or two.

Women in Saudi Arabia are entitled to buy and sell and involve themselves in any business they choose. Saudi sources claim that there are hundreds of businesswomen who prefer to run their business affairs through the male members of their families.

King Faisal once called in the army to open a girls' school despite the wishes of conservative religious leaders. At present 210,000 girls attend classes (compared with 517,000 boys). Speaking to the Saudi News Agency,



Over a million and a half pilgrims visit Mecca and other holy places of Islam every year to perform Haji.

During the pilgrimage season, which lasts a month, finding accommodation is a hopeless undertaking and many thousands live under a sea of canvas in the areas surrounding Mecca, Muna and Arafat.

In recent years this itself has been a problem as the topography of the area, which is mountainous, offers very little suitable ground.

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Mixed classes at school promised in two years

had to call out the al Guard to man the of one of the first s for girls aged six to en it opened in Riyadh early 1960s. Now the against women's edu- in Saudi Arabia— prevented its introduc- the 1950s—has died

An old *ferash* with sits outside the doors a villa in the desert where the university tudents go for their s.

girls are driven to by relatives in cars— ls travel by taxi—all d in their black veils, ssons in the afternoon.

inside and safely ed by the old man from the prying eyes opposite sex they take en thin black covers to garish clothes, often lded with sequins and jewels.

girls come from well- families to the villa, has four classrooms garden cafeteria. They all Arab nationalities. processes came last every afternoon in a car equipped with ion. A great deal of lives at home is spent watching television, and for some the visit for their daily dose of education is a distraction, an escape from the cloistered existences they still have to lead.

The courses for the women students expanded into the Arabic subjects last year for which there were no women teachers. A closed-circuit television centre was opened at the opposite end of the capital and the girls go there for these lessons where they have a chance to question their masters on television by telephone.

A teacher reported that sometimes one saw a deserted classroom with the lecturer carrying on confidently on the television set. At other times the girls reveal how bored they are and chat throughout the talk.

A teacher at the villa said: "You have to be very firm from the beginning. You have to treat them like schoolchildren and stamp down anyone who talks. The ones who are clever are bored.

"The final examinations are about A level standard and depend entirely on learning and repeating facts. No marks are given for imagination or initiative. The library at the university is prohibited for women but that does not matter much because all they need is their set-books."

Few jobs are open to women at the end of course. And as the first generation's women students —they were admitted to universities in Riyadh and Jiddah in 1969—pass their final examinations, which most do, there is among many of them, teachers report, a feeling of despair at the next step. They cannot work in offices.

Fulfil her role as housewife

One teacher said that when Queen Iffa came to open the television centre last year she referred to the frustrations and difficulties which educated women suffer. But she said that educated women meant better educated mothers. They must soldier on.

The 43-page booklet containing the kingdom's latest educational policy devotes less than half a page to women's education. "The object", it says, "is to bring her up in a sound Islamic way so that she can fulfil her role in life as a successful housewife, ideal wife and good mother, and to prepare her for other activities that suit her nature such as teaching, nursing and medicine".

Last September a medical college opened for 36 women students in Riyadh. All subjects are taught by women except for one course of biology lectures, for which there were no women tutors, and girls go to the television centre. The girls have been culled as the brightest of their sex from all over the country. Aged between 16 and 20, some are married. They live in a hostel and are taken to the college in a special bus every day.

It is here that the great breakthrough in Saudi girls' education—mixed classes with male masters—could happen in two years' time. One teacher said: "They have been promised mixed classes when they get to the anatomy and surgery parts of the course. You cannot really do dissection on closed-circuit television."

Since the first college of education for girls opened in Mecca six years ago, there have been many more teacher-training colleges to supply the Saudi women teachers for the vast expansion among girls' schools. In the early 1960s about 11,000 girls formed about 10 per cent of the school population. Now it is estimated that there are 270,000 girls at school, more than a third of the total number of girls aged six to 16, and more than a third of all school-children.

As with the boys, few stay on at school beyond the age of 12, the last year of primary schooling. Figures supplied by the British Council show that there were more than 150,000 girls in primary schools in 1971-72. There were only 13,500 at intermediate schools for girls aged 12 to 15 and fewer than 3,000 at secondary schools for girls aged 16 to 18.

The campaign to get a Saudi-dominated women teacher-training force has been partly successful. The proportion has gradually improved from 11 per cent 10 years ago to about 50 per cent today. In 1964 there were fewer than 200; by 1972 there were 2,500.

Many women train to become teachers but few are prepared to teach in the schools. Out of 1,500 who graduate each year from the colleges, only between 300 and 400 go on into the work. It looks as if they too have taken Queen Iffa's words about having educated families to heart.

T.D.



Fatima, daughter of an official in the Ministry of the Interior, covers her short skirt and white blouse with the traditional black burnous as she and other pupils prepare for their return to the outside world.

Rapid expansion of intermediate and higher education to provide technicians

by Pearce Wright

common aim of most nment departments in Arabia concerned with ving health and educa- or developing agricul- nd industrial growth is fficiency in the train- f manpower. Primary tion began a little over ars ago and a serious dary education pro- me was conceived only ars ago.

s it is not difficult to ne the obstacles for a country trying to leap ight from a near- val system to an advan- echnological one. The wealth accumulating oil can do only a limited nt to smooth the pro-

nomic and social deve- nt in Saudi Arabia has years moved faster than arable events in most countries. The ideals by the late King Faisal continuing with his suc- or, based on the belief the benefits of modern stry and technology can ransferred from the west without importing the disadvantages.

An unwritten list of commandments exists by which the Saudis expect to take their short cut from a backward to a progressive country.

The fact that there are still many Beduin does not mean that plans have to wait for agricultural development. By the same token there is no intention of waiting until illiteracy has been eliminated before embarking on an ambitious university and higher technical education scheme.

University colleges are being built to produce engineers, scientists, doctors and experts in finance and accountancy. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs runs training programmes for skilled workers to produce fitters, riggers and turners.

The Petroleum and Minerals Institute has sponsored training of Saudi geologists, chemical engineers and others needed for the petrochemical industries on which the wealth of the country is being built. Hydrologists are being trained to search for subterranean sources of fresh water, and plans are in hand for a civil nuclear energy research institute giving priority to the sweetening of sea water by desalination using atomic power plants.

Education in Saudi Arabia is free. Advanced students have monthly government allowances to encourage recruitment. The increasing attention given to education is reflected in the education budget which in the past 10 years has risen from about £35m to more than £350m a year. The trend is shown in the number of students.

The first generation of Saudi scientists, engineers and doctors completed their education in American and European universities. Foreign universities still provide much of the education and training courses on their own campuses and through staff seconded to Saudi Arabia. Most higher degrees requiring any significant research have to be taken overseas.

However, the two big universities at Jiddah and Riyadh try to include most subjects between them with faculties of arts, sciences, medicine, agriculture, education, engineering, economics and administration. In many ways the last of these is the most important because the country has no sound and experienced system of administration.

Many delays in the building of hospitals and schools, and in delivery of equipment and construction materials are simple failures in paperwork. The Saudis are acutely aware of the deficiency and are turning willingly to computers as a solution. Although computers offer a way round the shortage of clerical manpower, the highly qualified staff needed for working with machines are scarce.

If optimism and enthusiasm are enough, then the rapid expansion of intermediate and higher education to provide technicians and graduates will work satisfactorily. A few extra ingredients are essential, such as suitable lecture rooms, teaching equipment and, above all, experienced lecturers.

Plans for intermediate and higher education are founded on experience in establishing training and education to serve the petroleum and minerals industries. Conversations with Saudi officials about the difficulties of adopting methods from industrial countries reflect that experience in statements like: "We did it with the Aramco development."

Under the Arabian American Oil Company arrangements, provision was made for the company to train Saudi nationals as engineers and specialists where possible. A sequel was the creation of the College of Petroleum and Minerals at Dahran in the Eastern Province, to help the subsequent surge that occurred in the oil industry.

The college was founded 10 years ago and is regarded as a prominent example of how to transfer education and technical skills from the west. The first group of students numbered 67; that has risen annually to more than 1,200 with a growing proportion of trainees coming from African and Asian countries. Two of the faculties prepare students for BSc degrees in mechanical, electrical, civil or chemical engineering. A third offers chemistry, mathematics, geology and physics degrees.

In cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization the College of Petroleum and Minerals has established a Centre for Applied Geology in Jiddah to provide specialists for exploration of mineral resources and supervision of mining operations.

A big handicap in Saudi Arabia is the reluctance to encourage women to go on to secondary and higher education. When that does happen, usually by wealthy shaikhs and businessmen sending their daughters to Europe and the United States, the women find no opportunities open in industry, government or commerce. Hence an important pool of talent remains neglected in a country desperately short of qualified people.

University colleges in Saudi Arabia are beginning to accept women students in some subjects but they have to work under many difficulties with restrictions placed on how they can be taught. In a country where the veil is still worn and women are not allowed to speak to men other than their own family, few women get beyond a junior school. So even at primary level most teachers are Palestinian, Jordanian, Syrian, Egyptian and Lebanese.

One of the greatest needs in the country is for trained medical and para-medical staff. The recent creation of teaching facilities in Saudi Arabia can provide only a small proportion of the doctors needed: hence the attempts to get students into British and American medical schools.

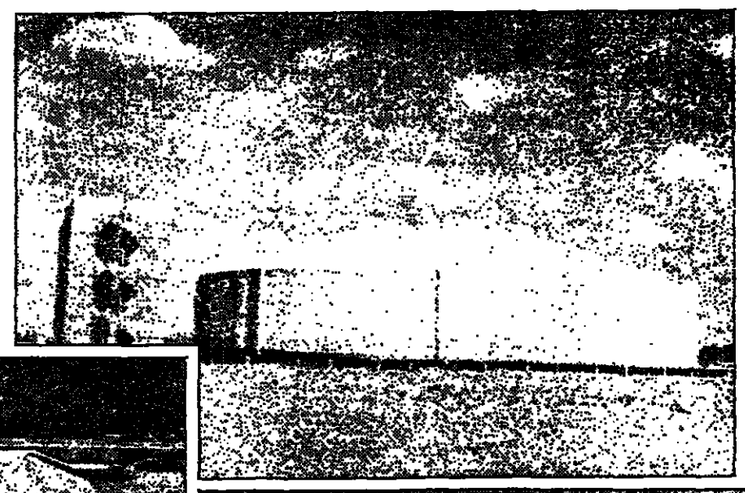
In Britain the cost of training a medical student works out at about £30,000 for teaching and £12,500 in capital cost for providing one place. In principle the Saudis are prepared to spend almost any sum of money to get enough of their young people trained.

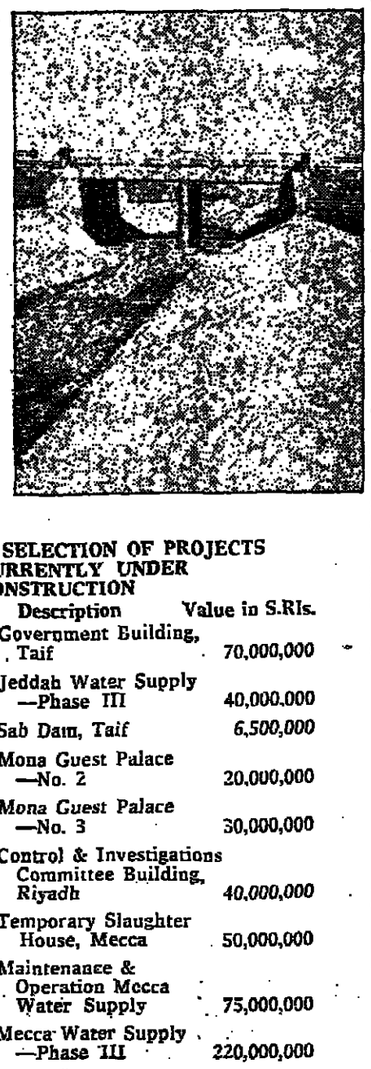
Special provisions are made to take some into university in Britain and teachers from British medical schools have been seconded to help run those being built in Saudi Arabia. Suggestions were made recently by the Saudis for paying for a new block at one of the London University teaching hospitals to guarantee 50 places for their students. As that could cost up to £10m, resolving the difficulties of higher and technical education for Saudi Arabia is assuming the proportions of a sizable educational export business.

In the past 10 years the number of hospital beds has increased from 4,902 to 8,132. In addition, the number of clinics rose from 124 to 190 and the number of mobile units went up from 89 to 345. In a big country with an important residual Beduin population the mobile medical service is an essential part of the public health system.

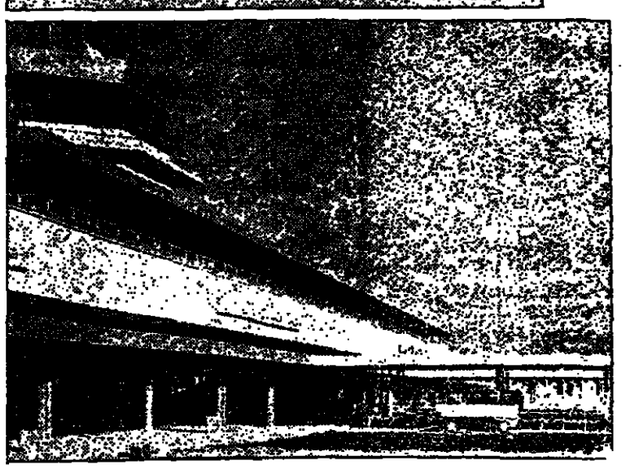
As part of preventive measures against smallpox, cholera and malaria, campaigns have been developed in collaboration with World Health Organization specialists. Anti-cholera campaigns are carried out twice a year and there is a renewed effort to eradicate malaria. Social development projects include the establishment of mother and child care centres.

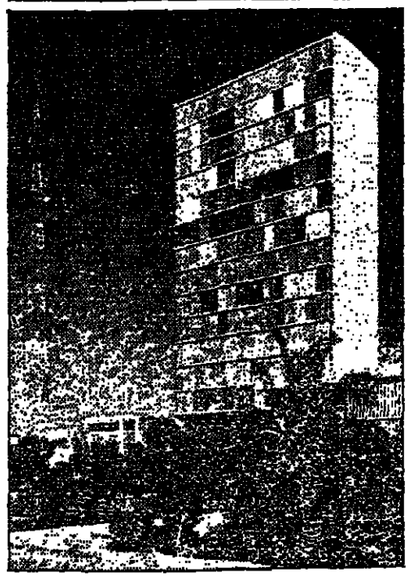
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—Mohamed bin Mahfoud Compound, Jeddah	8,000,000
—Mecca Water Supply Project, Ministry of Interior, Municipal Affairs	62,000,000
—Medina Airport, Ministry of Defence	26,000,000
—Agricultural Laboratory and Training Centre, Ministry of Agriculture and Water, Riyadh	20,000,000

A SELECTION OF PROJECTS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

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—Sab Dam, Taif	6,500,000
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—Mona Guest Palace —No. 3	30,000,000
—Control & Investigations Committee Building, Riyadh	40,000,000
—Temporary Slaughter House, Mecca	50,000,000
—Maintenance & Operation Mecca Water Supply	75,000,000
—Mecca Water Supply —Phase III	220,000,000

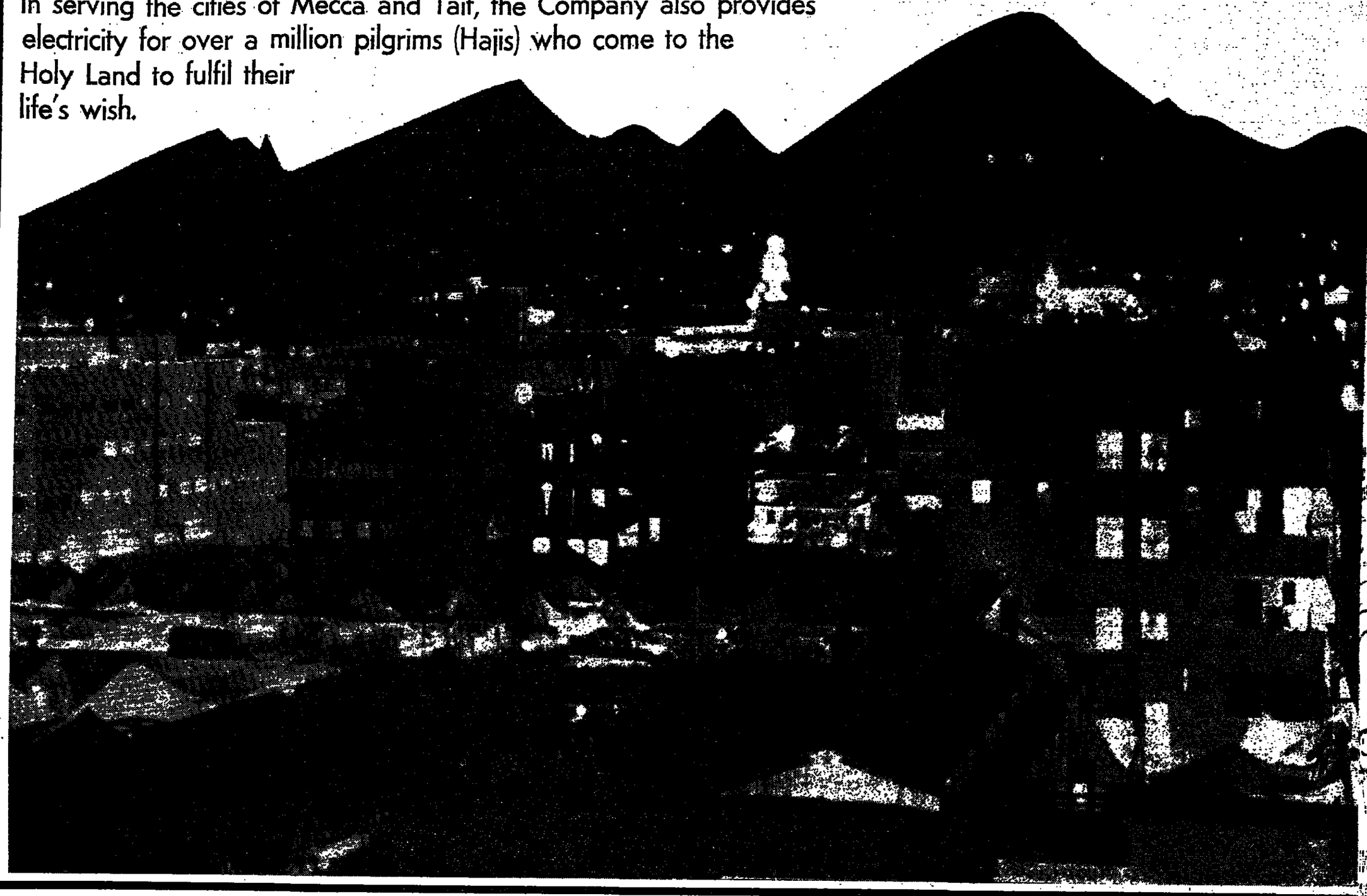
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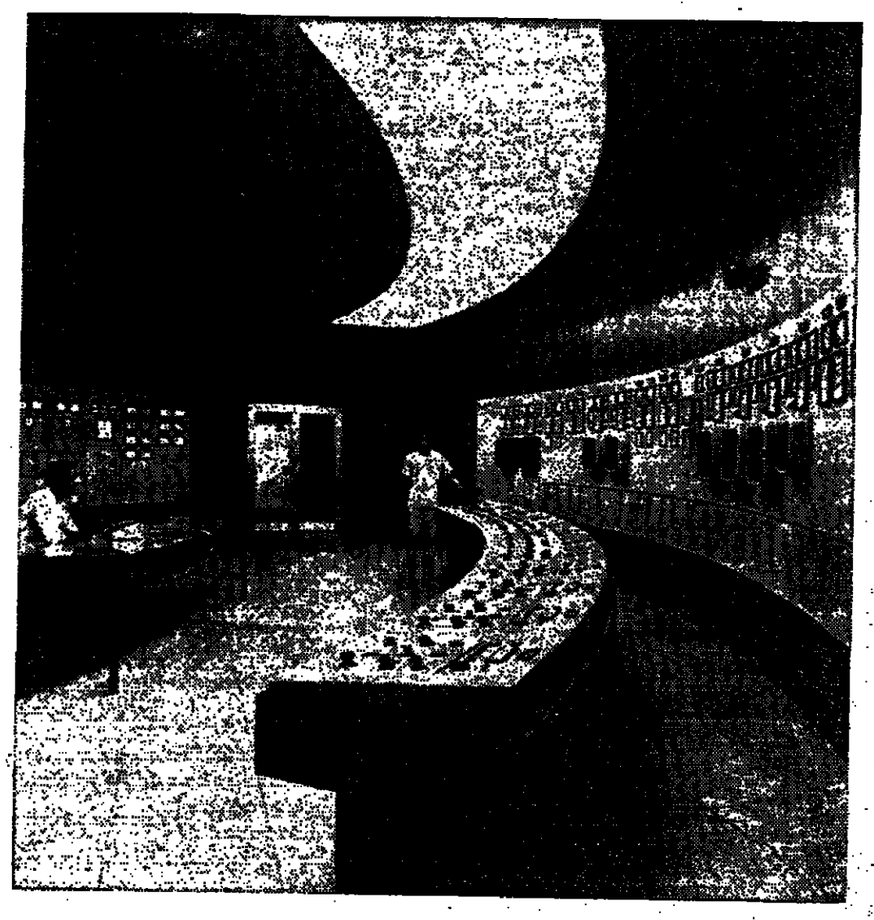
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The second five year plan initiated last month offers no respite, as the numerous scheduled heavy and light industries come on stream.

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Troubles with push-button medicine show difficulties of buying technology

by Pearce Wright

How easy is it for underdeveloped countries to take on the technical trappings of the West successfully? An important experiment in Saudi Arabia suggests the process is not an easy one. Difficulties of integrating a semi-skilled work force have arisen even at the new King Faisal specialist hospital in Riyadh completed in May at a cost of £100m and providing the best-equipped medical centre that money can buy.

Few developments have provoked such interest in the world of medicine and health care. Every conceivable type of modern treatment is available under one roof. Since the late King Faisal completed the task of forging a single state from a race of fiercely independent nomadic Beduin tribes, health and welfare have figured prominently in the policies to bring Saudi Arabia into the twentieth century.

Since disease is a major stigma and the hallmark of almost every backward country, King Faisal decided that one duty of the state was to provide every individual with free medical treatment, including free medicine. Practice and principle are still a long way apart, but great progress has been made in the past 25 years to establish medical and community health services.

One reminder that the service is not comprehensive is reflected in the number of shaikhs and princes who visit the Mayo or London clinics, or comparable Swiss resorts at the slightest viral twitch.

A parallel measure to the health service was produced, called Freedom from Want, to eliminate poverty. A social security fund was established to guarantee a permanent income to every citizen who reaches old age, who is disabled or an orphan or a widow without resources. Again some disturbing gaps exist between principle and practice, but the troubles lie in the lack of experience of introducing complicated schemes into a backward society.

In the King Faisal hospital more use is made of computers for diagnosis, treatment and administration than has been seen before. Some of the most advanced equipment for laboratory work, intensive care wards and radiology was devised specifically for the hospital. Indeed, the centrepiece of the complete scheme is a medical technology system designed to make doctors, nurses, technicians and management staff as efficient as humanly possible by combining the skills of men with those of machines.

The idea is easy to justify in a country where technically trained people are at a premium. It has the object of cutting out routine paperwork, avoiding delays in finding patients' records, speeding the process of laboratory tests and reducing the chores for many nurses, all of which is almost more important in an underdeveloped country than in an industrial one.

However an elaborate and cleverly devised computer and communications network was needed to achieve that aim, drawing on the latest techniques available in the West. The computer-based medical technology system installed at the King Faisal hospital is the most advanced in the world.

There is a total of 14 computer systems, but it would be misleading to believe they are all located in one machine centre with tentacles stretching out to the various departments.

One special installation with four computers forms the hub of the medical record processing unit which collects, stores and distributes information about the progress of a patient and the type of treatment being given from the moment a new name is entered at the reception desk.

Other special-purpose machines control chemical tests in the laboratory, monitor patients in intensive care wards and operate the complicated machinery of the radiotherapy department.

With all that equipment the medical centre is believed to be capable of treating as many patients as seven, or more, conventionally-equipped and designed hospitals—at a lower cost for each patient.

The hospital is only part of the enormous health programme, which includes the construction of 70 other general hospitals, on which the oil wealth is being spent. The big question is whether the Saudis are trying to run before they can walk in undertaking some of their developments.

While it is true that progress must depend on conquering disease, poverty and illiteracy, there are restrictions to the scientific and technical advances that can be made in a short time. To put ideas for the most modern health service into practice means that qualified people as well as appropriate technology must be bought from the West. Then it is essential to establish the level of education and training needed to groom the next generation to take over responsibility.

Understandably the Saudis do not want to wait the number of generations that in the past man has taken to evolve from a primitive community to one enjoying the benefits of scientific advances. On the other hand a longer period of evolution may be necessary before introducing some of the innovations being tried out at the new hospital in Riyadh.

Most doctors in America and Europe would feel a tinge of envy for the lavish way in which the Faisal hospital has been equipped. From the reception area for patients to the boiler house, no effort has been spared to incorporate the best apparatus money can buy. The computer systems keeping track of an individual deals with him as thoroughly as agricultural machinery takes a pea from the field, processes it and places it in a packet for the deep freeze.

Much equipment from America

The first few months of using the hospital have shown that the Saudis have rather more individuality about them than processed peas.

Among other things, they require their hospital and specialist service to provide equal medical care for those who can afford to pay and those who cannot; a range of scales of payment is needed to allow for people of modest means. Ideas like that are all right if they are specified in the administrative part of the system from the outset. Troubles soon loom when attempts to change procedures to meet that objective are made after the hospital is complete.

Much of the equipment for automation of the analytical laboratories comes from the United States, where methods for speeding analyses important for diagnosis were developed after general practitioners began to make fewer house calls.

Saudi patients, however, began arriving at emergency departments with conditions not previously considered to need hospital treatment. Laboratory services became overloaded and an alternative was demanded. Automation was the answer, to provide a procedure in which every item of work was carefully costed and added to the patient's bill. Firms of professional administrators negotiated contracts to manage the hospitals, taking a proportion of the profits from patient charges as their fees. In America this worked well, but the transfer of an identical scheme to a totally different society was another matter.

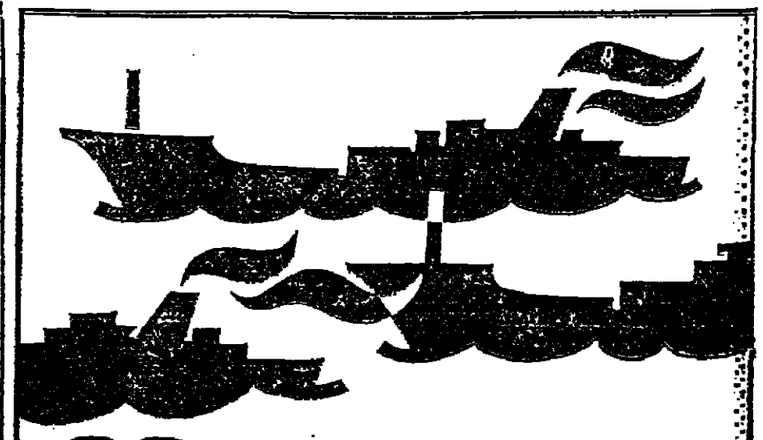
The Saudi Arabian way of doing things is a more casual affair and does not lend itself so readily to pushing buttons to record every action of the day. Experience at the King Faisal hospital has proved no exception.

As the Middle East countries have accumulated their oil wealth, many technologists from the West have been invited to bring their knowledge about such things as computers, satellite communications, atomic energy plants for desalinating seawater, agricultural production and missile and weapons systems.

In a highly political and religious society like Saudi Arabia's, the instinctive response of the foreigner is to avoid mixing work with the big social issues of the surroundings. In practice this could mean that the technology brought from another country is not at home in the new community for the simple reason that no one has made allowance for cultural differences.

However, the long-term success of the Faisal medical centre depends on training a generation of medical specialists, nurses and technicians who can succeed the technological "colonists". To do so a range of visual aids to special television programme production has been devised.

But the most ambitious notion is connected with the concept of preventive medicine in which a medical television studio, within the hospital, can be linked to the public broadcast network, forging a direct link between the community and specialist teams concentrating on health care.



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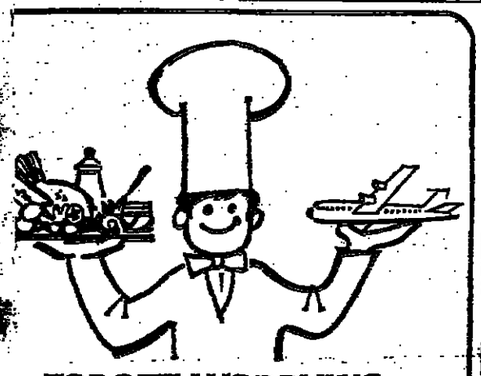
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More than lip service to Islam

by Peter Evans

The importance of Islam in Saudi Arabia and its integration in the lives of the people make it more than a religion in the sense generally understood in the west. The nearest parallel perhaps was the influence of the church in medieval Europe, when religion was a political and military force as well as a moral and spiritual one.

Above all, the Saudis practise their religion and do not just pay lip service to it as is often the case elsewhere. Any businessman wishing to operate in Saudi Arabia must learn something about Islam and the way in which it will affect him and his business. A recent visitor to the country found it helped to say "Alhamdullilah" (Praise be to God) every day, to remind himself that God would have a real influence on his negotiations.

Islam has as much to do with man's relations with his fellow men as it does with his relations with God. In the Holy Koran, God's word revealed to the Prophet Muhammad, are laid down not only divine and moral injunctions but precise and careful details concerning every aspect of life, including business agreements, partnerships, contracts, sales, marriage, divorce, inheritance and crime.

The law of Saudi Arabia is the law of the Holy Koran and the courts administer justice in accordance with the rules laid down by the Prophet Muhammad. Thus the civil law is also a code of ethics and secular principles are strengthened by invoking divine guidance, which creates a respect for submission to the law, even in those beyond the reach of legal enforcement.

Another aspect of Islam which is of political as well as religious significance is the support it receives from the ruling family. This is a tradition which dates back to the eighteenth century when Prince Muhammad bin Saud, one of the present king's ancestors, formed an alliance with the great religious reformer, Shaikh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab. Together they started a movement to fight decadence and return Muslim society to its original purity and order.

At its most extreme the Wahhabi movement even questioned the now universal habit of drinking coffee, regarding it as a forbidden stimulant, and music was considered sinful. Nowadays Saudi Arabia is one of the few countries which, in obedience to the Holy Koran, maintains a total prohibition of alcohol and pork and where women wear the veil except in the presence of close relatives.

The religious conviction of the Saudi ruling family has continued to the present day. In spite of the rapid development of the country with its new-found wealth, great and continuing emphasis is placed on the vital importance of preserving the Islamic way of life.

No fundamental conflict is seen by most Saudis between Islam and modern science and technology but the Government wants the country to enjoy their benefits without also importing the spiritual laxity and moral decadence of the west.

The late King Faisal saw Islam as a great force for reform and salvation in the modern world and Islamic solidarity was one of the main guiding principles of his foreign policy, now continued by his successor, King Khalid.

Strictly forbidden to non-Muslims

Saudi Arabia is of special importance in Islam, being the country of its origin and the guardian of its holy cities, Mecca and Medina, access to which is strictly forbidden to all non-muslims. The annual pilgrimage, or *Haj*, is one of the five "pillars" of Islam and all the faithful should perform it at least once, with the proviso, if they have the means.

In recent years the number of pilgrims has increased considerably. Last *Haj* the figure was 1,250,000 and next year it is expected to reach 1,500,000, a vast number of people to come and go within a month. The Saudi Government has a continuing programme to improve the routes the pilgrims travel, to better the organization and facilities for this great annual event and, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, to minimize the risk of epidemics.

The first "pillar" of Islam and its *sine qua non* is the profession of faith: "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His prophet." This establishes the strictly monotheistic nature of Islam and is, significantly, emblazoned on the Saudi national flag in stylized Arabic script.

The second is prayer to God which is performed five times a day, at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset and two hours after sunset. In Saudi Arabia, ministry officials leave their offices to attend the noonday prayer, workers on building sites join together in corporate worship and, on the roads outside the cities, cars and lorries stop for drivers and their passengers to perform their devotions.

It is a striking example of the faith to see a car mechanic praying in his garage facing a wall, perhaps decorated by a Michelin advertisement.

The third "pillar" is the *Zakat*, or legal alms, which is for the upkeep of the "poor and needy, and for those employed to administer the funds, for those in bondage or debt, in the cause of God, and the wayfarer". It is levied by the Government and is used appropriately by the treasury to finance the demands of social security.

The holy month of Ramadan, the month of fasting, is the fourth "pillar". During this month no food or drink, and this includes cigarettes, may be taken from dawn—"when one can distinguish a black thread from a white"—to sunset. Ideally Ramadan should be a time when abstinence from food will remind people of the poor and hungry and should inspire feelings of compassion for those less fortunate.

Above all, however, Islam is an intensely practical religion. During Ramadan, for example, young children, nursing mothers, women with periods, the old, and travellers are exempt from fasting, although those who can are expected to make up the number of days exempted at a later date.

Islam is one of the world's great religions and has more than 500 million adherents. Nowhere is it practised more devoutly than in Saudi Arabia. It remains to be seen how well the Saudis can preserve this great heritage against the disruptive forces of the modern world.

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Mixed classes at school promised in two years

They had to call out the National Guard to man the gates of one of the first schools for girls aged six to 12 when it opened in Riyadh in the early 1960s. Now the outcry against women's education in Saudi Arabia—which prevented its introduction in the 1950s—has died down. An old *ferash* with a stick sits outside the doors of the villa in the desert capital where the university girl students go for their lessons.

The girls are driven to school by relatives in cars—no girls travel by taxi—all hooded in their black veils, for lessons in the afternoon. Once inside and safely guarded by the old man *ferash* from the prying eyes of the opposite sex they take off their thin black covers to reveal garish clothes, often embedded with sequins and other jewels.

The girls come from well-to-do families to the villa, which has four classrooms and a garden cafeteria. They are of all Arab nationalities. Two princesses came last term every afternoon in a large car equipped with television. A great deal of their lives at home is spent watching television, and for some the visit for their daily dose of education is a distraction, an escape from the cloistered existences they still have to lead.

The courses for the women students expanded into the Arabic subjects last year for which there were no women teachers. A closed-circuit television centre was opened at the opposite end of the capital and the girls go there for these lessons where they have a chance to question their masters on television by telephone.

A teacher reported that sometimes one saw a deserted classroom with the lecturer carrying on confidently on the television set. At other times the girls reveal how bored they are and chat throughout the talk.

A teacher at the villa said: "You have to be very firm from the beginning. You have to treat them like schoolchildren and stamp down anyone who talks. The ones who are clever are bored.

"The final examinations are about A level standard and depend entirely on learning and repeating facts. No marks are given for imagination or initiative. The library at the university is prohibited for women but that does not matter much because all they need is their set-books."

Few jobs are open to women at the end of course. And as the first generation's women students—they were admitted to universities in Riyadh and Jiddah in 1969—pass their final examinations, which most do, there is among many of them, teachers report, a feeling of despair at the next step. They cannot work in offices.

Fulfil her role as housewife

One teacher said that when Queen Iffa came to open the television centre last year she referred to the frustrations and difficulties which educated women suffer. But she said that educated women meant better educated mothers. They must soldier on.

The 43-page booklet containing the kingdom's latest educational policy devotes less than half a page to women's education. "The object", it says, "is to bring her up in a sound Islamic way so that she can fulfil her role in life as a successful housewife, ideal wife and good mother, and to prepare her for other activities that suit her nature such as teaching, nursing and medicine".

Last September a medical college opened for 36 women students in Riyadh. All subjects are taught by women except for one course of biology lectures, for which there were no women tutors, and girls go to the television centre. The girls have been culled as the brightest of their sex from all over the country. Aged between 16 and 20, some are married. They live in a hostel and are taken to the college in a special bus every day.

It is here that the great breakthrough in Saudi girls' education—mixed classes with male masters—could happen in two years' time. One teacher said: "They have been promised mixed classes when they get to the anatomy and surgery parts of the course. You cannot really do dissection on closed-circuit television."

Since the first college of education for girls opened in Mecca six years ago, there have been many more teacher-training colleges to supply the Saudi women teachers for the vast expansion among girls' schools. In the early 1960s about 11,000 girls formed about 10 per cent of the school population. Now it is estimated that there are 270,000 girls at school, more than a third of the total number of girls aged six to 16, and more than a third of all schoolchildren.

As with the boys, few stay on at school beyond the age of 12, the last year of primary schooling. Figures supplied by the British Council show that there were more than 150,000 girls in primary schools in 1971-72. There were only 13,500 at intermediate schools for girls aged 12 to 15 and fewer than 3,000 at secondary schools for girls aged 16 to 18.

The campaign to get a Saudi-dominated women teacher-training force has been partly successful. The proportion has gradually improved from 11 per cent 10 years ago to about 50 per cent today. In 1964 there were fewer than 200; by 1972 there were 2,500.

Many women train to become teachers but few are prepared to teach in the schools. Out of 1,500 who graduate each year from the colleges, only between 300 and 400 go on into the work. It looks as if they too have taken Queen Iffa's words about having educated families to heart.

T.D.



Fatima, daughter of an official in the Ministry of the Interior, covers her short skirt and white blouse with the traditional black burnous as she and other pupils prepare for their return to the outside world.

Rapid expansion of intermediate and higher education to provide technicians

by Pearce Wright

The common aim of most government departments in Saudi Arabia concerned with improving health and education or developing agriculture and industrial growth is self-sufficiency in the training of manpower. Primary education began a little over 35 years ago and a serious secondary education programme was conceived only 22 years ago.

Thus it is not difficult to imagine the obstacles for a large country trying to leap overnight from a near-medieval system to an advanced technological one. The vast wealth accumulating from oil can do only a limited amount to smooth the process.

Economic and social development in Saudi Arabia has in 30 years moved faster than comparable events in most other countries. The ideals set by the late King Faisal are continuing with his successor, based on the belief that the benefits of modern industry and technology can be transferred from the west without importing the disadvantages.

An unwritten list of commandments exists by which the Saudis expect to take their short cut from a backward to a progressive country.

The fact that there are still many Beduin does not mean that plans have to wait for agricultural development. By the same token there is no intention of waiting until illiteracy has been eliminated before embarking on an ambitious university and higher technical education scheme.

University colleges are being built to produce engineers, scientists, doctors and experts in finance and accountancy. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs runs training programmes for skilled workers to produce fitters, riggers and turners.

The Petroleum and Minerals Institute has sponsored training of Saudi geologists, chemical engineers and others needed for the petrochemical industries on which the wealth of the country is being built. Hydrologists are being trained to search for subterranean sources of fresh water, and plans are in hand for a civil nuclear energy research institute giving priority to the sweetening of sea water by desalination using atomic power plants.

Education in Saudi Arabia is free. Advanced students have monthly government allowances to encourage recruitment. The increasing attention given to education is reflected in the education budget which in the past 10 years has risen from about £35m to more than £350m a year. The trend is shown in the number of students.

The first generation of Saudi scientists, engineers and doctors completed their education in American and European universities. Foreign universities still provide much of the education and training courses on their own campuses and through staff seconded to Saudi Arabia. Most higher degrees requiring any significant research have to be taken overseas.

However, the two big universities at Jiddah and Riyadh try to include most subjects between them with faculties of arts, sciences, medicine, agriculture, education, engineering, economics and administration. In many ways the last of these is the most important because the country has no sound and experienced system of administration.

Many delays in the building of hospitals and schools, and in delivery of equipment and construction materials are simple failures in paperwork. The Saudis are acutely aware of the deficiency and are turning willingly to computers as a solution. Although computers offer a way round the shortage of clerical manpower, the highly qualified staff needed for working with machines are scarce.

If optimism and enthusiasm are enough, then the rapid expansion of intermediate and higher education to provide technicians and graduates will work satisfactorily. A few extra ingredients are essential, such as suitable lecture rooms, teaching equipment and, above all, experienced lecturers.

Plans for intermediate and higher education are founded on experience in establishing training and education to serve the petroleum and minerals industries. Conversations with Saudi officials about the difficulties of adopting methods from industrial countries reflect that experience in statements like: "We did it with the Aramco development."

Under the Arabian American Oil Company arrangements, provision was made for the company to train Saudi nationals as engineers and specialists where possible. A sequel was the creation of the College of Petroleum and Minerals at Dahran in the Eastern Province, to help the subsequent surge that occurred in the oil industry.

The college was founded 10 years ago and is regarded as a prominent example of how to transfer education and technical skills from the west. The first group of students numbered 67; that has risen annually to more than 1,200 with a growing proportion of trainees coming from African and Asian countries. Two of the faculties prepare students for BSc degrees in mechanical, electrical, civil or chemical engineering. A third offers chemistry, mathematics, geology and physics degrees.

In cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization the College of Petroleum and Minerals has established a Centre for Applied Geology in Jiddah to provide specialists for exploration of mineral resources and supervision of mining operations.

A big handicap in Saudi Arabia is the reluctance to encourage women to go on to secondary and higher education. When that does happen, usually by wealthy shaikhs and businessmen sending their daughters to Europe and the United States, the women find no opportunities open in industry, government or commerce. Hence an important pool of talent remains neglected in a country desperately short of qualified people.

University colleges in Saudi Arabia are beginning to accept women students in some subjects but they have to work under many difficulties with restrictions placed on how they can be taught. In a country where the veil is still worn and women are not allowed to speak to men other than their own family, few women get beyond a junior school. So even at primary level most teachers are Palestinian, Jordanian, Syrian, Egyptian and Lebanese.

One of the greatest needs in the country is for trained medical and para-medical staff. The recent creation of teaching facilities in Saudi Arabia can provide only a small proportion of the doctors needed; hence the attempts to get students into British and American medical schools.

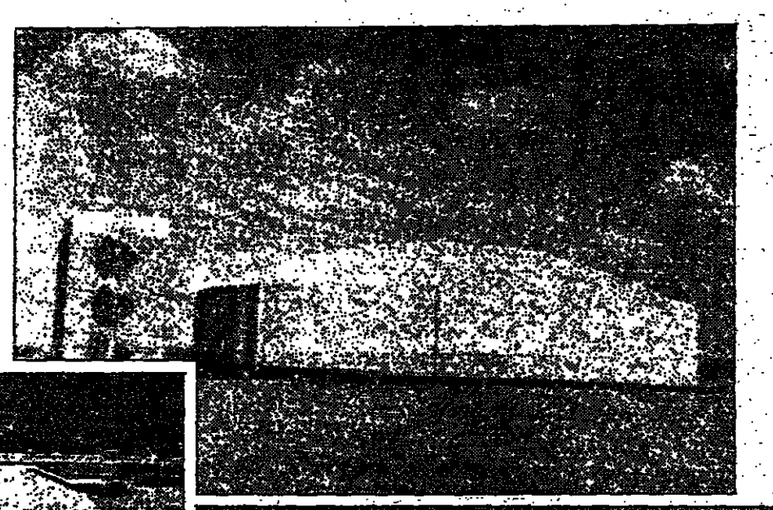
In Britain the cost of training a medical student works out at about £30,000 for teaching and £12,500 in capital cost for providing one place. In principle the Saudis are prepared to spend almost any sum of money to get enough of their young people trained.

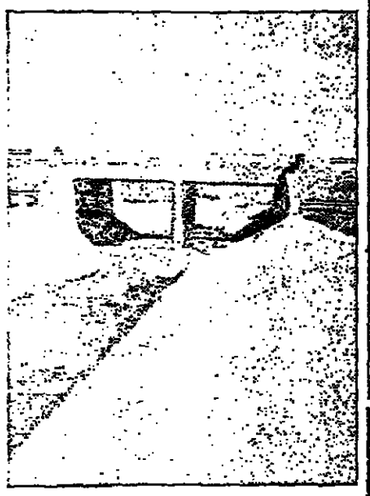
Special provisions are made to take some into university in Britain and teachers from British medical schools have been seconded to help run those being built in Saudi Arabia. Suggestions were made recently by the Saudis for paying for a new block at one of the London University teaching hospitals to guarantee 50 places for their students. As that could cost up to £10m, resolving the difficulties of higher and medical education for Saudi Arabia is assuming the proportions of a sizable educational export business.

In the past 10 years the number of hospital beds has increased from 4,302 to 8,132. In addition, the number of clinics rose from 124 to 190 and the number of mobile units went up from 89 to 345. In a big country with an important residual Beduin population the mobile medical service is an essential part of the public health system.

As part of preventive measures against smallpox, cholera and malaria, campaigns have been developed in collaboration with World Health Organization specialists. Anti-cholera campaigns are carried out twice a year and there is a renewed effort to eradicate malaria. Social development projects include the establishment of mother and child care centres.

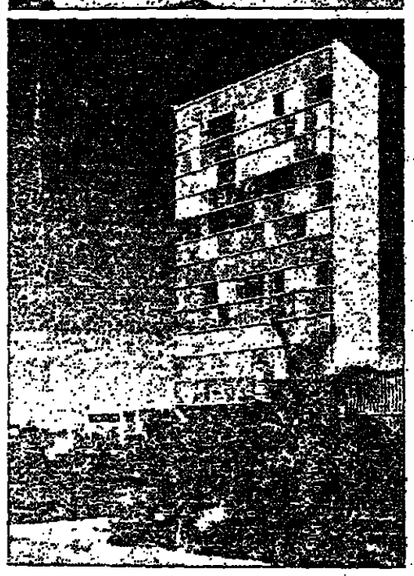
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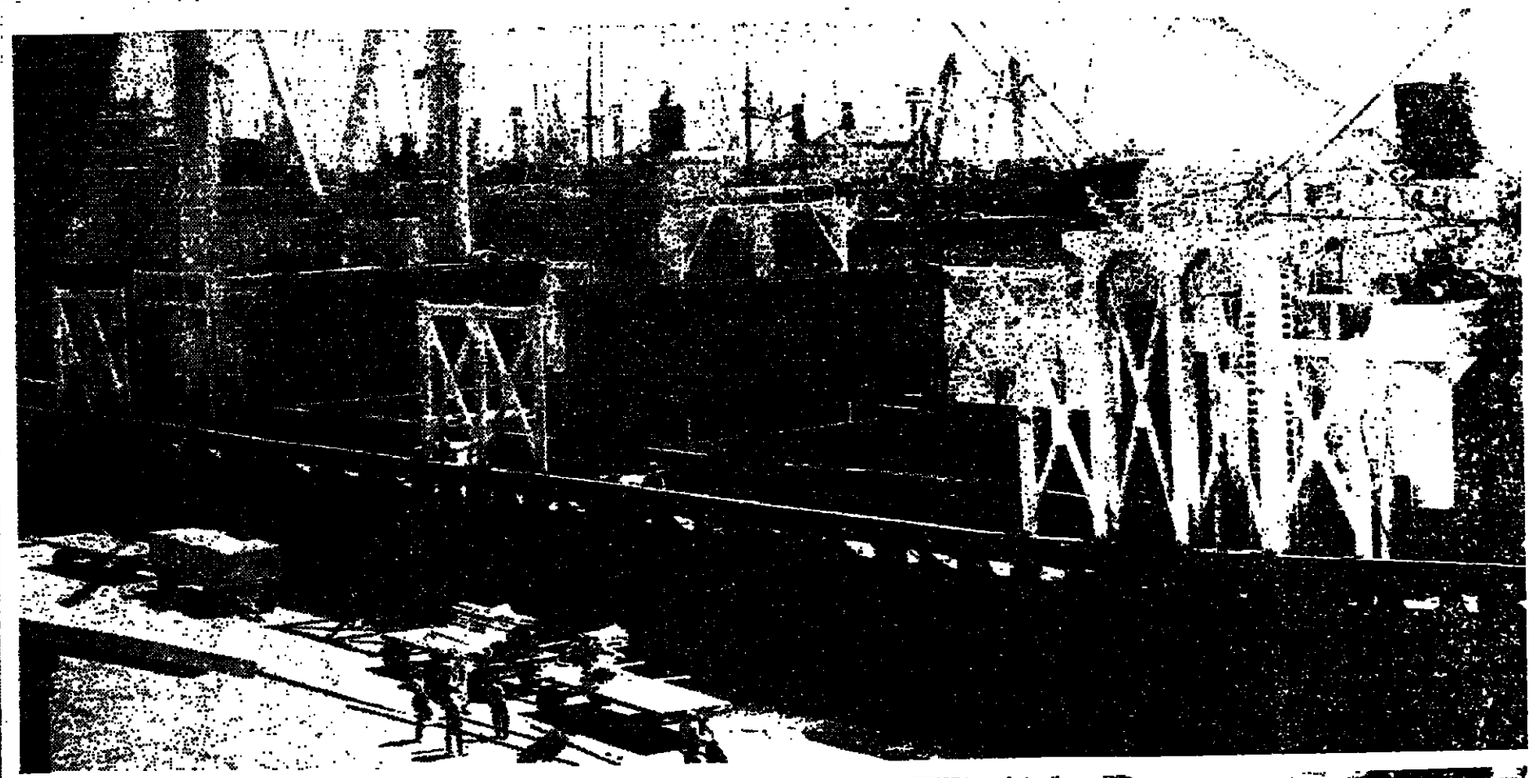
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Jiddah is a city reflecting the two faces of modern Arabia. Its bustling waterfront contrasts with the more traditional life of the old town. Left: characteristic carved wooden balconies. Above: a cookery class in a girls' school. Top: a view of the port, lifeline of a burgeoning economy. Right: the old market, with the timeless ritual of bartering for exotic wares.

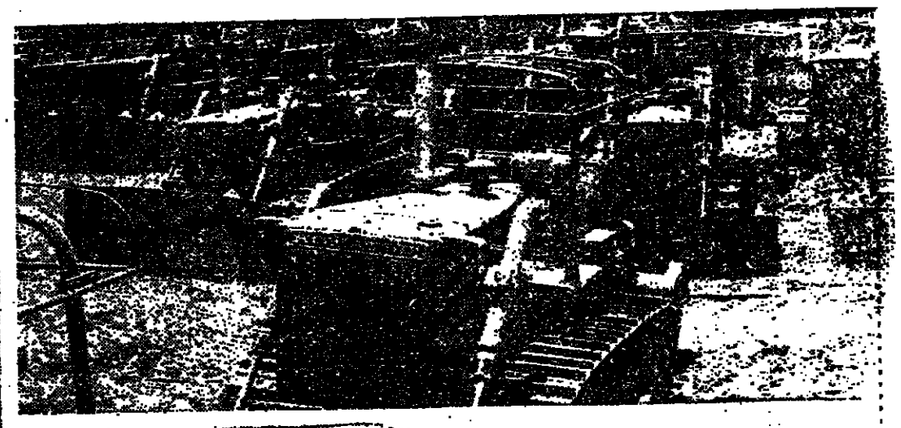
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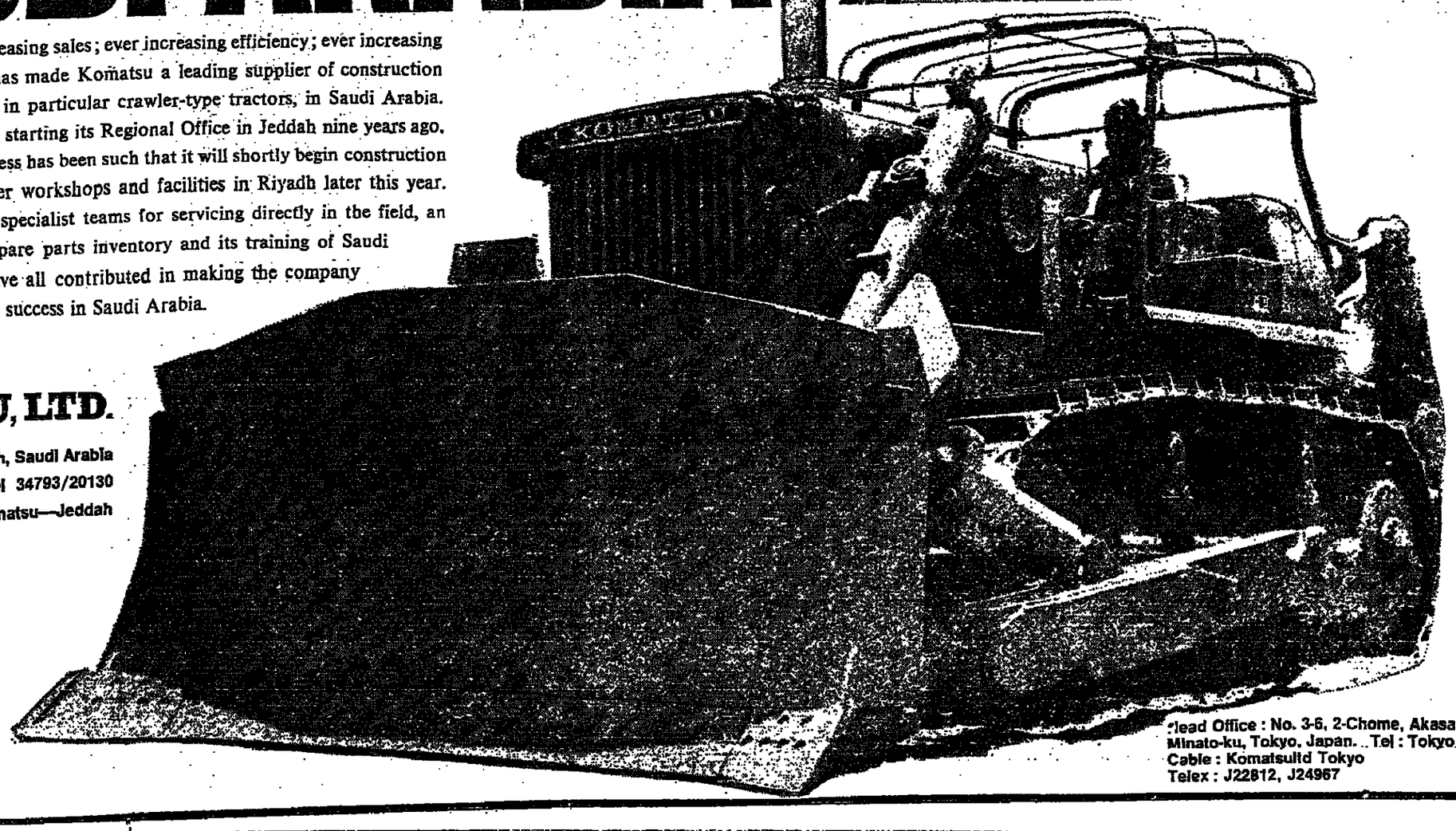
IN SAUDI ARABIA

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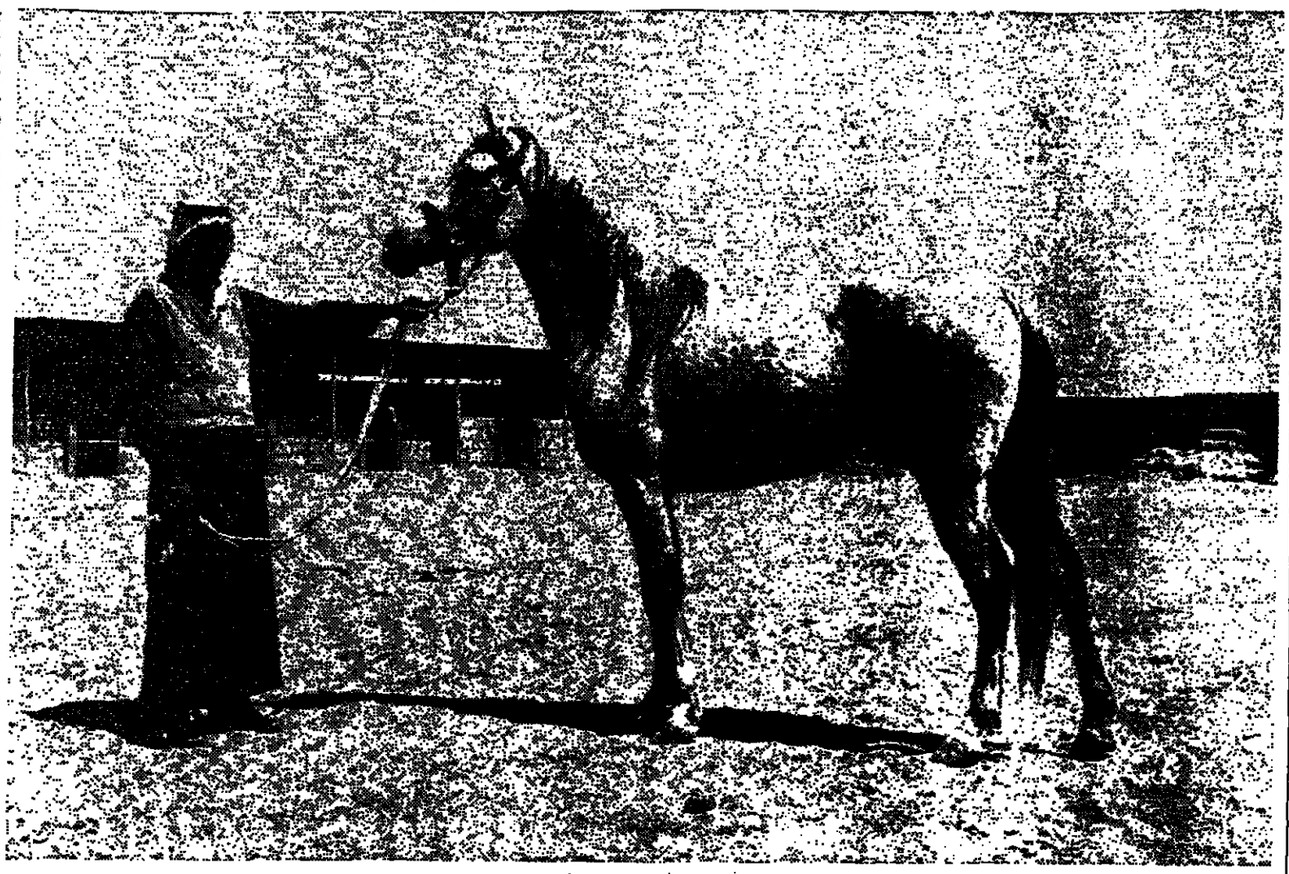
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'God took a handful of wind and created the horse'

by James Fleming



"Un bon cheval arabe est le meilleur cheval du monde", wrote Napoleon, who rode only Arabian horses and named them after his victories. Of all the many breeds of horses that have evolved through the centuries, none has so aroused the emotions of man as the Arabian. Its unique combination of physical beauty, intelligence, loyalty and stamina, together with its outstanding record as a sire, must surely place it—with algebra—among Arabia's most enduring contributions to the world.

Its origins are obscure. According to Beduin tradition, "God took a handful of the south wind and He breathed thereon, creating the horse and saying: 'Thy name shall be Arabian.'" Later writers have proffered a number of more scientific, though less appealing, versions of its ancestry and have defended their various redoubts with vehemence and agility.

Certainly it was not indigenous to Arabia. Modern research favours the existence at one time in central Asia of a "quality" wild horse with many of the attributes of the Arabian as we know it. Through commercial channels such as the Silk Road and through the movement southwards of the Indo-European peoples, the horse spread through Persia into Arabia and the Middle East, there displacing the onager, or wild ass, as the principal draught animal and giving birth, as it were, to the mule. Riding upon any animal was a comparatively recent development.

Whatever the appearance of the original horse, there can be little doubt that it was largely because of the exigencies of the Arabian climate, particularly in the highlands of the Nejd where the most favourable conditions for horse-breeding occur, that those qualities for which the Arabian has become justly famed were produced.

Traces of an Arab-type horse can be found throughout Roman Europe but the influence of the importations was ephemeral since the military requirements of the period and area did not include a light horse such as the Arabian. Only as direct contact between Europe and the Arab world grew, through the conquest of Spain and later during the Crusades, did a gentle leavening of the rather coarse European stock with oriental blood become perceptible.

Until the use of gunpowder rendered armour obsolescent, the principal criterion of horse-breeding lay in the production of a heavy horse. Regard for sheer size died slowly in Europe, and even in seventeenth-century England the Arabian was generally considered an underdeveloped and not especially desirable visitor, more akin to a pony than a horse.

But by 1750 it had become a veritable prince among horses and was eagerly sought in the markets of the East. The cause of that apotheosis lies in the stud record of three stallions imported into England between 1684 and 1728: the Byerley Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian.

To those horses (*pace* those who see the balance of merit on the distaff side) must be credited the major role in the development of the English thoroughbred. Through their progeny, notably Eclipse, Matchem and Herod, can be traced the most successful bloodlines of the thoroughbred throughout the racing world.

But in triumph lay disillusion. For if the infusion of Arabian blood on such a scale was a once-and-for-all benefit, the fact was not generally appreciated and animals of an increasingly moderate type were imported by breeders on the expectation of automatically favourable results. These not occurring, the breed fell into disfavour, and thence into disrepute after the dispersal at the end of the Crimean war of a quantity of inferior half-bred Syrian remounts.

The renaissance of the Arabian, from which it has never looked back, was the work of two people: the poet and politician W. S. Blunt and his wife, Lady Anne Blunt. Fired by a love for the animal itself and an overwhelming determination to restore the purity of the breed, they made two remarkable journeys through Arabia in 1877-78 and 1878-79 during which they bought as many of the purest Arabians as could be found. Some of these were kept at their stud in Egypt but most were shipped back to England and their estate at Crabbet.

If the Nejd is the cradle of the Arabian horse, Crabbet is its oyster. It is possible, but hard, to exaggerate the influence of the stud upon the preservation of an unblemished breed and its subsequent resurgence among the most popular of the world's saddle-horses. Only the best and purest were admitted and when Lady Anne Blunt died in 1917, the cost of establishing the Crabbet stud was estimated to have been almost £1m.

Under the Blunts's daughter, Lady Wentworth, the stud went from strength to strength to the extent that she could virtually name her own selling prices. Crabbet stock was bought by governments and individuals the world over. Prince Faisal was a visitor in 1930, as also King Fuad of Egypt.

By 1934 nearly three quarters of the horses registered in the American stud book were wholly or partly Crabbet stock. In 1936 the Soviet Government reestablished its national stud from Crabbet. The war brought only a lull in the procession of honours and by Lady Wentworth's death in 1957 the achievements of Crabbet had become statistically interminable.

At present the activities of Arabian horse breeders are regulated at national level by the societies of the countries concerned.

These are in their turn integrated into the World Arabian Horse Association, whose aim it is to make the horses in the pure-bred stud books of its members mutually acceptable to each other. WAHO now has 22 full members and three associate members.

It is saddening to note that Saudi Arabia has yet to make its bow in this enterprise. It is true that the Government stud is compiling an official stud-book of its own to conform with WAHO rules but outside this and the studs of a small circle of royal enthusiasts, it is questionable whether any pure Arabians do in fact still exist.

It seems that breeding for the racecourse has proved a more attractive proposition. But rumour, which traditionally pullulates among the world's tack-rooms as vibrantly as in any bazaar, has it firmly by the nose that Saudi agents are quietly scouring one country (or another) for the authentic Arabian. Let us hope so. Nothing could be more fitting than to restore a unique animal to the home of its forefathers.

Denizens of the desert

by David L. Harrison

More than 50 wild mammalian species are now known to exist in the kingdom. Most are especially adapted for life in the desert, possibly the most harsh and exacting environment on this planet.

These denizens of the desert exhibit similar adaptations of form and function. Enlargement of the ears is one striking trait. The Ethiopian desert hedgehog, the sand cat and the desert hare all share this feature which reflects the wide dispersal of desert populations and the acuity of hearing required to locate other animals. The enlarged ears are believed also to assist heat loss from the body by increasing surface area.

The little three-toed jerboa (*Jaculus jaculus*), belonging to a special family of rodents, the dipodidae, is perhaps the best-adapted desert mammal of all. Its elongated hind feet enable it to jump about in an amazingly fast and erratic manner over the barren terrain, while the long, stiff hairs on its toes give it a better grip in soft sand. Thus it escapes more readily from predators and forages further afield than its less well-provided competitors.

Dwelling in deep burrows, the jerboa emerges at night, avoiding the most severe heat. It has evolved a remarkable degree of water independence and can live on dry seeds alone for long periods. Modified kidney function enables it to concentrate the urine far more effectively than non-desert dwelling mammals.

Other desert rodents—like the gerbils, jirds and spiny mice—have also developed water independence to varying degrees. One Saudi Arabian rodent, the fat jird (*Psammomys obesus*), has learnt to live on certain succulent desert plants, the leaves of which are full of water.

Although a number of bat species are found in the desert kingdom, they are more localized and generally found near oases. The insect diet of the majority of bats, with its high protein content and hence urea excretion, compels them to drink water freely.

The peculiar nose—leaves and enlarged ears of some species like the trident bat—so-called because of the three-pronged cutaneous projections surrounding its nostrils—reflect the highly developed faculty of echo-location.

Curiously the largest known Saudi Arabian bat, the Egyptian rousette (*Rousettus aegyptiacus*), a smaller cousin of the flying fox, has evolved a different form of echo-location from the insectivorous bats. This species produces a series of sonar pulses by vibrating its tongue rapidly up and down in the mouth, making clicking sounds against the palate and floor of the mouth. Other bats make their echo-location noises in the larynx by vibrating the vocal cords in the normal way.

Most desert mammals are pallid to blend in with their surroundings. Although most important to the small rodents and desert hares, this cryptic coloration is also developed to a remarkable degree in some of the larger predators. The sand cat (*Felis margarita*) is clad in a beautiful sandy isabelline coat, while the small Arabian wolf (*Canis lupus arabs*) looks like a pale short-haired alsatian dog. The Arabian Leopard (*Panthera pardus nimr*) has an almost white pelage, against which its black spots stand out quite sharply.

Occasional striking exceptions to the generally pallid hue of desert mammals are understandable as examples of warning coloration. Thus the honey badger or ratel, known to the Beduin as *thurban*, is vividly coloured black below and white above, quite the reverse of normal animal coloration. Its vicious bite and skunk-like ability to eject a vile-smelling secretion from the anal glands render it an object of dread to man and beast alike in Arabia. Its startling livery warns a potential aggressor of the noisome welcome in store.

Among the carnivores the beautiful cheetah is found on the list of larger mammals almost, if not quite, extinct in the country, while the handsome caracal lynx, with its superb black tufted ears, survives in the rocky fastnesses of Hijaz and Asir.

In the same ranges dwells the secretive hyrax. Like a short-eared rabbit—and indeed referred to as a coney in the Bible—this archaic little beast has been placed by puzzled zoologists in a distinct order *hyracoidea*. Its nearest living relatives are elephants and rhinoceroses. Its curious hoof-like feet, with an opposable toe on each hind foot, contribute to its remarkable agility on the precipitous cliffs, where it makes its lair in deep crevices.

The hamadryas baboon, sacred to the ancient Egyptians, is one of the African elements in the fauna, as well as being mate apart fro troops of this a tiresome nuis ing communi mountains of H where crops raided.

Among the mals the plight ful Arabian or sibly extinct in recently been great concern, in captive her one of the cl stories of cons hope is to retu to its natural Arabian desert.

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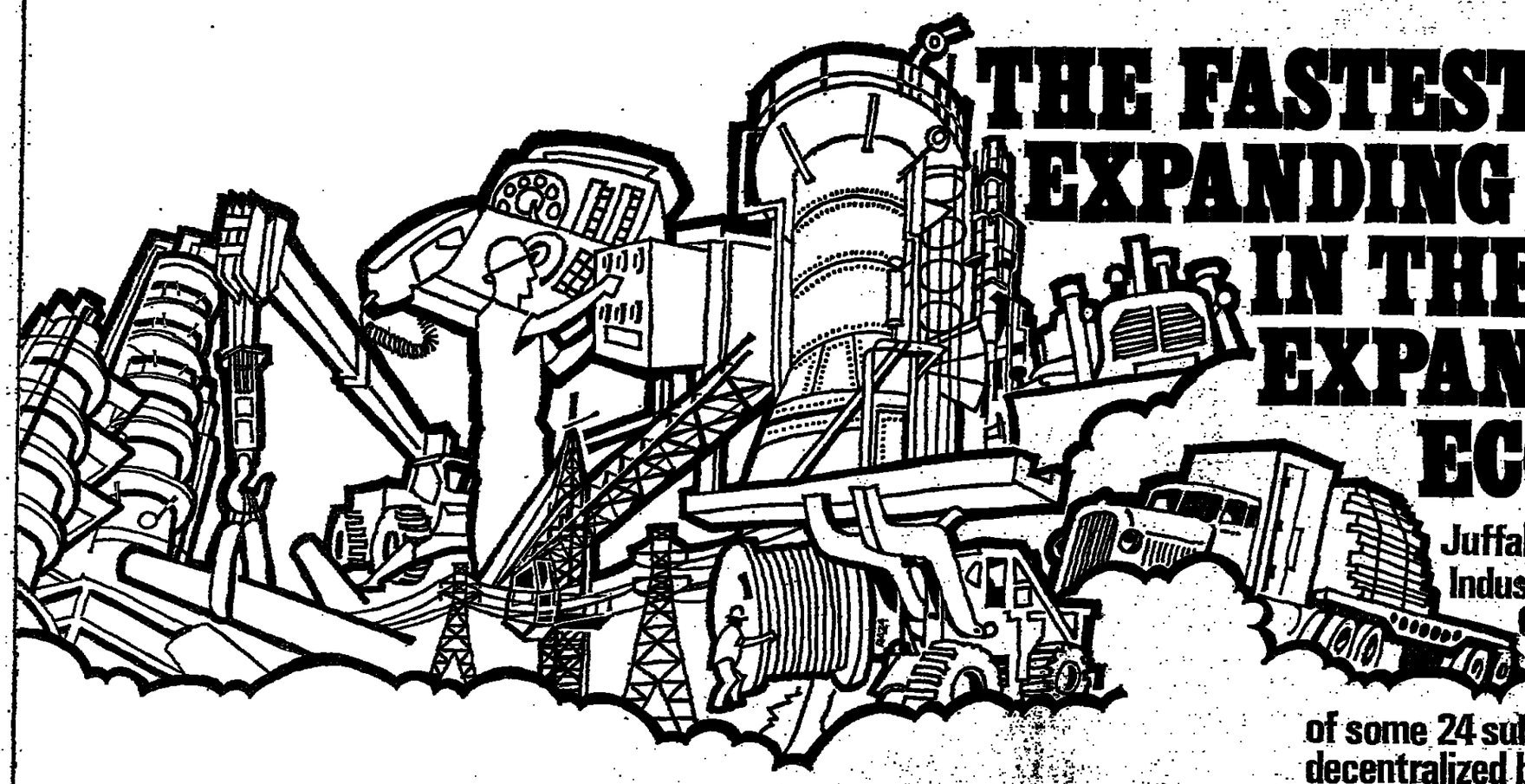
The varied includes one ve ber, the Indian cupine, long r delicacy by the inhabitant of and steppe, its dug in caves or ings. The por unwelcome visit and cultivation cause consider to crops.

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This species among the rock fully competes familiar desert as gerbils and in the hills of ously, its bushy imitated by s species of gerb covered in the sula and very s to the list of S mammals. The gerbil *sekeetan* become adept over steep bou slopes, and ha loped a furry rail resembling dormouse.

Even this br of the Saudi A mal fauna woul plete without that distinctive striped hyaena, has perhaps att legend and folk other mammal even credited the remarkab changing its

Dr Harrison i the three-vol ence work Th of Arabia.



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A Growth Company in a Growth Economy

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TIMES PAST
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A CASE FOR TUC INTERVENTION

: would be difficult to exag-erate the seriousness of the tuation facing British industry llowing yesterday's walk-out of venty blastfurnacemen in South Vales. If the dispute is not apidly resolved, many of the ritish Steel Corporation's works ill cease to operate. Within eeks thousands of men will be id off in the manufacturing idustries that those works tradi-onally supply. Repercussive ffects of this kind could be ssened, but probably not elim-ated, only by buying large uantities of steel from the ontinent and elsewhere, with re consequences for the tion's balance of payments.

On the face of it, the dispute as blown up suddenly: in fact, e BSC and the National Union Blastfurnacemen have been on collision course over the Num-er Three furnace at Llanwern fifteen months. Ostensibly, the ouble is over money: in reality, e affair is exceedingly complex, sing a number of fundamental mes.

As part of its drive to odernize and reduce costs, the eel Corporation has spent £65m i improved equipment at Llan-ern designed to give it 35,000 nnes of iron a week with the sistance of about 140 men. Such output would represent a ramatic improvement in produc-vity where this country's steel dustry it concerned, although becomes less striking when mpared with figures from other ajor steelmaking nations.

Recognizing that the higher oductivity would warrant nproved levels of pay, the Cor-oration has been negotiating ith the men's representatives at local and national level since June, 1974. It has offered to put the dispute to arbitration, but this course has been rejected by the blastfurnacemen. Despite the Government's exhortations about wage increases being kept to a maximum of £6 a week, the BSC has offered the men who would operate the third furnace wages that would eventually reach just over £100 a week at the highest level. It apparently feels unable to offer more, partly because it is now losing money at the rate of £6m a week but chiefly because of the effect that a more generous settlement would have on differentials within the industry.

Apparently the blastfurnace-men believe that the improved productivity would warrant pay-ments of up to £140 a week, although there seems to be no specific claim on the table. Indeed, the statistics that go with this dispute are covered in con-fusion. At least one observer claims that the BSC's offer looks more like a "logarithmic table" than a potential wage settlement, and while such a state of affairs continues it seems unlikely that progress will be made in resolv-ing the problem.

It is difficult to avoid the con-clusion that the blastfurnace-men's intransigence, at least at national level, is the result not so much of an inadequate pay offer but of a determination to check any further erosion of their power and influence within the industry. Llanwern's Number Three furnace is the shape of things to come. As more such equipment is installed, so the NUB can expect its 11,000-strong membership within the BSC to dwindle. Few union leaders can face such a prospect with equa-nimity. Abortive efforts were made at the weekend to bring the two sides together under the banner of the Trades Union Con-gress. Moves of this kind will undoubtedly continue, and it is devoutly to be hoped that they will succeed, for herein lies the most immediate likelihood of a solution being found.

If loss of membership, and therefore influence, is at the heart of the matter, then who better than TUC leaders to pro-vide a formula that will facilitate a resumption of work? If money is at the root of it, then proper payment for higher productivity must be discussed and in today's conditions this again is a fitting subject for the nation's top union men. In any event the TUC will soon become embroiled willy-nilly, since the livelihood of so many of its members in other industries is at stake.

Whoever the eventual arbitrator, he would do well rapidly to cut through the tangle that surrounds the money issue and publish his conclusions, so that the public can make an informed judgment.

His first priority will, of course, be to get the men back. But once this has been done, there is a strong case for a more general look at labour/manage-ment relations at Llanwern and elsewhere within the BSC—and for a fuller explanation from the state undertaking as to why it allowed the immediate future of Llanwern to become wholly dependent upon the commission-ing of a single new furnace.

A HORRIBLE ABUSE OF HUMAN NATURE

hree events in the past few days ave focused attention on the ternational problem of torture. n Friday a court in Athens anded down prison sentences of p to twenty-three years to the fficers responsible for the sys-matic torture of political risoners under the dictatorship hich ended in Greece last year. lso on Friday the fifth United lations Congress on crime pre-vention adopted a declaration on torture, which is now to be pre-sented to the United Nations General Assembly. And yester-day was published the annual eport of Amnesty International, ne of whose chief activities is a ampaign for the Abolition of orture.

Events such as these can lways be interpreted in two ays—as grounds for either pes-imism or optimism. They testify the alarming, world-wide pre-lence of a particularly horrible use of human nature; and at e same time they are evidence a growing international aware-ss of the problem and of a sire to do something about it. There was no doubt a strong redient of hypocrisy in the te of the United Nations neral Assembly last year ich condemned torture and ferred the issue to the Con-gress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. For many of the 125 member governments of the United Nations which voted for this reso-lution are certainly themselves conniving at or even encouraging the use of torture in their own countries by their own officials. (Only Zaire had the honesty to abstain from voting.) But hypo-crisy is the tribute paid by vice to virtue; and even by their hypo-crisy governments give at least a toe-hold to those who are trying to make them actually respect human rights. Most tyrannies eventually disintegrate from within, and they sow the first seeds of their own disintegration when they start to deceive their own supporters by claiming to be other than what they are.

Many governments, if not most, are prepared to use torture or to let it be used by their servants. Indeed Professor Gerhard Mueller, executive secretary of the crime prevention congress, claims that "no UN member country is entirely free from acts of degrading treatment to prisoners". In many countries, security officials are even glad to acquire a reputation for brutality among those whom they wish to intimidate, since this makes their task easier (a feature of the system which emerged clearly in the Athens trial). But no government is willing to admit officially and publicly that it relies on torture; and this means that publicity is a very potent weapon to be used in defence of the tortured, which is precisely why a body like Amnesty is so important and valuable.

It also means that the regimes whose use of torture is best documented are not necessarily the worst. Certain minimum con-ditions are required before any case of torture can be clearly established, and actual proof can often not be provided until the regime in question has actually fallen—as in the case of Greece. Many of the facts established in the Athens trial had been frequently reported in Greece and abroad while the Colonels were still in power, but it was possible for apologists of the regime to brush them aside. A regime that does not give full and public access to its prisoners should never be given the benefit of the doubt. There is a lot to be said for the resolution reached by Mrs Helen Vlachos, a distin-guished opponent of the Greek dictatorship, "that one should never disbelieve tales of torture. Even if they are exaggerated, if details, names, times and methods prove inaccurate, there is always an element of truth in them. They start when torture starts, and stop when it stops".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Appeals to the Privy Council

From Mr Benedict Birnberg and Mr Gareth Peirce

Sir, As we initiated the correspondence on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which resulted in your leader "Counsel for the Council" (August 30) may we be permitted a rejoinder?

The appellate courts in this country and in particular the highest, seldom attract the attention of a journalistic eye. It was therefore more than ordinarily disappointing that your leader canvassed none of the criticisms put in the preceding correspondence but instead took a defensive line to an attack that had not been made.

Far from wishing the abolition of the Privy Council, we instead deplored the restrictiveness with which its members and others view its role. We urged that this role, and thereby the considered opinion of distinguished Law Lords, should be extended, not, as your editorial suggested, to entertaining political or moral argument, but to providing some more concerned supervisory function over systems of law that otherwise lack the normal safe-guards of criminal trials in the United Kingdom.

Where a judgment is given, as in Singapore, by judges who also constitute jury, findings of fact and law are often no longer clearly distinguishable in their reasonings. It can emerge on subsequent analysis that the finding is patently wrong. An appellant is nevertheless precluded from having such a case considered further, as he is in this country also, in an appeal from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords if he cannot distil from that wrongness an error purely legal.

Thus there are seen, from time to time, *causes célèbres* where public and legal opinion are as one in believing a man innocent but where the Courts cannot, because of badly worded, unthinking or unimaginative legislation or, more seriously, because of their own disbelief in their potential powers, feel able to do otherwise than refuse further redress.

We applaud the existence of an appellate body of the calibre of the Privy Council and indeed consider there is a strong case for its metamorphosis into the often mooted Supreme Court of the Commonwealth as a medium for the development and harmonization of the best in our common law tradition. We would wish only that criminal jurisprudence could benefit more frequently from its consideration than at present and that more applicants from the Commonwealth, in the airing of the issues in their respective cases, might simultaneously benefit their fellow countrymen, should scrutiny in the Privy Council point up defects in the legal system so considerable that it becomes no longer necessary to term them errors of law or fact.

Yours faithfully,
BENEDICT BIRNBERG,
GARETH PEIRCE,
89 Borough High Street, SE1.
September 9.

Treasure hunting

From Dr Graham Webster

Sir, Your report of the find of the Roman silver treasure near Peterborough (September 11) raises once more the grave situation created by treasure hunting in this country. This particular hoard is one of the most important of its kind found in Britain but we will never know the context of its disposition or its relationship to buildings, which could be extremely important. One of the inscribed pieces has a piece of the inscription missing with a new break.

Indiscriminate digging on our sites of antiquity for personal pleasure or gain cannot be tolerated. Almost every monument in the country now bears its scars, the holes dug by large numbers of these enthusiasts indulging themselves. The present legislation appears to be totally inadequate to deal with the problem. If people were allowed access to original documents in our libraries to snip out any odd bits they fancied, there would be a great uproar, but this is precisely what is happening to our ancient monuments. This persistent erosion of our national heritage could be stopped by a simple Act of Parliament nationalizing all antiquities below ground; this might stop the worst of the damage and help to preserve our monuments for our enjoyment and careful expert examination, when resources permit.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM WEBSTER,
The Old School House,
Chesterton, Harbury,
near Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.
September 11.

Twin communities

From Miss Sarah Lucas

Sir, The BBC 2 documentary programme *Five Minutes to Midnight* raised the question of how to make the rich nations of the West care enough about the future of all people on this planet, and to see that exploitation of the poor will bring catastrophe to the rich.

For myself I find the enormity of the problem of trying to help the world's poor nations too huge to grasp. I think it would seem more real if I in my community could identify with a specific community elsewhere. It would be easier to care more if we knew that our efforts were directly contributing to the capital investment and self-sufficiency of that place. If I understood correctly it is simple things which can make a significant difference; ones which all of us understand and can contribute to.

I venture to suggest that a system of "twinning" would be practical, possible and comprehensible to ordinary people; not "charity" but a sensible investment in the future of the world. It might conceivably prove that we are not irredeemably sunk in the "apathy of affluence". Is there no organization which could undertake this?

Yours faithfully,
SARAH LUCAS,
141 Gloucester Avenue, NW1.
September 7.

Unrest in South Pacific islands

From Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South-East.

Sir, Your thought-provoking leader, "UDI in the South Pacific", September 3, rightly draws attention to the difficulties arising for metropolitan powers during the decolonization process.

However, you implied that the wish of the Banaban people for the return of sovereignty over Ocean Island is founded upon an unwillingness to share their phosphate wealth. The truth is that the main recipients of this wealth for the past 75 years have been Great Britain, which as the administering power has insisted on extracting from it over half the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony annual budget, and Australia and New Zealand, whose farmers have for years been able to buy Ocean Island phosphate at well below world prices.

In any event, these phosphates will be exhausted in 1978. Therefore, there will be no wealth from this source either for the Banabans or anyone else. The real issue is whether the Banabans should have the benefit of the last three years' production in order to restore their devastated homeland thus providing for their future existence as a people, or whether Britain, by refusing them independence, should continue, at Banaban expense, to subsidize the Treasury's responsibilities towards the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

The position regarding Bougainville is not parallel since the vast copper deposits are likely to last not three years but very much longer.

While Bougainville, as part of Papua New Guinea is primarily an Australian Government responsibility, it nevertheless concerns Britain for two reasons:

(i) it has been, until September 16 this year, a United Nations Trust Territory and Britain, as a member, must therefore share responsibility for the consequences of vesting this sovereignty in a unitary PNG Government;

(ii) it is of further significance to Britain that following the attempted secession of Bougainville from PNG the whole of the Western Islands District of the British Solomons Islands Protectorate (comprising a third of its population) has asked through its District Council to join Bougainville.

In April this year I visited the GEIC, Ocean Island and Fiji with my colleague Mr John Lee, MP. Our joint report, submitted to the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, called for an immediate round table conference to which Britain should invite Australia, New Zealand and Fiji in order that the Banaban dispute should be settled in the spirit of Commonwealth cooperation. Sadly, our recommendations were ignored.

The situation is drifting perilously. It is not surprising, therefore, that the shadows are lengthening across the Pacific.

As in the case of the Banaban issue, there is surely an urgent need arising out of Britain's responsibility for the Solomons to discuss these matters with our Commonwealth partners in the Pacific while there is still time to prevent a proliferation of Anguilla-like situations or worse.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BRAINE,
House of Commons.
September 12.

From Mr Grenville Jones

Sir, May I as an economic and constitutional adviser to both the Government of Bougainville (now styling itself the Independent Republic of the North Solomons) and the Rabi Council of Leaders representing the Banaban people, comment on your leader (September 3) "UDI in the South Pacific"?

You rightly stress the dangers of possible fragmentation while, at the same time, underlining the need for small island communities, with strong nationalistic feelings, to work together. This is precisely what both the peoples of Banaba and Bougainville have been and are trying to do.

The Banabans, who were never consulted over their incorporation as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, have for long protested about their treatment. Although the Banabans fund over half the GEIC budget, they receive no benefits and have no representation either in the GEIC House of Assembly or in the various government departments. They want associated status with Fiji where most of them have been living since 1945 while at the same time seeking economic cooperation with the GEIC (surely the exact opposite of fragmentation?). However they are adamant that they alone should not shoulder the whole financial burden, but that this should be shared equitably—the brunt being borne by those governments (United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand) who have for the past 75 years reaped the benefits of phosphate mining.

The situation of Bougainville differs in that the discovery of copper was a relatively recent event though Bougainvillean nationalism long preceded this. Despite their strong nationalistic feelings, one of the Bougainvillean leaders, Fr John Momis, Member for Bougainville in the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly, was deputy chairman of the PNG constitutional planning committee specially set up for the purpose of creating a constitution for an independent PNG which, while preserving the unity of the territory, would nevertheless recognize the ethnic and cultural differences between the various peoples comprising that state.

After several years of deliberation resulting in the creation of a constitution that seemed to reflect the aspirations of all the peoples of PNG, the PNG Government, ignoring the recommendations of the constitutional planning committee, have effectively gagged debate in order to force through the PNG House of Assembly a constitution which bears little resemblance to that originally and democratically agreed upon. Hence the declaration of independence by the Bougainville Provincial Government.

What is also disturbing is the attitude of both the administering powers concerned, the United Kingdom and Australia. The underlying reason for their policies seems the desire, on the one hand of the British Government, to avoid any charge to the Treasury through a total or partial loss of phosphate money from Banaba, while in the case of Australia, Bougainville is bundled with PNG for similar reasons.

In view of the bloodshed suffered in the past as a result of coercing the diverse peoples of new nation states into accepting colonial boundaries drawn in the distant past without regard for ethnic, cultural or geographical realities, is it too much to ask that these lessons should be learnt and a more statesmanlike approach adopted towards the feelings and political aspirations of large minorities? Fragmentation should, if possible, be avoided, but surely the regrouping of islands such as Banaba and Fiji, or Bougainville with the whole or part of the British Solomons, should be welcomed.

Yours faithfully,
GRENVILLE JONES,
22 Charing Cross Road, WC2.
September 11.

Administration of national parks

From the Chairman of North Yorkshire County Council

Sir, Mr John Cadbury and those associated with him in his letter of September 5 clearly wish to reopen the debate on whether national parks should be operated by independent planning boards or, as most now are, by county councils through national park committees. They are entitled to advocate boards as I am entitled to prefer controls of services which directly affect local people to be with elected councils rather than ad hoc boards with separate precepting powers.

Where I take issue with them is in their attempt to show that such domestic difficulties as exist between the Yorkshire Dales National Park Committee and the North Yorkshire County Council aid their arguments. The county council has in fact given the Park Committee wider powers than it was required to do by the Local Government Act 1972. It has not refused to allow the committee to buy Whernside Manor but only to make extra money available in this financial year to enable it to do so. It is currently negotiating better salaries with park wardens and is looking again at the needs of the county for additional footpaths officers.

Such issues are best dealt with locally and this is why, at the request of the Park Committee, the chairman of the Policy and Resources Committee and myself, together with our vice-chairmen, will be meeting representatives of the committee for discussions in the near future. They add nothing to the argument about the respective merits of control through boards or councils any more than does the fact that the present annual expenditure on national parks is only about £3m since that total is principally determined by the amount of money central government makes available for national park purposes.

I sympathize with the frustration which your correspondents must feel in seeing the fulfilment of their wishes for national parks hampered by lack of money—it is easy for me to do so because my wish for the parks to succeed is no less than theirs. But surely we all know why money for vital public services is short. Coincidentally their letter was published on the same day that Department of the Environment Circular No 88/75 arrived on my desk—the latest and most pressing of a series of central government directives urging local authorities to cut public expenditure in the national interest. Unfortunate though it may be, can any public service expect to be immune from the effects of the economic crisis we now all face?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES T. FLETCHER, Chairman,
North Yorkshire County Council,
County Hall,
Northallerton.
September 11.

Speeding in fog

From Mr John H. Deam

Sir, Your Motoring Correspondent Mr Waymark reports on a device which can detect and identify vehicles which are being driven dangerously fast in fog. But it seems that it may not be used for fear of "infringing the privacy of the motorist". Even if it is used, it will not be to secure convictions for dangerous driving but only to enable safety officials to ask the offender why he drove too fast in fog. Furthermore the offender will not even be obliged to answer their questions.

What pussyfooting nonsense! Is the "privacy" of irresponsible or ignorant drivers more valuable than the safety of the innocent?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN H. DEAM,
94 Northover Road,
Westbury on Trym,
Bristol.
September 10.

Somerset House

From Mr John Melvin

Sir, I welcome the decision by Mr Hugh Jenkins that the National Theatre Museum will be housed in the Flower Market of Covent Garden, which prompted your suggestion (leader, September 6) that this now leaves Somerset House free for a permanent Turner exhibition. But the RIBA having used both buildings during their recent heritage year conference prompts me to point out that the museum will occupy the space that is now accommodating the London Exhibition which ends in October. This exhibition has revealed a clear need for a permanent environment centre, the function of which could help to close the gap between consumers and those who provide for them, and to remind us all that in a city we are all in our various ways both consumers and providers. Hopefully the GLC will consider our suggestion of establishing such a centre as a permanent feature in one of the other redundant buildings in the area.

However, with regard to the fine rooms of Somerset House, I would like to point out that the rooms recently decorated are in the main the council rooms of the Royal Academy and Royal Society and would not lend themselves easily to the hanging of pictures. The rooms specifically designed for this purpose are on the floor above, and as yet have not been restored.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MELVIN, Chairman of the London Region,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place, W1.
September 8.

The Greek trireme

From Mr P. O'R. Smiley

Sir, Mr Cottam's suggestion (September 9) that a Greek trireme should be reconstructed was, I believe, put into practice about a century ago by a certain Admiral Fincati, using Italian naval ratings as rowers. The experiment was apparently not a success.

Yours faithfully,
P. O'R. SMILEY,
The Masters' Common Room,
Ampleforth College,
York.
September 9.

America and Israel

From Mr Michael Pincus

Sir, May I be permitted a few words in reply to my fellow American, Mr Wiseley (September 5), whose provincialism leads me to wonder whether this is his first visit abroad?

While I am relieved to learn that neither Mr Wiseley nor any of his relatives or Ohio neighbours "has ever had any responsibility whatever for Central European and Middle Eastern activities", I must point out that this is quite irrelevant. As a result of the current balance of power, which is of course only temporary, the United States is bound by what we looked on for some kind of leadership and commitment to protect its ideological allies (and hence itself).

Whether the United States chooses to extend this commitment and indeed how far it chooses to do so, is open to debate. However, I would suggest that paying 25 per cent of the bills of the United Nations, while a disgraceful start, is not quite enough to salve my conscience, even if it is enough for that of Mr Wiseley. I would hardly blame *The Times* and like-minded Europeans for "stampeding the US Congress into formal and exorbitantly costly commitments to Israel". The move for this has been that of a vocal minority in the United States, with whom I disagree both as a Jew and as an American.

What Mr Wiseley fails to see is the advantage to the United States itself as to Israel in a formal commitment which outlined what support Israel could *not* expect, as well as what support it could get from the United States. I would suggest that a "Pax Americana" in the Middle East is not realistic; but that does not absolve the United States of all responsibility in the Middle East.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL PINCUS,
Garfield Way,
Orpington,
Kent.
September 5.

Church of Soviet Georgia

From the Bishop of Fulham and Gibraltar

Sir, Many of us who have followed Orthodox Church affairs closely in recent years have been more than surprised that *The Times* should have rushed into print so quickly with material of a scurrulous nature alleged to have been smuggled out of Georgia, and quoted by Mr Clifford Longley on August 4.

It was surprising to read Mr Peter Reddaway's letter in yesterday's *Times* (September 8) accusing Professor David Lang of defending "criminality and immorality in the leadership of the Georgian Orthodox Church".

There are many like myself who have known of Professor Lang's profound regard for the Georgian people and Church, and who would find it hard to believe any such hysterical outburst against him, and allow him to be accused of jeopardizing the forces in the Georgian Church working for renewal.

Friends of the Orthodox Churches in Georgia and in other countries under a regime alien to religion are well aware of the difficulties facing many of our fellow Christians even at the present time. We would query, however, the wisdom of undue publicity being given to certain "news items" which may well have been fabricated, and which only bring further hardship and discredit to those Christian communities living under difficulties and deprived of their basic freedom.

Yours faithfully,
† JOHN FULHAM AND GIBRALTAR,
19 Brunswick Gardens,
Kensington, W8.
September 9.

Nursery education

From Mr Barrie Knight and Mr Brian Jackson

Sir, Your editorial (September 5) accepting Mr Crosland's plans to cut back early education on a huge scale by not accepting children under five in reception classes is one of your least happy contributions to the educational debate.

It will be remembered that Mr Crosland made his name in education by presiding over the creation of pilot "educational priority areas". A key strut of that programme was to be nursery education for deprived children in run-down city areas. Now with the prospect of declining numbers in junior schools we at last had a real chance (already seized by many imaginative local authorities) of educating increasing numbers of under fives in existing school buildings—one of the most economical measures of preventative education that one could conceive.

Where do you think these children will now go? The ones in better off areas may fall back on voluntary provision or private kindergartens. But our research suggests that many of those in most urgent need will now be passed to back street childminders, only 1 per cent of whom have received any training and for supporting whom the Government has absolutely no policy at all.

You may find that we come to pay a high future price for this shoddy saving.

Yours faithfully,
BARRIE KNIGHT,
BRIAN JACKSON,
National Educational Research and Development Trust,
32 Trumpington Street,
Cambridge.
September 10.

Schools' exam successes

From Mr D. J. Beacham

Sir, I have just had read to me over the telephone Mr Levin's article on the fact that the comprehensive schools in Andover do not publish examination results. When that decision was made, many other schools in the Mid-Hants area were party to the agreement and, although I have no wish to enter upon controversy, I would feel a coward if I were to sit in my rabbit hole and watch the other rabbits being knocked over by a very unfair attack!

The decision not to publish in the press was taken for what we saw to be good reasons:

1 The matter of examination results was one between school, parent and pupil.

2 It had been customary to publish but, in some sense, this was felt to be an invasion of privacy. Nobody ever asked the pupil whether he wished this fame/notoriety to be made public property.

3 Too often, examination results were taken as the only or, at least, the main worthwhile judgment made on a pupil. Our comprehensive schools comprehend all sorts and conditions of young people, many of whom will never aspire to public examinations but who are youngsters of real worth. It was a genuine attempt to play down the examination rat race of which so many writers now complain.

4 The difficulty of being fair in publishing results is considerable. If we publish, we must publish sufficient information to make understanding possible. This would be quite a report! Invidious comparisons are easily possible and we saw unfairness in this.

It was left to individual schools to decide whether, in a normal parental letter, schools should give details.

Now, of course, there may be overwhelming reasons, which we were not granted the wisdom to see, for publishing. Results might be the matter for great public concern, which the article suggests. Head teachers do not really make any greater claim on wisdom or understanding than anyone else, despite some traditional attitudes which are fun to perpetuate!

Here was a decision taken in good faith and for what we saw to be good reasons. To suggest that we might be wrong, as indeed we might, is perfectly fair. To use language of the kind in the article is an arrogance beyond anything of which the head teachers involved might be guilty.

Incidentally, if this is such a matter of great public concern, presumably Mr Levin will now be turning his attention to the "great" schools, the public and HMC schools whose O and A results I never recall seeing in the press.

Yours sincerely,
DENNIS BEACHAM,
Headmaster,
Montgomery of Alamein School,
Romsey Road, Winchester,
Hampshire.

Gifted children

From Mrs Ruth Baker

Sir, How strange it is that in spite of all the attention given at the world conference to the needs of gifted children that it should be so difficult to obtain adequate financial assistance for such children. What parents need is not so much help or advice but the basic wherewithal to give the child specialist tuition in its own field, particularly in the case of the artistically gifted where early specialized training is so essential.

Local governments will assist after the age of 11 but a truly gifted child will have manifested his talents years earlier, probably at 6 or 7. What is to happen during those intervening years? Talent cannot be postponed.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH BAKER,
26 Vicarage Gardens,
Clacton-on-Sea,
Essex.

Teaching of religion

From Mr Nicolas Walter

Sir, The Reverend Patrick Barry, as reported by Tim Devlin (September 6), told the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools that "the teaching of comparative religion in religious education was not a substitute for Christianity"; of course it isn't for Christian teachers and parents—and children. He said that "Christians do not want to impose our faith on others"; but the present system of semi-compulsory religious worship and instruction in state schools is surely an imposition of faith. He said that "the Christian belief provides a precise view of what man is"; but it provides only one view, which may be false, whereas comparative religion provides many.

Surely the teaching of religion should reflect the existence of a pluralist society and at least take account of secularism and humanism.

NICOLAS WALTER,
Rationalist Press Association,
88 Islington High Street, N1.

'Foreign car' components

From Mr P. S. Walker

In your report of the final day of the TUC conference is included a speech made by Mr Wood, of the National Union of Metal Mechanics, in which he stated that most of the British Leyland 18/22 models had electrical equipment supplied mostly by Joseph Lucas and that more than 50 per cent of this is made in Japan or Hongkong. This is completely untrue; only one part, the windscreen washer motor, is of Japanese origin, but on the strength of this fabrication a motion was passed that all firms receiving government aid should be forced to buy British at any cost.

This is yet another example of the damage that can be done to British Leyland by self-appointed experts, pontificating about subjects which they do not understand, and contributing even more untruths to the list that is steadily accumulating.

As an employee of British Leyland, I am disgusted that these so-called "responsible" people are allowed to escape any form of liability for such irresponsible statements. I am also appalled at the total lack of response from within British Leyland to these inaccurate statements, when they should be asking for an apology from Mr Wood, both on our behalf and on behalf of Joseph Lucas.

Yours sincerely,
P. S. WALKER,
40a Hugh Allen Crescent,
New Marston,
Oxford.
September 8.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

September 14: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Alwyn Macfarlane preached the sermon.

CLARENCE HOUSE

September 13: Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston has succeeded the Lady Jean Rankin as Lady-in Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Dyce on November 3, where she will inaugurate oil production from the British Petroleum Forties Field.

Princess Anne will attend the Royal Naval Association silver jubilee reunion at the Festival Hall on October 25.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. M. Smith and Miss S. D. Seyfried

The engagement is announced between Peter Michael, son of the late Mr and Mrs P. W. Smith, of Reading, Berkshire, and Sarah Diana, daughter of Mr J. B. Seyfried, of Badgers' Farm, Idlicote, Warwickshire, and Lady Cathleen Hudson, of The Old Rectory, Stanford Dingley, Berkshire.

Mr R. E. Byron and Miss P. A. Meacock

The engagement is announced between Richard Evelyn, only son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Byron, of 28 Bramerton Street, London, SW3, and Patricia Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederick A. Meacock, of Sunnymeads, Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire.

Mr A. Fabricius and Miss J. Duncanson

The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr A. C. Fabricius, and the late Mrs Fabricius, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, and Jenny, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. F. J. Duncanson, West Grinstead, Sussex.

Mr R. B. Horgan and Miss J. M. Alden

The engagement is announced between Ronald, eldest son of Mr and Mrs James Horgan, of Dublin, and Julia Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Alden, of PO Box RW 104, Ridgeway, Lusaka, Zambia.

Mr C. D'A. Martin and Miss N. M. Saner

The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Derek Martin, of Broadstone, Dorset, and Nicola, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Saner, of Elloughton, East Yorkshire.

Mr R. L. Thomas and Miss C. E. Honeker

The engagement is announced between Richard Leonard, younger son of the late Mr S. Thomas, and Mrs F. B. M. Thomas, of Shirley, Croydon, and Christine Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. R. Honeker, of Esher, Surrey.

Birthdays today

Sir Donald Bailey, 74; Sir Ernest Bullock, 85; Sir John Eden, MP, 50; General Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour, 62; Sir Francis Hill, 76; Miss Margaret Lockwood, 59; Sir James Mountford, 78; Sir Alexander Samuels, 70; Dr W. E. Shewell-Cooper, 75; Sir Richard Way, 61.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 3 SB 510743. The winner lives in Waltham Forest, Essex. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

3 BP [illegible]	3 LW [illegible]	TZ [illegible]
[illegible]	4 MT [illegible]	7 TZ [illegible]
3 DB [illegible]	5 MT [illegible]	1 VT [illegible]
5 DW [illegible]	NB [illegible]	9 VZ [illegible]
3 EL [illegible]	2 NF [illegible]	6 WF [illegible]
2 FP [illegible]	7 OK [illegible]	5 ZP [illegible]
3 FW [illegible]	8 RL 205049	9 Z [illegible]
4 HL [illegible]	3 SW 567702	13 ZS 287299
5 KP [illegible]		

Latest wills

Animal charities share residue

Dr Hilda Mary Keating, of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, left £44,245 net (no duty shown). After bequests she left the residue equally between the RSPCA and the PDSA, Nottingham.

Miss Annie Harrison, of Wibsey, Bradford, left £50,845 net (no duty shown). After personal legacies totalling £4,150, she left the residue equally among Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford Cinderella Club, the NSPCC, Bradford, Dr Barnardo's and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Cantlie, Lieutenant-General Sir Neil, of Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire, a former Director General of Army Medical Services £44,751

Carrington, Sir William Speight, of Penzance £50,136

Cooke-Hurle, Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Joseph, of St John's Wood, London £107,766

Daw, Mrs Marguerite, of Streatham, London £171,622

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Art Deco—French decorative arts of the 1920s, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, 10-6.

The Camara and the Craftsman, exhibition, Waterloo Place Gallery, St James's, 10-5.

Exhibition of traditional African buildings, Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, 10.30-6.

Second World War aircraft exhibition, Skyframe Aircraft Museum, Staverton, airport, Cheltenham, 11-5.

Marriages

Mr A. S. Owen and Miss J. F. G. Brand

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Margaret's, South Queensferry, Lothian, of Mr Anthony Owen, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. R. Owen, Bramfield Bury, near Hertford, and Miss Jane Brand, eldest daughter of the Hon Lord Brand and the late Mrs Josephine Brand, and stepdaughter of Lady Brand, of Gospatric House, Dalmeny, South Queensferry. Mgr Patrick Quille officated, assisted by the Rev Edward Walker and the Rev James Brand.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory crepe with a lace veil held in place by a headdress of roses and she carried a bouquet of roses. Rachel Brand attended her. Mr Legh Walker was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Ireland.

Mr J. C. Bell and Miss P. S. I. Blumer

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Luke with St John, Cheltenham, of Mr James Bell, elder son of Mr A. C. Bell, of Beam Ends, Prestwood Drive, Stourton, Stourbridge, and the late Mrs P. M. Bell, and Miss Philippa Blumer, younger daughter of Mr John and Lady Mary Blumer, of 19 Queen's Road, Cheltenham. The Bishop of Maidstone officiated, assisted by Canon N. Haddock.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin cut on princess lines with a train. Her veil was held in place by a pearl trimmed headdress, and she carried a bouquet of white roses, freesias, stephanotis and lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by Alison and Susan Scott. Miss Anna Daniell and Mrs Christopher Blumer. Mr Hugh Bache was best man.

A reception was held at the Lilley Brook Hotel, Charlton Kings, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr V. M. Bairstow and Miss M. E. J. Frank

The marriage took place on Saturday at the parish church of Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire, of Mr Vivian Murray Bairstow, second son of Mr and Mrs Alan Murray Bairstow, of Egham, Surrey, and Miss Maria Elizabeth Jane Frank, elder daughter of Sir Robert Frank, of Waltham St Lawrence, and Angela Lady Frank, of Brompton-by-Sawdon, north Yorkshire. The Rev Peter Radley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white organza with a white embroidered tulle veil held in place by a family diamond and pearl tiara. She carried a bouquet of white roses and stephanotis. Clare Pritchard attended her and Mr Christopher Messenger was best man.

A reception was held at Ruscombe End, Waltham St Lawrence, and the honeymoon is being spent in the West Country.

Mr. C. F. Spencer Nairn and Miss J. C. Baker Baker

The marriage took place on Saturday, at St Mary's Episcopal Church, Kirriemuir, Tayside, of Mr Frank Spencer Nairn, son of the late Sir Douglas Spencer Nairn, and of Louise Lady Spencer Nairn, of Rankeilour House, Cupar, Fife, and Miss Juliet Baker Baker, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs O. F. Baker Baker, of The Court House, Atch Lench, Evesham, Worcestershire. The Rev Colin Scott-Dempster officiated, assisted by the Rev Randall McAlister.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory moiré silk with a Honiton lace veil, held in place by a family tiara. She was attended by Geordie Walker-Munro, Andrew Spencer Nairn, Margaret Nairn and Sarah Covill. Mr Angus Fleming was best man.

Mr G. S. Coy and Miss C. M. E. Lowe

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, of Mr Graham Coy, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Coy, of 128 Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol, and Miss Caroline Lowe, daughter of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar and Lady Lowe, of Wyndford, Harestone Hill, Caterham, Surrey. The Rev K. G. Routledge, the Rev T. J. S. Thomas and the Rev R. Thacker took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a white jacquard gown and a Tudor styled headdress with a short veil. She carried a bouquet of pink and white roses and pinks. Nicholas Hume, Marie-Hélène De Mann and Miss Kathleen Watkins attended her. Mr Stephen Allcock was best man.

Mr R. L. Pape and Miss F. J. Baird

The marriage took place on Saturday in the Chapel of the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, of Mr Rowan Lawrence Pape, eldest son of Mr and Mrs O. L. Pape, of East London, South Africa, and Miss Fiona Jean Baird, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir James and Lady Baird, of Dulwich, London. The Rev E. W. Evans officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Christopher Pendred. Mr Leonard Pape, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Mr S. M. A. Gillinson and Miss A.-F. Moore

The marriage took place on September 13 at Holy Trinity, Brompton, between Mr Stephen Gillinson, younger son of Mr and Mrs B. A. Gillinson, and Miss Ann-Françoise Moore, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs N. P. W. Moore.

Knives are out for Roman Catholic dissidents

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The crisis at Downham Market, in Norfolk, is only one of a series of a similar nature that have occurred in many parts of the Roman Catholic world, although it has been conducted so far with rather more gentlemanly courtesy than the rest. But courteously or not, it appears that the knives are out for those Roman Catholic dissidents who have refused to accept the modernizing reforms of the Roman Catholic Church which stemmed from the Second Vatican Council.

Resistance has become focused on changes in the Mass, although there are many other issues at stake. On the Continent, and to a certain extent in England too, a movement has grown up which challenges the changes in the Mass as an ultra vires exercise of Papal authority.

It goes beyond a question of liturgical taste, or a nostalgia for Latin, and bases itself on the claim that the so-called Tridentine Mass was promulgated by Pope Pius V in the sixteenth century in a way which bound all his successors until the end of time. Thus, if the present Pope has suppressed the Mass of Pope Pius V, and not all the dissenters agree that he has, it is argued that he had no right to do so and his action was therefore invalid.

The centre of resistance has emerged as the privately sponsored seminary at Econne, in Switzerland. The seminary is run on lines that would have been regarded as wholly exemplary twenty or more years ago, but having incurred the displeasure of the Vatican the Swiss hierarchy has now withdrawn its canonical recognition.

When Downham Market's parishioners and their supporters from farther afield rallied in the town two weeks ago *in support of their* parish priest, Father Oswald Baker, it was an Econne-trained priest, Father Peter Morgan, who preached the sermon. Econne stands for the principle of militant conservatism, the refusal to compromise or accommodate the Roman Catholic Church to the spirit of the age.

Ironically, that same attitude was within living memory the policy of the Papacy itself. After *the First Vatican Council* ended in 1870 and after the condemnation of Modernism in 1907 it was liberal and progressive churchmen who were excommunicated. It is hardly surprising that a minority have been unable to adapt to the winds of change, or that this minority suffers from a burning sense of injustice.

This is all the more poignant in England in the light of English Roman Catholic history, the history of the "*recusants*" *of the* sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who paid with their wealth and sometimes with their lives for their loyalty to the Roman Mass. Recusant folk-lore lives on, *in* the priest-holes and private chapels still to be seen in many country mansions and in the cult of the English martyrs, many of them priests who committed the capital crime of saying the Tridentine Mass.

Probably most Roman Catholics in Britain would regard such sentiments as over-romantic and obscurantist, but they help to explain the fierceness of the feelings aroused in many places by changes in the Mass. There is now an embryo underground church in existence in England, serviced by itinerant "traditionalist" priests *who wander the country from one* private house to another celebrating the Tridentine Mass for each small group of followers who collect through word of mouth from many miles around.

The situation is reminiscent of conditions four hundred years ago. The church authorities in Britain make the most of the obvious difference—the old recusants were in step with Rome, the new recusants out of step—but the sense of conspiracy and secrecy is the same, and no doubt it fortifies the participants in their determination now as it did then.

It was directly at that movement that the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales aimed part of their declaration on the liturgy which was issued last April, and which has been quoted by the Bishop of Northampton in his exchanges with Father Baker.

"Catholics are wrongly said to be under no obligation to accept the reformed liturgy", the bishops stated. "It is alleged that the rite of the Mass as reformed by Pope Pius V may still be lawfully offered in place of the rite approved by Pope Paul VI. The bishops by this statement wish to make clear that the missal of Pope Paul VI has now replaced all other missals in the Roman rite. This is the law of the church and must be obeyed . . .

"Some have been misled by propaganda which attacked Pope Paul's missal and even accused the Holy Father of fostering heresy in the new eucharistic prayers. The bishops deplore such calumnies and call for obedience to the Holy See. In company with the bishops of the whole church, the Episcopal Conference of England and Wales declares its loyalty to the successor of St Peter and trusts that this statement will make it clear to priests and people that Holy Mass must be celebrated according to the rite of the Roman missal of Pope Paul VI."

Thus Downham Market has become a test case for this whole policy. Already some parishioners are talking about "going underground", joining other groups elsewhere in the country in a virtually schismatic church. Some observers have commented that a less headlong plunge into change might have stood a better chance of carrying the militant conservative minority with it. But although the Mass has become the bone of contention at present, the conservative position includes a dislike of many other aspects of post-Vatican council policy, ranging from new methods of religious education to détente with the Soviet block and friendly dialogue with Marxists.

It is not so much a preference for Latin, which is after all still available as one of the forms of the new Mass, as a whole attitude of mind. And it is by no means the same as the fairly widespread feeling that the English of the new form of Mass lacks reverence and dignity, a feeling that goes with the view that the new Mass is good but could be much better.



Dimitry Alexeev, from the Soviet Union, winner of the fifth Leeds International Piano Competition on Saturday (report, page 11).

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: B. R. Longworth, ROOKE in contn as CSO to FO Gibraltar, Dec 15; G. M. K. Brewer, MOD as DDNW, Dec 16; C. A. Douds, MOD as Hd of Attaché and Adviser Admin and Liaison, Nov 1; R. S. Falconer, MOD as Dir of Defence Policy (C Division) (in rank of Commodore), Jan 9; A. J. Whetstone, K. A. Low, J. J. R. Oswald, D. B. Nolan, E. J. Horlick, A. S. George, W. A. Higgins, Centurion for Course at RCDS, Jan 13; P. S. Jones, Staff of FONAC as Cmd Engr Offr, Jan 7.

COMMANDERS: J. R. Griffiths, Nubian in Command, March 1; J. Garnier, Intrepid as Exec Offr, Dec 9; I. D. Anderson, MOD (PE) with DGS/DNE, Feb 13; N. R. Jones, Dolphin as SEO, March 13; A. F. Brown, Duty with DNFCT in Fort Southwick, Feb 27; F. A. Collins, Excellent as Exec Offr, Dec 15; M. J. M. Wilkin, Zulu in Command, May 4; G. G. Neilson, Penelope in Cmd, March 31; P. W. Andrew, Drake in contn as Deputy Capt of the Port (Administration), Nov 10; G. H. Greenish, Retired List, Oct 20; G. C. Hathway, Retired List, Nov 3.

SURGEON COMMANDERS: T. M. M. Conway, Excellent, Nov 3; D. A. Lammiman, RNH Haslar, Sept 29.

CHAPLAIN: Rev J. Vass, DAEDALUS in contn and on Staff of FONAC, Nov 27.

The Army

COLONEL OF REGIMENT: Brigadier E. D. Smith apptd Col 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, Sept 11.

BRIGADIER: H. W. L. Browne apptd CE, UKLF, Sept 19.

COLONELS: D. W. Bray apptd ADG3 AMD3, MOD, Sept 17; J. H. Hooper appld CRE, HQ 1 Div, Sept 19; J. L. Pownall appld Col GS, HQ NEARELF, Sept 15; T. B. Stephens appld CO RVH Netley, Sept 21.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: G. A. Attard-Manche, RA, appld GSO1 HQ NORTHAG, Sept 18; E. Boyle, QARANC, appld Matron, MH Colchester, Sept 19; J. W. Chown, RAEC, appld SO1 (ed), HQ UKLF, Sept 15; J. B. J. Halford, R Signals, appld CO 2 Div HQ and Sig Regt, Sept 20; A. L. Hayes-Newington, Cheshire, appld GSO1, Joint Warfare Estb, Sept 18; J. C. McQ. Johnston, KOSB, appld GSO1, Brit Embassy, Bonn, Sept 19; D. R. H. Longfield, RA, appld GSO1 RMCS, Sept 19; D. Stopford, King's Own Border, appld GSO1 MOD, Sept 18.

Royal Air Force

AIR VICE-MARSHALS: C. G. Maughan appointed Senior Air Staff Officer, Strike Command, Sept 20; D. L. Attlee appointed Air Officer Admin, Training Command, Sept 20.

AIR COMMODORES: E. S. Baddeley appointed Air Officer Enginrg, Training Command, Sept 13.

WING COMMANDERS: R. K. Broadfoot to Dept of D of SM2 MOD (Harrogate), Sept 15; N. P. Ram to HQSTC as Mech Eng Grd Supp, Sept 15; T. P. Regan to 399 SU Digby as CO, Sept 15; J. W. Tuson to MOD (CS) for duty with DDESP 31, Sept 15; A. J. J. Scott to RQSC as S 1A, Sept 15; J. R. Foden to MOD Dept of AMSO as AD CAT (RAF), Sept 15; K. P. Lucas to HQ 18 Group as Gp Mar Off, Sept 15; A. Hickox to AFCENT as Executive Officer to ACOS, Sept 8; P. R. Watson to RAF Coltishall as OCAW, Sept 19; K. J. Appelboom to HQ STC as w/c EX, Sept 19; A. L. Tauwhare to MOD (AFD) as EMS 12, Sept 19; R. J. Quarterman to MOD (AFD) as Ops(OS)3, Sept 19.

SQUADRON LEADER (with acting rank of Wing Commander): B. T. Birch to HQSTC as Mech Eng (WS) 1, Sept 15.

CHAPLAIN: Rev (Wing Commander) D. H. G. Clark to Rheindahlen as C of E Chaplain, Sept 22.

Senior Dental Officers:

GROUP CAPTAIN: L. J. W. Anderson to RAF Akrotiri as Senior Dental Officer, Sept 1.

WING COMMANDER: K. F. Ashley to PMRAF Hospital, Halton as Senior Specialist, Sept 1.

Environmental education trial

A private donation of £11,000 has enabled the Urban Studies Centre in Canterbury to launch a two-year experimental programme of environmental education, Mr Anthony Collier, the centre's director, has announced. The programme, open to all ages and sections of the community, will include films, lectures, community forums, and projects in the Canterbury area.

The centre would ask the local authority and other bodies for financial assistance to place it on a permanent basis after the present grant expires in 1977, Mr Collier said. Sir John Betjeman, the Poet Laureate, and Sir Colin Buchanan, the town planner, are the patrons of the centre.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, September 14, 1950

General's recall

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Sept 13.—It was with feelings of relief and jubilation that Washington heard last night the news that Mr Louis Johnson would be displaced as Secretary of Defence by General Marshall.

Legislation is necessary to make the appointment effective [an Act of 1947 stipulated that a civilian must hold the post].

The *Washington Post*, after *pointing out that Mr Johnson's* personality had "endowed him with a legion of enemies before he became Secretary", said that he had added to his previous collection the Navy, most of the Air Force, a sizeable proportion of the Army, the entire Pentagon, most of the newspaper men in the capital, and everybody who was affected by his economies".

Latest appointments

The following appointments at Scottish Conservative Party headquarters in Edinburgh are announced:

Mr William Dalziel, aged 53, a former vice-chairman of the party, to be joint deputy chairman; Mrs M. B. Pinkerton, aged 64, president of the Scottish Conservative women's advisory committee, to be a *vice-chairman*; *Mr J. D. Goold*, aged 41, chairman of East Renfrewshire Conservative Association, to be an assistant national treasurer.

St Margaret's School, Exeter

St Margaret's School reopened for the autumn term on September 11 with 330 pupils. After being an associate school since 1968 St Margaret's is being transferred to the western division of the Woodard Corporation and is now fully a Woodard school.

The Oratory School

The Michaelmas term begins today. The school captain and captain of rugby is S. C. Holley. Half-term will be from October 30 to November 2. The Christmas concert will be on Sunday, December 14. Term ends on December 15.

Gallery closure

The Duveen gallery of the British Museum, containing the Parthenon Friezes, will be closed to the public between 2 pm and 5 pm today.

American nun declared a saint by the Pope

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Sept 14

The Pope today canonized the United State's first native-born saint, Elizabeth Bayley Seton, also known as Mother Seton. She was a New York widow and mother of five who founded the United States' first religious order.

The canonization, achieved after nearly a century of efforts by American Catholics, was a big event for millions of Americans. At least 15,000 were among the 100,000 people thronging St Peter's Square for the open air ceremony. Seven American cardinals, and archbishops concelebrated the Mass with the Pope and a thousand nuns of her order, the Sister of Charity, attended.

President Ford sent a message calling the canonization an "historic spiritual event for America". He was represented by Mr J. William Middendorf, the Navy Secretary, and Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, the presidential envoy to the Vatican.

Elizabeth Ann Seton was born in 1774 into New York upper class society, the daughter of New York's first health officer. At the age of 19 she married into a wealthy trading family. But nine years and five children later she was left a widow.

Brought up a devout Episcopalian, she was converted to Catholicism and moved to Emmitsburg, near Baltimore, where she took vows and founded a school. Later she started her order with the purpose of helping the poor and running parish schools. She died in 1821 and was beatified by Pope John in 1963.

The Vatican has accepted three miracles as having been performed through her intercession. Two of the people cured from apparently fatal diseases in this way were among those who received Communion at today's canonization mass. They were Mrs Anne Hooe, aged 27, of Baltimore, who had been dying of leukemia at the age of four, and Mr Carl Kalin, 73, who recovered from a severe form of meningitis.

The Pope told Americans to be proud of St Elizabeth Seton. "This most beautiful figure of a holy woman presents to the world and to history the affirmation of new and authentic riches that are yours: that religious *spirituality which your temporal* prosperity seemed to obscure and almost make impossible".

The Pope chose to canonize Mother Seton on the Sunday he had set aside as the church's women's day, as a gesture of support for International Women's Year.

At the same time another precedent was set by having women participate in the ceremony. Four women of different nations illustrated four different phases of Mother Seton's life.

In rendering her its greatest honour, the church extols Mother Seton's "personal and extraordinary contribution as a woman—a wife, a mother, a widow and a religious", the *Pope said.* "May the dynamism and authenticity of her life be an example in our day and for generations to come, of what women can and must accomplish in the fulfilment of their role, for the good of humanity".

Karpov needs draw to clinch first prize

Milan, Sept 14.—Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world chess champion, and Lajos Portisch of Hungary drew their fifth game in the final of the Milan grandmasters championship last night.

Portisch, playing white, was a pawn up at the adjournment but said he could not win and offered a draw which Karpov accepted.

Karpov now leads 3—2 and needs only to draw the final game to win the match and the first prize of $12,000 (£5,700).

In the playoff for third place, Ljoubomir Ljubolevic of Yugoslavia and Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union drew their fifth game after only 17 moves. They are level with 2½ points each.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

SHIKO MUNAKAT

Woodblock artist

Shiko Munakata, a l[...] figure in contem[...] Japanese woodblock pri[...] died in Tokyo on Saturc[...] the age of 72.

Munakata's works de[...] scenes based on early Bu[...] prints, but his original, u[...] hibited manner never[...] challenged the canons of [...] tional Japanese art and [...] lated worldwide interest [...] work.

The son of a blacksmi[...] started his artistic career [...] oil painter but became [...] chanted with the medium [...] 1930s, and turned to woo[...] prints.

His works are ex[...] throughout the world an[...] ing his life he won many [...] international honours inc[...] prizes at the 1951 Intern[...] Woodblock Exhibition [...] Lugano, the 1955 Intern[...] Art Exhibition in Sao Pau[...] the Venice Art Bienni[...] 1956. In Japan he wo[...] Medal of Honour with [...] Ribbon in 1963 and in 19[...] Japanese Government [...] ferred on him its highest [...] for artists, The Ord[...] Culture.

MR S. R. HOG

Mr Samuel Rolleston [...] DSO, MC, FCA, who ha[...] aged 86, served in the [...] Rifle Brigade, the Roya[...] liers and on the Genera[...] during the 1914-18 wa[...] spent most of those ye[...] France and was award[...] DSO and MC.

Mr Hogg retired ir[...] from the firm of Hogg[...] more Gundry and Co, of [...] he was a founder partne[...] firm having originally [...] formed by a merger of pr[...] in 1931. Throughout hi[...] and active career over a [...] of 60 years Mr Hogg w[...] known and widely respe[...] and outside the City of [...] particularly in connexio[...] the reconstruction of con[...] encountering financial [...] lems.

His public service ac[...] included the chairmans[...] the Parliamentary and [...] Committee of the [...] Chamber of Commerce. [...] particularly interested i[...] mal welfare and took m[...] to secure the preservat[...] wild life and was a long [...] member of the Council [...] Royal Society for the [...] tion of Cruelty to Anima[...] was also an administrat[...] the hon treasurer of [...] George's Memorial Chu[...] Ypres, thus retaining th[...] with his First World [...] career.

Married with one [...] daughter, Mr Hogg liv[...] Eastbourne following his [...] ment.

DAYAN GRUNFE

Judge Finestein writes:

The death of Rabbi Dr [...] feld deprives applied re[...] studies in England of a m[...] figure. He was not fond [...] word "religion". He was [...] to the concept of compar[...] in life. To him, value[...] standards were as pertine[...] ligiously, in the public [...] as in the life of the indiv[...] He thought that a sorely [...] world was much in need [...] lesson, which became a [...] tent theme of his.

He was a man of comp[...] and broad sympathies. [...] his attachments to the ten[...] his faith was unshakabl[...] mind was hospitable, refl[...] and independent. These [...] ties gave his writings, ew[...] specialized subjects, a [...] appeal. He was as fastidic[...] the courtesies of life as [...] the accuracy of his foot[...] and he was good company [...] it.

His retirement from a s[...] ous tenure of office at the [...] Din proved highly fruitf[...] literary work, which he[...] garded as a continuatio[...] another form of his pra[...] role as rabbi and tea[...] Judaism in England, indei[...] the English-speaking world [...] lost a transmitter and ex[...] der whose influence, de[...] differences, was not limit[...] the orthodox fold wherei[...] was so eminent a luminary.

Mr Thomas Andrew Urqu[...] Wood, Sheriff of Glasgow [...] 1961, has died at the age of

Stubbs masterpiece in new setting

By Philip Howard

The *Stubbs* conversation piece entitled "The Melbourne and Milbanke families", which has been saved from export to Switzerland on the grounds that it is a national masterpiece that cannot be spared, will be shown from tomorrow in a setting devised for it in the vestibule of the National Gallery.



"The Melbourne and Milbanke families", the Stubbs conversation piece which has been saved from export.

Since the National Gallery bought it last month, the painting has been given conservation treatment; and research has identified the characters in it. They turn out to have hidden depth. Behind that civilized eighteenth-century façade lurk stormy passions: the aristocratic figures portrayed were the parents, by a strange coincidence, of two of the people involved in the most spectacular love affair of the nineteenth century, that between Lady Caroline Lamb and Byron, whom she described as "mad, bad, and dangerous to know", and who felt the same way about her.

The patriarch of the painting was the grandfather not only of the famous Lord Melbourne who married Lady Caroline Lamb, but also of Anne Isabella (Annabella) Milbanke, who married Byron and managed to live with him for one year and one daughter, Augusta.

The unsuspecting progenitors of so much sexual melodrama are improbably shown in the civilized *Stubbs* painting. On the left, seated in the carriage, is Elizabeth Milbanke, one of the great Whig hostesses. Standing beside her is Sir Ralph Milbanke, her father, a Yorkshire baronet and squire. Next is his younger and favourite son, John.

And mounted on the right is Peniston Lamb, the complete nonentity, who was *notable for* nothing except his good looks and a vast fortune left him by his father. Elizabeth married him and persuaded the Prince of Wales to make him the first Lord Melbourne. Their second son, William, married the passionate and eccentric Lady Caroline Ponsonby, who had the scandalous liaison with Byron and became inordinately vain and excitable to the verge of insanity.

Elizabeth's elder brother, called Ralph after his father, married Judith Noel, and had a daughter called Anne Isabella. She made a matrimonial mistake almost as grave as William Lamb's by marrying Lord Byron. Within a year the marriage shipwrecked on his cruelty and her humourless sensitivity.

Research at the National Gallery, as well as firmly identifying the characters in the painting, has suggested a rather later date than that of 1769-70 attributed to it. At that date Elizabeth Milbanke, who was born in 1749, would have been about 20.

However, all contemporary accounts speak of her as being *exceptionally* attractive as well as a charming hostess, though of course the first description might follow tactfully after the second. Reynolds painted her in 1770, and shows her as a very beautiful young woman.

Mr Michael Levey, Director of the National Gallery, says: "She looks more matronly than 20 in the Stubbs painting. And her father looks older than he would have been in 1770 compared with another portrait of him. It is quite possible that this picture was painted later than has been supposed."

The landscape background has clearly been fancifully fictionalized, but it seems quite probable that it is based on the grounds of Brocket Hall, in Hertfordshire, the main house of Elizabeth and Péniston Lamb. The records show that Elizabeth's father *quite often* came to stay there in the 1770s and 1780s. Such a house party would have enabled Stubbs to catch the cast of his painting all together, instead of picking them off separately.

The picture will be exhibited triumphally in its honorific setting at the National Gallery for a month. It will then be hung in Room XVI, near the only other example of Stubbs's work in the gallery.

Science report

Tribology: Measurement of rubber grips

A better understanding of the way car tyres grip the roads in icy conditions may emerge from recent experiments carried out at the Malaysian Rubber Producers' Association *Research Centre in Hertford*. Although natural rubber treads have no significant advantage over synthetic substitutes in normal conditions, they are superior on *slippery surfaces*. The reason for that superiority has so far proved elusive, but Dr A. D. Roberts and Mr A. G. Thomas have developed a theoretical expression for the frictional force that could help to clarify it. Dr Roberts, with Mr S. A. Jackson, have performed experiments that provide support for the theoretical predictions.

Rubber has other advantages which make it irreplaceable *for* the carcasses of tyres and for the treads of tyres on aircraft, where frictional forces are extreme. Those, however, lie in its ability to remain relatively cool when flexed, and are separate from the question of is ability to grip a surface.

The behaviour of rubber in friction on a smooth surface, such as an icy road, is complicated. The theoretical work done by Dr Roberts and Mr Thomas represents first a step towards a better understanding of it. The experiments, which involved the movement of smooth spheres of rubber on glass, have confirmed the theoretical predictions to within 10 per cent.

When rubber slides along a smooth surface movement occurs through a series of tiny waves separated by about one millimetre and known as waves of detachment. They run across the surface of the rubber at speeds of a few millimetres a second. By *rubbing a smooth rubber hemisphere* at a measured speed across a glass plate arranged so that the "waves of detachment" could be illuminated and photographed, Dr Roberts and Mr Thomas were able to measure both the speed at which the waves move and the separation between them.

Together with separate measurements of the energy required to peel the rubber from the glass, the experiment provided all the information necessary to predict, through a simple equation, the force of friction between the rubber and the glass. The actual value of the frictional force could be measured experimentally: it was simply a matter of finding the drag exerted on the glass plate by the rubber, by means of a spring.

Being able to predict the frictional forces at play on a single rubber hemisphere is a first step to building up a mathematical model of a real rubber surface, which can, to a first approximation, be imagined as equivalent to an array of hemispheres of various sizes. The ultimate aim is to produce a model of rubber sliding on other sorts of surface, including icy roads.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, 257, 118 (September 11, 1975).

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Making soya taste like cherries

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

New and potential sources of food, including waste paper, sewage and vegetable protein made to taste like fruit, will be examined at the International Food Industries Conference in London from tomorrow.

Dr M. J. Lewis, of the Department *of Food Science, Reading* University, writes in a conference paper about food from waste that many sources are being considered as starting points for conversion to food ingredients. "At a recent symposium in Weybridge several authors presented papers on the production of microbial protein and energy from a wide variety of wastes, including sewage, whey brewery liquors and waste paper.

"There is no theoretical reason to see why energy production as exemplified by the production of methane from sewage sludge, as practised by several local authorities, should not be linked with the production of microbial protein".

Dr Lewis says that while the bacterial or fungal protein produced by fermentation is now used mainly for feeding animals, it could be used as an extender for meat *dishes as soya protein* is now used. "Taste panel work has shown that it is difficult to detect the substitution of up to 25 per cent of the meat by textured bean protein in stews and meat-type products".

The chances of using microbial protein in human food will depend on the success of food scientists in "presenting mould in a palatable form. It does seem unusual that with one hand we struggle to *produce novel* proteins and make them acceptable while with the other we turn good milk protein into plastic for such inedible things as buttons".

Studies of extraction of leaf protein at the Faculty of Agriculture at Reading will be discussed by Dr Lewis. He says in his paper that the project is unusual because it covers the full chain from producer, with work on extraction techniques, to the consumer, with examination of ways of including leaf protein in the diet.

Staff of Soya Foods, a Spillers company, will contribute a paper and a demonstration which will include a recipe for raspberry pie filling which includes, as well as 2lb of fruit "4oz dry brown-coloured mince textured soya *protein*".

Mr J. A. Church, commercial development manager with the company, says in his paper that soya flour can be compared with wheat flour. Just as bread is a textured form of wheat flour, so textured vegetable protein is a similar form of soya flour.

"With the delicate use of herbs and seasonings and traditional food ingredients it is possible to use textured proteins in their own right in savoury dishes which do not contain meat. . . . High meat replacement levels can already be achieved in traditional meat di[...] but I believe more atte[...] should be given to developing [...] foods which rely on using text[...] protein as a basic ingredien[...] its own right, using it wit[...] without meat".

He promises to show some [...] tured soya protein which has [...] flavoured and coloured to [...] and taste like sugared cher[...] and orange pieces.

Mr G. H. Harrington, marke[...] manager with RHM Flour [...] and vice-chairman of [...] Vegetable Protein Associat[...] writes in a paper about the im[...] of the law on vegetable pro[...] that the proposals of the F[...] Standards Committee this y[...] "give an amber light to the [...] of textured vegetable proteins [...] food products.

"The food processing indu[...] and particularly the meat pro[...] sers are now waiting for the gr[...] light in the form of new legislat[...] which is essential before the [...] benefits of using textured p[...] teins on a wider scale can [...] exploited."

The conference will be held [...] conjunction with Foodpack Int[...] national, a packaging [...] machinery exhibition. The exhi[...] tion will be opened tomorr[...] morning by Sir Henry Plum[...] president of the National Farme[...] Union.

In his speech Sir Henry [...] expected to adopt his other role [...] president of Copa, the E[...] federation of farming unions. [...] is expected to reaffirm the su[...] port of British agriculture for t[...] European ideal and emphasize t[...] importance of European and Br[...] tish farmers in the Community a[...] national economies.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Telford
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9,000 workers at Leyland bus and truck factories expected to face strike call

By R. W. Shakespeare

More than 9,000 workers at the five big British Leyland bus and truck factories in Lancashire, today return from a week's holiday with the probability that they will face a call by their shop stewards for an all-out, indefinite strike. The dispute is against the blocking of a new pay deal under the Government - TUC wages strategy.

With many of the workers belonging to the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which has already expressed its outright opposition to wage restraint and limitations on "free collective bargaining", the clash could become a major confrontation over government policy.

Only last week Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the AUEW, warned the leaders of the remaining 19 engineering unions who belong to the national executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions that, although he was prepared to go along with them in seeking the guidance of the TUC about how the £6 policy should be applied, he would not consider his union bound by such guidance.

The trouble in the British Leyland bus and truck plants, still the most profitable sector of the British Leyland empire, arises from a new wage agreement made between management and unions last July. By coincidence it does give all workers an across-the-board increase of £6 a week.

But at the same time the company offered additional payments as compensation for the reshaping of the wages structure which is part of its long-term strategy in trying to sort out its whole wage basis.

The company would clearly have to make these payments; but when it sought guidance from the Department of Employment it was told that the deal as it stood did not comply with the wages code laid down in the White Paper. It therefore had to go back to the unions and tell them that the deal would have to be negotiated.

This resulted in all 9,000 workers in the plants at Leyland and Chorley imposing a strict overtime ban and a policy of "non cooperation". The shop stewards gave the management notice that they would call for an all-out strike once the holidays were over unless the original pay deal went ahead.

Shop stewards' representatives have had talks with senior officials of the Department of Employment and, it seems, received the same advice as that given to the management. The first move today will be for the shop stewards to hold their own meeting; it seems likely they will decide to call mass meetings at each of the plants.

British Leyland faces further problems in its car plants. It may have to start today laying off thousands of workers in the Rover-Triumph car assembly plants in the Midlands because of a continuing dispute among drivers who work for a delivery company which has the contract for moving completed vehicles from the assembly areas.

These drivers are protesting about redundancies declared a fortnight ago by their employer, James Car Deliveries. The British Leyland plants have been stockpiling completed vehicles, but have now run out of storage space.

At the Austin Morris plant at Cowley more trouble is brewing because the management has rejected a demand by 4,000 workers in the body pressing plant for an interim pay increase.

These men got an 11 per cent wage rise earlier this year; but at the time their negotiators warned the management that they would be back for more if the cost of living continued to rise sharply. Now they say the cost of living has gone up by about 12 per cent since the last wage deal.

British Leyland's problem is twofold. First the pay code rules out more than one wage increase within 12 months. Secondly, even if it was tempted to concede the claim at Cowley, it would be inviting parallel claims from workers in other plants.

Senior executives of the American-owned Chrysler company are expected to begin talks tomorrow with shop stewards and union officials about the company's plans for worker participation in management. These are the most far reaching proposals yet made in British industry and are all the more remarkable since they come from an American-owned company.

They include the appointment of two worker directors to the main board. Such a step is even more advanced than the proposals recently agreed between management and unions in the British Leyland car plants where a system of joint decision making at departmental, plant and divisional level stops short of shop floor representation in the boardroom.

The Chrysler plans have been approved in principle by shop stewards in the Midlands and at Linwood, Renfrewshire, and the company has agreed to pay the £50 bonus promised to each of its 29,000 workers if approval was received by September 1. Each worker stands to receive another £50 payment if the plans are fully implemented by the end of the year.

However, there is a lot of hard bargaining to be done during the next few weeks. Many shop stewards and union officials have strong reservations about the fact that Chrysler has linked its "industrial democracy" moves to other plans setting up a new central wage bargaining machinery

Whitehall studies price rises by state sector

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

An internal Whitehall study, led by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, is being conducted into the recent claim by the Prices Commission that nationalized industry's costs have been rising much faster than for the private sector.

It has been claimed by the Commission's experts that large price increases made by publicly-owned undertakings are not just a reflection of past price restraint policies.

The Government has authorized an internal study—the findings will not be published—in which all departments dealing with state industries are cooperating with the Department to establish the validity of the Commission's tentative findings. Whether the results will be used to put new pressure on state industries to contain their costs in specific ways remains to be seen.

In its last quarterly survey, the Price Commission devoted a special section to nationalized industry price rises, saying there was not as much truth as commonly supposed in the argument that the magnitude reflected the restraint exercised under earlier price control policies.

Evidence was presented by the Commission, not covering all state enterprises, that prices had been rising faster than in private industry, and did not represent recoupment of past losses suffered on earlier stages of price restraint. Indeed, it argued that costs had risen so much that state charges could be even higher than they have been.

The Commission stated: "Our conclusion is that the very big increase in nationalized industry prices is simply a direct reflection of the extent to which nationalized industry costs have also gone up; and the fact that nationalized industry prices have gone up faster than private sector prices is a reflection of the fact that nationalized industry costs have gone up faster than private sector costs."

Third World nations fight plan for consumer-producer associations

New York, Sept 14.—Industrialized and Third World countries, meeting here for the United Nations seventh special session on development and economic cooperation, were still in disagreement today on a number of essential points, which are holding up the session's final document.

The chief point of disagreement is the American proposal to create joint associations of producers and consumers for each raw material of world significance, and on transfer of resources, a reliable source said.

Mr Thomas Enders, a State Department assistant secretary for economic affairs, and Senor Perez Guerrero, Venezuela's Minister for International Economic Affairs, representing the two sides, had an all-night meeting.

A number of Third World countries, particularly Peru, are strongly opposed to joint associations. They want only producers' associations which would try to control prices, as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries does, in order to boost their export revenue.

The weakness in this is that most raw materials are also produced in bulk by the industrialized countries, and producer associations would not have the strength of Opec, which has a near monopoly on oil production.

To try to obtain the agreement of the "77" developing nations to producer-consumer associations, the United States has agreed to some concessions concerning the 77's proposal for an "integrated development programme", which would aim at an overall solution rather than approaching problems one by one.

The United States has also agreed to include in the final document a reaffirmation of the reference to industrialization of the Third World, which was adopted during the summer by the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development without American agreement.

The 77 also believe that the industrialized countries have not made sufficient pledges to increase their aid for development in proportion to their gross national product.

Last night, after a report to the 77 on his talks with Mr Enders, Senor Guerrero said the situation was still very delicate and it was impossible to say the negotiations had advanced, although they were not deadlocked.

Some Third World countries are afraid that Senor Guerrero is not strong enough to match Mr Enders, who has a reputation as a "tough" negotiator, which partly explains the hardening of their position.—Agence France-Presse.

North Sea finance may face legal hindrances

From Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

A warning that legal problems arising in English and Scottish law could adversely affect the financing of North Sea oil projects was given to a lawyers' meeting in Oxford on Saturday.

Lawyers from England, Scotland, Norway and Denmark attending a weekend conference on North Sea oil and the law were told that the unsatisfactory and uncertain state of the law and of government policy made it difficult for lenders of funds to obtain satisfactory security for loans.

Mr G. D. M. Willoughby, a London solicitor, explained that the oil still under the seabed could not be used as security for a loan, because the licensee for the area had the right only to explore for oil and exploit it, but did not own it.

One possibility was for the lender to have a charge on the licence itself. This was easy when there was only one licensee, but caused great problems in the majority of cases, where the borrower was one of several joint licensees, Mr Willoughby said.

The security could also be rendered ineffective by the licence being revoked by the Secretary of State for Energy. This was a "fundamental deficiency", he added, pointing out that under the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill, the minister would have even greater powers.

Ideally, a lender would like the Government to undertake not to revoke the licence so long as the loan was outstanding, but the Government would understandably not do so. It was difficult enough in present conditions to find the money required to develop the North Sea oilfields—£1,500m in the case of a large field—Mr Willoughby said. The difficulties "are compounded by governmental policies which are at best uncertain, and which at worst might seem confiscatory".

Mr R. H. Barclay, a Glasgow solicitor, said that under Scottish law—which would apply in most cases—the problems were even greater. It was not possible for a lender to be offered as security assets such as an oil rig (production platform) or a pipeline if these were in the open sea outside territorial waters. This was because these installations were outside the limits of Scottish law, he said.

A sub-committee of the Scottish Law Commission was at present studying the problem.

Post Office may restore cable orders

By Malcolm Brown

Britain's four major cable manufacturers could receive orders again from the Post Office before the turn of the year.

Cable leasing has been frozen since earlier this year because of a refusal by the companies—Standard Telephones and Cables, British Insulated Callender's Cables, Pirelli General and Telephone Cables (an affiliate of the General Electric Company)—to open their books to the corporation.

The Post Office wanted to scrutinize the companies' records after the disclosure that they had been operating unregistered restrictive trading agreements in Post Office contracts. These activities were disclosed in *The Times* in March.

It is now being suggested—although the Post Office will not comment on the possibility—that a truce is being arranged. Under the temporary arrangement, it is believed, an agreement to disagree would be accepted by both parties, without prejudice to the Post Office's right, at some future date, to seek compensation.

The upheaval in another large section of the corporation's ordering programme, which has already caused GEC Telecommunications to announce plans for 4,800 redundancies among telephone equipment employees, makes it all the more imperative for a solution to be reached quickly. GEC and STC are heavily involved in telephone equipment supplies.

One significant reason for the companies' reluctance to open their records—although they all claim that the now abandoned agreements involved no loss to the Post Office—is that action is still pending before the Restrictive Practices Court.

Unions reject Enka Glanzstoff findings

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, Sept 14

All unions involved in the negotiations over the future of Enka Glanzstoff in West Germany, Holland and Belgium, with the exception of the union representing higher personnel in Holland, have rejected the findings of McKinsey and Co concerning the company's prospects in the near future.

But the unions have agreed to continue consultations with Enka Glanzstoff management on reorganization of activities.

During a long and tough meeting on Friday the unions dropped demands for assurances from Enka that there would be no dismissals. Enka in turn has stated that any reduction in the labour force will be spread according to the ratio of staffing in the three countries concerned on January 1 this year.

Enka management has said that it will present the unions with proposals for reorganization on September 26. The unions will then have until October 15 to put forward proposals, and on October 19 Enka will put forward its definitive proposals.

Enka is losing more than £200,000 a day.

The unions will not commit themselves to the schedule set by Enka, aside from agreeing to receive the proposals on September 26. The unions disagree fundamentally with the McKinsey report, which states that there are major structural problems which have to be solved before the losses can be discontinued.

They claim that the problem is the generally bad social-economic climate, and that no major structural reorganization is necessary.

Enka has said that its proposals would be based on the McKinsey report's conclusions, but McKinsey has not drawn up independent plans for reorganization. These have been drawn up by Enka itself.

The unions in turn say that their counter-proposals will be based on their more optimistic prognosis, and not on the McKinsey conclusions.

Government to expand tourist trade

It is the Government plan to make the most of tourism to help Britain pay its way, the Treasury says. "During recent years Britain's tourist industry has received heavy investment with government assistance", it says in the latest monthly economic progress report.

"Consequently, it has the capacity for considerable further expansion. The Government's aim is to maximize tourism's contribution to our ability as a nation to pay our way."

Figures so far available for this year show a marked expansion in tourism over last year, says the Treasury.

Up to the late 1960s Britain normally had an annual deficit on its international tourist account, but this pattern had reversed radically and in recent years Britain's increased tourist earnings had outstripped tourist payments. In 1974 there was a surplus of £150m.

Visits to Britain had climbed from 4.3 million in 1967 to 7.9 million last year.

Visitors from EEC countries increased by 7 per cent last year, accounting for almost half the total.

Last year Britain's tourist income came to an estimated £1,070m—or £1,070m when overseas visitors' payments to British air and sea carriers were included. This larger figure represented 4.1 per cent of Britain's total exports.

Between 1967 and 1974 the average length of stay had fallen from 17.1 days to 13.9, though average expenditure per day had risen from £3.1 to £7.6 and on each visit from £53 to £105.1.

Herr Schmidt attacks farm policy of EEC

Cologne, Sept 13.—Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has called for a reform of the European Community's agricultural policy, which he described as a "mammoth misguidance of economic resources".

In a speech at the opening of the annual Cologne food fair, Herr Schmidt said it was irrational to plough more and more public money into maintaining unnecessary surpluses of agricultural products.

He was booed by many of the audience, representing employees from all spheres of the food and catering industry, when he referred to planned tax increases aimed at reducing the country's public spending deficit.

But the boos turned to applause when he attacked the EEC's agricultural policy and said he would oppose any increase in minimum prices for farm products.

He said he and Herr Josef Ertl, Agriculture Minister, did not reject a common agricultral policy, but it must be integrated into the collective aims of economic and political stability.

"We must all finally realize that the mammoth misguidance of economic resources is just as irrational in the long term as the continual use of public funds to get rid of the surpluses", he said.

"The government of the Federal Republic will not agree next year to any decisions on agricultural prices if they do not blend in with the collective economic landscape."

Brussels: Herr Schmidt's attack raised few eyebrows among European Community officials.

Although there was no formal reaction at the Chancellor's statement, officials said privately that Herr Schmidt's views were already well known.

They noted that his remarks came just as the EEC Commission in Brussels had announced that farm support would go up by more than 20 per cent next year.

West Germany has been the keenest of the Nine to restrict Community farm spending.

The commission's draft budget will be given a first examination by Community farm ministers at an informal session in Venice on Thursday.

Herr Ertl has been held partly responsible, particularly in the French press, for preventing agreement on avoiding a Franco-Italian squabble over wine because he refused any additional support spending from EEC funds.

The Chancellor is letting it be known that he will fight to keep next year's farm price rises to a minimum.

Rome: Herr Schmidt's speech was expected to find a welcome in Rome, particularly in view of the wine crisis with France.

Since the wine war began, with France imposing taxes on Italian wine imports, newspapers and politicians have united in calling for a general overhaul of the Common Agricultural Policy.

In official circles there is a feeling the CAP is far too oriented towards the needs of farmers in Northern Europe, and largely ignores the problems of Mediterranean agriculture.—Reuter.

Food groups dissatisfied over prices

By Hugh Clayton

Although the Government has told food processors that it will allow price cuts on basic lines to be recovered by increases elsewhere, the industry is not satisfied with the counter-inflation plans

The first shot in its campaign is likely tomorrow, when Mr Robert Wadsworth, a vice-chairman of the Food and Drink Industries Council, is to speak at the International Food industries Conference in London.

The council was relieved in July when the White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*, appeared without making a prime issue of the need to restrain food prices above all others.

Ministers have told the council that they expect some processed foods to be included in the list of goods of special importance in family shopping bills which are to be limited to price rises of 10 per cent.

But they accept that company profits are so low that the cuts made on listed products will have to be recovered through increases on other products.

That was decided after the industry had shown that by the end of the third quarter of 1974 margins of some of the largest food processing companies had reference levels dropped to 40 per cent of

But the industry believes that ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection are more concerned with protecting the consumer than with supporting the industry. It claims that the rate of inflation this year has cancelled out the benefits of the Phase Four concessions.

Negative growth seen for Belgium and Luxembourg

Paris, Sept 14.—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicts negative growth this year for Belgium and especially for Luxembourg, which has been severely hit by the collapse of the steel market.

The Belgo-Luxembourg Union, however, should continue to register a current account surplus of about $655m (£317m) this year despite the fall in world trade, the OECD said in its annual survey.

Recent trends in the Belgian economy reflect a marked decline in activity with no sign of recovery. "It is therefore likely that 1975 will see a flat trend or even a slight downturn in gross national product (GNP)" because monetary and budgetary measures taken since the beginning of the year seemed insufficient to cause an upswing.

Some recovery in Belgium's activity was predicted during the first half of 1976, but its duration and strength would depend largely on world trade trends.

Belgian domestic demand would remain depressed throughout this year, with price consumption rising 1.5 per cent compared with 2.5 per cent in 1974. A pick-up was likely by the beginning of 1976 assuming a revival of activity which might put a stop to the rise in unemployment".

Dewhurst bid fo two freezer chains rejected

By David Young

Dewhurst, the retail butchers, has failed in a new attempt to join the Co-op and Bejam at the top of the freezer chain market.

Mr Colin Cullimore, managing director of Dewhurst, has confirmed that his company has been negotiating with two small freezer chains, but has refused to name the companies involved.

It is understood, however, that although negotiations have not been closed, the two companies have rejected the Dewhurst offer. Acceptance of the Dewhurst bid would have increased it freezer chain from its present 39 to nearer 100.

The Co-op and Bejam, with over 250 outlets between them, are the largest of the freezer centre operators and Dewhurst, which sells frozen foods in most of its butcher shops as well as in its specialized freezer centres, has made no secret of its intention to expand.

A spokesman for the company's freezer centre operation said that when circumstances allow an expansion programme will be put into operation.

30m-ton tanker orders cancelled in 12 months

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Orders for oil tankers involving nearly 30 million tons deadweight have been cancelled during the past 12 months and negotiations are at present under way for the cancellation of a further 13.3 million tons dwt.

Last month shipping companies cancelled contracts involving just under a million tons dwt of tanker orders held by the world's shipyards. Although two orders were placed during the month for two very large crude carriers, these are thought to be replacements for previous cancellations.

In its latest survey of the international shipping market, H. P. Drewry, the London-based shipping consultants, said that during August the tanker surplus declined slightly but it still amounted to between 80 and 90 million tons dwt, representing about 30 per cent of the total fleet.

So far this year, the company stated, about 30 million tons of tankers' tonnage has been delivered from the world's shipyards and although a further 38 million tons is scheduled to be delivered before the end of the year, the likely further deliveries are estimated at a maximum of 20 million tons.

Referring to the oil traffic passing through the reopened Suez Canal, the consultants said that such traffic was about less than 5 per cent of the traffic passing through at peak times before the canal was closed in 1967.

Commenting on the outlook in the tanker market, the survey said: "Some vlcc owners are prepared to accept five to 10-year period charter rates, which may not fully cover their costs. The depression is certainly severe but not interminable, even for vlcc's and especially not for small tankers of the size now being scrapped in large numbers."

The survey was also gloomy about the prospects in the dry cargo market. Although it noted that tonnage requirements for Russian grain shipments might alleviate the situation for certain sizes of vessels, there was little respite for owners overall.

Bank of America to lease City office block

Bank of America has agreed to lease from the Imperial Group pension funds an 118,000 sq ft building in the City, where all its London operations, with the exception of the Mayfair office will be relocated.

The bank is to take out a medium term lease on the building, 25 Cannon Street, formerly known as Gateway House. The rental has not been disclosed, although the bank claims to be "quite satisfied" with the arrangement.

Gateway House was purchased by the Imperial Group pension funds in 1972.

ockheed papers tell of Saudi agent's deals

Frank Vogl
ington, Sept 14

ious and ingenious ods used by Mr Adnan oggi to make tens of mil- of dollars and establish a ess empire that today es companies and banks in countries are highlighted 11 pages of documents, and memoranda, belong- to the Lockheed Aircraft ration.

se have now been re- by the Senate subcommit- n multinational corpora-

is dealings with Lockheed Mr Khashoggi, who was ompany's Saudi Arabian tant, used such exotic ing Liechtenstein holding nies as Saveria Estab- nt, Cantona Establish- Lauvrier Establishment riad Financial Establish

all operated out of in Geneva and used such ished banks as the Swiss rporation and the Swiss Bank.

nsure secrecy, Mr Khash- emanded that communica- egarding Lockheed com- ns not be sent either to or to Saudi Arabia, but neva.

de was worked out where- would be known as "Locust", Saudi Arabia as "Zephyr", the jetstar aircraft as "Orchid" and Lockheed as "Caviar".

In his dealings with Lockheed Mr Khashoggi often managed to obtain payments well above those set down in his formal agreements with the company. His commissions were always high—15 per cent on one $8.5m deal in 1968 and even more on some later deals.

He was also suspected of failing to give some of his commissions to leading Saudi government officials. One company letter in August, 1968, notes that an unnamed official complains that he has not received the $150,000 from Mr Khashoggi that Lockheed officials had promised him at a Paris meeting in 1967.

Also, it would appear that Mr Khashoggi had no qualms about working for rivals of Lockheed. He has been known to work for the Northrop Corporation, for example; and a Lockheed letter in 1968 notes that "a good source" has said that Mr Khashoggi is also an agent for a French rival.

In September, 1970 he asked for an additional $400,000 commission for one deal, saying that it was necessary because "Triad has incurred unforeseen additional direct costs and administrative overheads". Later this sum was termed "a special adjustment".

But Saudi officials evidently put pressure for cash on Mr Khashoggi from time to time. In March, 1971 he notified Lockheed that "he would be willing to authorize a side agreement" to pay off an unnamed official.

In another communication in the same year, concerning a $9m deal, Lockheed was informed that the commission would have to be 5 per cent on top of the agreed 15 per cent because an unnamed official "will want some buck on a programme of this size".

In another deal in November, 1972 "special marketing expenses" of $600,000 arose for Mr Khashoggi, which Lockheed paid and Triad received for disbursement to unnamed parties.

Deals at this time were said to involve such people as Prince Khalid, but his function is not clear from the documents.

The Lockheed arrangements appeared in late 1972 to be fraught with danger as a cable from Saudi Arabia gave a warning that "the code may have been broken". But the deals continued.

In August, 1973 an internal Lockheed memorandum noted that additional costs of around $100,000 to $200,000 per aircraft sold "have been used by the consultant for so-called under the table compensation to Saudi officials".

Statement by Triad: The Saudi Arabian agent of Lockheed has said that evidence in Senate hearings on payments for promoting sales was based on misunderstanding, confusion and hearsay.

Lockheed officials had told the Senate subcommittee on Thursday that the corporation paid Mr Khashoggi at least $106m to win sales from Saudi government officials.

A statement issued later through a spokesman for Triad, Mr Khashoggi's consulting firm, said: "I am surprised that the chairman of Lockheed can be so certain about the activities of Triad when his own company records that he submitted state he and his company do not know or consider it their business how we utilize payments to us for our consulting and marketing work for Lockheed".

Mr Khashoggi's statement said he would not comment further "on the stream of allegations made by Lockheed and others until there is an appropriate time and place to set the record straight formally".—Reuter.

Thorn research aims at 30 pc more efficiency

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A 30 per cent improvement in the efficiency of light fittings should be possible, according to the research plans of Thorn Lighting, the Thorn Electrical Industries subsidiary.

Speaking at the Jules Thorn Lighting Laboratories at Enfield, opened by the Prime Minister last Friday, Mr Tony Willoughby, the company's research and engineering director, said new light sources could be discovered and existing sources could be developed to give higher efficiency.

Cost of the new laboratories was £1,250,000.

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Lending rate 11 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 11 per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	£668.8m	Allotted	£300m
Bids at	£97.45pc	Received	55pc
Prev. week	£97.44pc	Received	75pc
Average rate	£10.3813pc	Prev. week	£10.2675pc
Next Friday	£300m	Replace	£250m

MORGAN EDWARDS
LIMITED

Wholesale and Retail Grocers

Results for the year ended 29th March, 1975

★ Group Sales increased by 18% to £19,955,176.

★ Trading profit before taxation up by over 34% to £302,938.

★ Maximum permitted total dividends of 23.96% (1974 22.47%).

★ Dividend forecast for year ending March 1976 of 3.23p net per share, an increase of 34.81%.

★ Steps are being taken to rectify the situation which exists in the Cash & Carry Division, and improving trends in both sales and profitability are continuing.

"Given any improvement in the situation nationally we should be ready to move ahead more rapidly than we feel able to do in the present atmosphere of uncertainty."

E. K. Edwards, Chairman.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Going cold on an options market

Ideas of setting up a Chicago-style option trading market in London, which generated so much enthusiasm when first publicly suggested in March, and not yet dead. But it does seem that they have been put on the shelf marked "low priority".

A Stock Exchange team which went to the United States to see the Chicago Board Options Exchange came back with a discouraging list of difficulties which would have to be overcome if such a futures market is to be started in London. And The Stock Exchange Council faced with a prospect of financial stringency was apparently not in the mood to consider seriously the sort of costs involved if proponents of a London-based option board for Europe were to have their way.

The upshot is that the special Stock Exchange committee studying the project, which has now made two interim reports to the council, has been sent away to think further about the problems. And it is clear that no great urgency is being attached to the matter.

Options, of course, can already be bought here through the three option dealing firms in London. But in Chicago, and more recently on the American Stock Exchange, options can be traded too.

It has provided valuable extra business for American brokerage houses and if The Stock Exchange set up a separate option market here the same could apply, assuming, of course, that British investors showed interest. Little wonder then that the London jobbers, now hard put to see how they can expand their traditional business and at the point where further amalgamations are all but ruled out, put up a highly favourable report on the idea of an option market to The Stock Exchange's committee.

But The Stock Exchange itself takes a cautious view. For one thing there could be a political backlash. Those who believe that the stock market is little more than a gambling casino would only have their views confirmed if option dealing was started, and The Stock Exchange recognizes that it would be hard if not impossible to defend such an attack in the case of options. After all, they in no way contribute to the problems of raising funds for industry. Moreover, if an option market was to work properly, particularly one that took in continental European options, concessions might have to be sought on such points as exchange control and capital gains tax.

Not all the problems are political, however. The key to the Chicago system, which the Americans are apparently keen to see adopted in London, is the settlement committee which takes responsibility for stock written against options. If a dealer writes a "naked option" which has no covering stock he is required to deposit a substantial cash margin with the committee. Such a body would seem necessary for an option market but it would be a totally new development in London. So the question of settlement is a real problem.

There is also the difficulty about whether British companies would wish to see their options traded. After all it is of no benefit at all to them. In America there is a tendency to ride roughshod over such resistance.

But the greatest disincentive, at the moment anyway, is cost. For reasons of space and administration, an options market would require a new floor. The cost of setting all this up, then, could be £300,000 or more. It all suggests that an options market, if it comes to London at all, will not materialize for three to five years at best.

Meanwhile, what worries some people in The Stock Exchange is that if London prevaricates another European centre such as Amsterdam might take the initiative and succeed like the Americans.



Sir James Steel, chairman of Furness Withy: Eurocanadian hopes for talks.

North Sea

Still counting the cost

The shares of National Carbonising and of Cawoods have responded very differently to last month's announcement that their North Sea interests were to be merged with those of London and Scottish Marine Oil Consortium. While Cawoods had moved ahead from 116p to 130p, Natcarb has slipped back 2p to 32p.

This looks about right for, though the deal with Lasmo will take some of the immediate financing strain off both Cawoods and Natcarb, their financial commitment to the Ninian Field is by no means over yet. Cawoods looks to be able to meet its commitment rather more comfortably than Natcarb.

Ninian (Block 3/8) is, pending further discoveries, by far the most important field in which the two groups have a stake, and that stake has been reduced from 3.75 per cent to 3.59 per cent in each case under the terms of the Lasmo deal. The question now for the share price of both Cawoods and Natcarb is what value can be put on this residual stake.

It is notionally worth 41p a share to Natcarb and 43p to Cawoods, based on the estimated value of the oil. However, recent deals such as the Deminex-Champlin Petroleum one, or that involving United Canso, have suggested that a discount of at least 50 per cent has to be applied when North Sea interests are sold out.

Supposing they retain their interests, as now seems likely, that question is over what sort of terms companies such as these two, or any of the institutional partners in Lasmo for that matter, can hope to get on oil for which they have no use themselves. It must always be true that oil companies who can add value to their North Sea production must be in a better position to produce good margins than non-oil companies.

This problem is not helped in Cawoods' and Natcarb's case by the fact that Ninian is now talked of by some analysts as a "marginal field", on the basis of reserves to capital expenditure ratio. In the case of, say, the Thomson/Piper field this is a comfortable 1.6 whereas for Ninian it is a slender 0.43.

Taking account of production schedules and the front-end loading on bank interest charges, Ninian could actually be reducing Cawoods' and Natcarb's earnings by 0.4p a share in 1977, and producing meaningful earnings—around 5½p a share each—only by 1979. For Natcarb, capital expenditure on Ninian could be £2.14m per annum, averaged over the next five years while average cash flow from the oil will be negative during this period. Natcarb's gross cash flow last year was £1.8m. If this suggests outside financing in respect of the North Sea interest, then Natcarb's still high, albeit reducing, gearing should be borne in mind.

Furness Withy

Interpreting Eurocanadian

There are two ways of interpreting Eurocanadian's revelation, at the end of last week, that it had picked up additional Furness Withy shares to bring its stake up from the 28.55 per cent earlier revealed to 28.73 per cent. On the one hand it can be interpreted as an exercise in gamesmanship, with Eurocanadian playing on Furness Withy's nerves to the tune of a surrender of Manchester Liners.

Granted that we do not know the price which Eurocanadian has paid for the stake it has so far acquired, it is *obvious* that the "investment purposes" for which it claims to have bought comprise rather more than the 4 per cent yield on the shares at their present 227p. And indeed, Eurocanadian is quite open about the fact that it is hoping for "mutually satisfactory" talks with the Furness Withy board about the North Atlantic container routes in which both it and Manchester Liners specialize.

However, Furness Withy's reaction to Eurocanadian's initial attempt, a year ago, to acquire Manchester Liners, suggests that it will take more than an exercise in gamesmanship to convince the board of the desirability of abandoning routes which—since the agreement with Canadian Pacific, the largest force in transportation in the lower St Lawrence River—have proved distinctly profitable. If Eurocanadian, the third force in container shipping out of the St Lawrence, is to fight its way into these mutually satisfactory arrangements, it will have to convince the Furness Withy board of its will and ability to take things further.

After such a demonstration of persistence the will can hardly be in doubt; but the ability is more open to question. Eurocanadian, as part of the CAST Group, has financed the greater part of its share purchases so far, it says, out of internal funds: but any further purchases will require outside financing—and on a considerable scale. To buy out the rest of Manchester Liners, at the present share price, would cost £14m; to take on the rest of Furness Withy, at present levels would cost over £43m; and at the 350p-upwards at which a bid would probably have to be pitched would cost around £70m.

However, there is in existence an agreement, subject to the formality of acceptance by the Canadian Transportation Commission, for the state-owned Canadian National Railways to take up a minority stake in Eurocanadian's two parent companies. And the Canadian government is, for strategic reasons, believed to be particularly anxious to see a national shipping line developed. To buy a company with a fleet in existence already comes a great deal cheaper than building one from scratch—Manchester Liners' fleet, for example, is in the books at £25m as against an estimated replacement cost of £70m. And it takes a lot less time, too.

Hugh Stephenson

Guiding the way with indexation

The authorities, it seemed, were taken by surprise at the popularity of the new index-linked National Savings issues. The reason for introducing them, with their characteristic of effectively no interest but a guarantee of preserving the investment against inflation, is an important indication that the public's attitude to inflation is changing. The "money illusion" is beginning to crack. It is only surprising that it has held so firm for so long.

Now even what is supposed to be the relatively unsophisticated public which typically uses the National Savings movement has come to the conclusion that a zero "real" rate of interest is better than a high "nominal" rate of interest, when inflation is still higher.

The development was not evidence that the authorities were conducting an experiment in the marketing of index-linked government debt. For the moment at least, enough lenders, contrary to reason, still seem prepared to lend to the Government and others at negative real rates of interest. The motive, as with most of the National Savings movement's activities, was social rather than financial: a fairer deal for the unsophisticated small saver.

Yet it is a piecemeal move in the direction of indexation and an indication that the practical debate about its merits is continuing. This debate, at a semi-popular level, should be further advanced by a timely and comprehensive review of the indexation issue published today as an IEA pamphlet.

Its authors approach each aspect of the question theoretically, rather than through the considerable practical evidence of how indexation has worked. Yet some conclusions stand out.

First, indexation is not, as some claim or at least hope, a painless way of reducing the level of inflation. It is merely a way of absorbing (by expressing changes in wages, pensions, savings, rents, taxation or whatever in real as opposed to nominal terms) the gross redistributions of income that inflation causes, without legislation or declaration of public policy.

Thus general indexation could reduce social tensions during a continuing period of inflation. To the extent that, say, wage settlements contain an element of insurance against the possibility of extra, unexpectedly high inflation before the next settlement, payments made on the basis of an index of the actual inflation might result in lower payments.

Further, the authors hold out a carrot designed to be attractive to right and left alike, namely that under such a system there would be no need for statutory interference in the system of free collective bargaining. Their argument is that incomes policies are designed to restrain "nominal" pay settlements, which with indexation would not be necessary because negotiations and settlements would be in "real" terms.

This argument is based on the assumption that in such a new era of "realism" the Government would not rescue employers who conceded excessive, indexed claims and that employers have only been paying inflationary nominal wage increases because they assumed that they could be recovered through higher prices in a general atmosphere of inflation; both of which assumptions about the causes of inflation some may find flimsy.

A second general conclusion is that the Heath Government's experiment with threshold payments gave indexation an undeservedly bad name. The critical requirement is that there must be no element of both eating and having the cake.

The Heath thresholds were an inflationary timebomb which exploded because they came on top of (and not as a substitute for) a high level of wage settlements. Also, they were triggered by the retail price in are the National Savings i arrangements. This pamphlet effectively that the retail price is, conceptually and in practi wrong base for such an index, t the purpose of indexation is to a mechanism for offsetting the fall in the value of money.

Retail price indices howeve include such things as the eff increases in indirect taxatio relative price changes unrelate process of monetary inflation. I with the index as a trigger, ments look at policies not o intrinsic merits but in the l their effect on this particula with resulting distortions throu sidies and price controls.

The authors propose the home costs" index, pu quarterly, as the basis for any spread of indexation, on the that it is a more neutral mea the process of monetary Because, whatever the pace theoretical debate, we are ce see an ad hoc spread of ind this is a technical point of s portance.

Taming the Tiger by Richard J and Kurt Klappholz, Institu Economic Affairs, 2 Lord Street, SW1, £1.

Anthony Rowley looks at the accelerating cost of motor insurance

Soaring premiums for the driver, but little profit for underwriters

Probably nothing illustrates better the insidious lag effect of inflation than the frightening increases in motor insurance premiums now coming through in Britain. For the insurer, inflation has turned calculation of motor premiums into more of a metaphysical than an actuarial exercise.

Premiums are now rising at an annual average of 20 per cent or more and in some cases the rate is edging towards 30 per cent. Unless inflation abates fairly rapidly, quarterly or even monthly rate increases could become the norm. One group at Lloyd's has already introduced monthly, index-linked premiums.

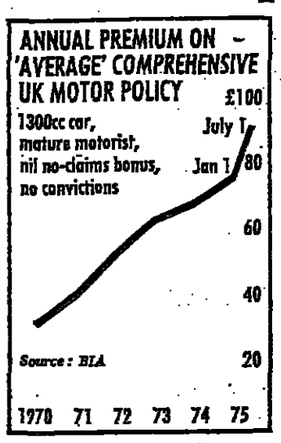
These problems are not unique to Britain—in the United States and Australia the situation is worse in some respects—but the unparalleled and continuing rate of United Kingdom inflation has produced a very special situation here.

As the charts show, despite the fact that the cost of an "average" comprehensive motor policy has trebled since 1970, the recovery in underwriting profits seen during the early 1970s has been reversed again. In 1974 the 280 or so companies in the British Insurance Association made aggregate underwriting profits of only £1.8m on United Kingdom motor premiums totalling £507m.

Admittedly this does not include investment income attributable to these motor premiums. Even so, with new cash flow from premiums yielding around 7 per cent from equities or gilts, and inflation running at around four times that rate, underwriters cannot be happy with underwriting margins (premiums, minus claims and expenses) currently hovering around breakeven point.

Inflation exacerbates the problem too in the sense that claims are often not paid until at least a year after the premium has been received, and the investment income accrued in the meantime has hardly begun to keep pace with inflation on the cost of the claim.

By its very nature of being universal and compulsory, motor business enables companies to maintain a national branch network, so insurers are hardly likely to pull out of the business in unfavourable times. However, these are exceptionally bad times and underwriting losses could easily get out of control unless premiums keep pace with inflation.



Thus a really vicious trend has developed this year, with premiums climbing at a breathless rate in pursuit of spiralling costs. Insurers generally will be lucky to break even on their 1975 motor account.

As most motor policies are issued for a 12-month term, premiums have to be loaded at the beginning of the term with a percentage calculated to cover the rate of inflation during the life of the policy. In the early part of 1975 however, the prospective rate of United Kingdom inflation began to look like a completely open-ended calculation. The insurance companies reaction was to play safe and raise premiums by amounts they hoped might offer them some safety margin.

Rates of increase differed as between companies, according to their particular portfolio and existing rate structures, but the average increases have been running at an annual rate of around 20 per cent. Several companies, including Royal, Cornhill and Sun Alliance have had two increases this year—well in excess of 20 per cent in total.

The Department of Trade has shown perhaps surprisingly little reluctance to let through increases of this magnitude. The D of T though, apart from being the premium vetting authority, is also the official guardian of insurance companies' solvency. Whitehall memories of the V & G collapse are still fresh and, with that and its aftermath in mind, the D of T appears to be taking no risks now.

This may look like rough justice to the motorist with a good record but the whole essence of pooled risks is that the experience of the few affects the many. As in so many other spheres too, the effect of inflation on insurance is iniquitous in the sense that it makes no distinction between weak and strong economic groups. Wage inflation is the real root cause of the motor insurers' problems.

Garage charge-out rates for insurance-funded repairs rose by no less than 26 per cent in the 12 months up to July 1, compared with a rise of 15 per cent in the previous 12 months. Spare part prices, which make up 60 per cent of repair costs and are largely influenced by labour costs, rose by an average 32 per cent, against 20 per cent in the corresponding 1973-74 period.

Wage inflation has affected motor insurance in more insidious ways too. One of the principal elements in court awards made under third-party motor insurance claims is the loss of earnings capacity caused to an accident victim.

Not surprisingly the courts have been taking a more generous view of what lost earnings could amount to in the light of present inflation. Past earnings lost are no problem; it is the estimated future earnings that matter. Damages for so-called "loss of amenity" such as, say, the loss of an eye, have doubled from £2,000 to £4,000 or more over the past few years.

All this has frightening implications for the insurance companies whose historic calculation of risks bore little relation to the actual level of awards at present. Not only are they having to pay out much greater sums on settled claims but they also need to reserve much more against outstanding claims, on the assumption that awards will continue to rise in line with inflation. Underwriting profits in any one year are struck after making provisions for such claims incurred but not settled in that year.

Recently one leading United Kingdom motor underwriter was confronted with a, then, record award of around £100,000 made to a motor accident victim under an action brought against one of the company's policyholders. And awards of this size are becoming more common.

Motor premiums tend automatically to take care of the rise in car prices—now running at near 30 per cent for new vehicles and 23 per cent for used ones, according to the BIA—but the high proportion of foreign cars sold here is complicating the issue. The non-availability or difficulty of obtaining spare parts for at least some of these is leading to an increasing incidence of insurance write-offs, something not allowed for in advance by premium rates.

Yet another reason why motor premiums have risen much more steeply so far this year than in the first half of 1974 is the increased frequency of claims. The oil crisis and the sharp rise in petrol prices cut the average frequency of United Kingdom claims by 5 per cent in the early part of 1974, which had the effect of masking the true incidence of inflation on motor claims. By early 1975, motoring habits had reverted to nearer normal and with them the frequency of claims.

Everything new hinges on the critical question of wage inflation. Insurers are hoping that *the £6 maximum wage increase* will bring some alleviation, though it is unlikely to show through in claims costs until the end of this year at the earliest.

Meanwhile premium adjustments are almost certain to become more frequent. Six-monthly reviews are now common, and, last month, the Pearl Assurance, when raising its rates for the second time in six months, gave a warning might have to increase quarterly intervals in f balance its motor acco June the then chairma BIA, Mr Aonghais Ma suggested that unless co improved rates could every month.

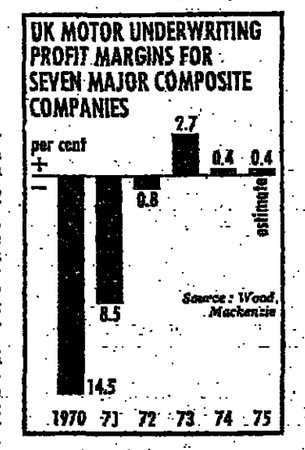
There is no suggestio stage that companies start limiting the life of to, say, six months, as t cial Union has done in A in order to get premiu ing up as fast as pos that problem-laden mot ance market.

But General Accident the leading motor which last month int *index-linked home* i policies, is not ruling possibility of extendi principle in some form t insurance.

A consortium of four motor syndicates, kn Shipton Motor Polic Lloyd's, part of Shipto ance Services, has brought in index-link miums. This is believe the first and only schem kind so far, and involves holders in paying pr monthly by direct deb The debit is varied in ance with the Departm Employment earnings (though only with the holder's consent) and argues that this rules shock of a 20 or 30 p annual rise.

Perhaps the only con for the motorist is that average comprehensive annual premium shown table compares with ver higher continental pre According to the BIA, a equivalent policy in would cost £305; in G £306; in Switzerland £ Belgium £230, and in the lands £228. In Italy onl party cover is obtainab that would cost £157.

Because comprehensive is so expensive on the Con by far the greatest pro of claims are made unde party cover and this has to force third party rates near those on compre policies. Continental pre are said to reflect the frequency of claims ther in Britain.



Business Diary in Europe: French leave • The Italian job

Less than a fortnight ago, Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Export Board, was telling the British press in Paris that the United Kingdom's very small share of the French market (only 4.5 per cent, way behind West Germany, the Benelux, the United States and Italy) held out golden opportunities for British businessmen now that 10 years of waiting at the door of the EEC and two years of dithering were over.

But the message does not appear to have got through, judging from the lukewarm response so far to an impressive effort by the British Chamber of Commerce in France to promote Franco-British trade.

The chamber is staging a two-day congress in Paris on October 9 and 10 on the theme "Entente Cordiale—New Look," for which an impressive panel of speakers has been lined up from both sides of the Channel.

It is headed by the Duke of Kent in his capacity as president of the British Overseas Trade Board, and includes as the star speaker on the French side, Michel d'Ornano, the Minister for Industry. Other speakers include Sir Ralph Bateman, chairman of the CBI, Francois Ceyrac, president of the French employers' federation, Paul Laubard, president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce; Lords Duncan Sandys, Goodman, Polwarth, and Briginshaw of the TUC General Council; Sir John Prideaux, chairman of the National Westminster Bank, and Michel Gendet, president of the Federation of French Insurance Companies.

One would have thought these names would have acted as a sufficient draw, quite *apart from the opportunity* offered to businessmen from the other side of the Channel to compare notes and establish contacts with their French counterparts.

Several thousand invitations have been sent to leading British companies and to others through professional organizations in Britain, yet so far there has been only the merest trickle of replies.

French companies have been much quicker on the uptake. The fact that their representatives at the congress do not have to pay the fare to Paris or their board during their stay in the French capital, or that the Chamber of Commerce is asking £100 per head for participation (including two lunches), is not sufficient explanation for this British reticence.

A big boost in British exports to France would seem to be well worth £100 and a little effort at salesmanship, the more so as the congress is well timed to cash in on the £3,000m reflation plan of the French Government, adopted by Parliament last week.

The tax game

Bruno Visentini, the Italian Finance Minister, has had to admit defeat and say goodbye for the time being to Atena (Anagrafe Tributaria Elettronica Nazionale), a project whereby the government fondly thought it could force Italians to abandon the time honoured sport of tax evasion.



Bruno Visentini: admitting defeat.

The idea was that the details of every tax payer, whether individual or corporate, would be listed on a huge computerized register, so that no one could escape the net. The minister would just have to press a button to know immediately if anyone was in arrears.

The project was at the basis of the radical taxation reform introduced in 1973 and 1974. A five-year contract, expiring at the end of this year, was concluded with IBM Italia for the hire of two specially constructed central computers and 107 peripheral elaborators for a total payment of 14,500m lire (more than £10m). Equipment for 2,000 terminals was bought from Olivetti.

Lodovico Biraghi Lossetti, chairman of IBM Italia, has said his officials were surprised at the diligence and enthusiasm with which Finance Ministry civil servants started collaborating on the project. But, then, in spring 1973, "suddenly their offices emptied, so that literally the hands and the heads were lacking to undertake the work of gathering data."

When Visentini became Finance Minister last December, he found that less than four million code numbers had been asssigned for the 10 million or so individual taxpayers. Among the slowest organizations to come up with details of their employees, Biraghi Lossetti said, were government ministries.

Visentini, he said, had now asked him to take back 103 of the 107 elaborators, which were lying unused, thus at least saving about 3,500m lire on the 14,500m lire contract.

But IBM, Biraghi Lossetti added, "hopes that the ministry succeeds in organizing itself so as to take up the old project." Otherwise not only the work of five years "but also several billions of public money will have gone up in smoke."

Thorn for Thorn

At first sight, Luxembourg's Left-Liberal coalition government would appear to have a daunting economic and social problem on its hands. Latest figures show that the dole queues in the Grand Duchy have grown by no less than 800 per cent over the past year.

It is unlikely, however, that Luxembourg's Socialist Labour Minister, Bernard Berg, has lost much sleep over the problem, for according to his boss, Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, the actual number out of work at present is just 27. Even though Thorn's disclosure made in a television broadcast last week, compares somewhat unfavourably with last year's jobless total of three, Luxembourg's unemployment quota (given that the duchy must have a working population of more than 100,000) stands up pretty well in international comparison.

Not that Luxembourg has remained unaffected by the recession. It just seems to have been more successful than most in spreading out its evils. Thus in September some 860 workers, employed mainly by small businesses, were on short time while a further 1,200 were being kept busy under the government's new emergency employment law. This device, which came into effect at the end of July, enables companies to transfer some of their labour force for a limited time to public service for employment on such tasks as road building or sprucing up the environment.

The idea is that when the economy picks up again, these workers, who were mainly employed in the Luxembourg steel industry, will return to their old jobs and the Grand Duchy will return to business as usual.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Reyrolle Parsons Limited

Improved half year results

The trading results for the half year are considerably better than for the first half of 1974.

For a number of years, the Group trading profit for the first half has been much less than that for the second half by reason of the incidence of major contract completions. The difference in profit will not be so marked in 1975 as a better balance of completions has been achieved.

Recent labour disputes have interrupted production in some works, but if throughout the Group normal working continues for the remainder of the year, the results for the second half should show further improvement and accordingly, the views I expressed at the Annual General Meeting in June regarding the results for 1975 should be fulfilled.

Associated company profits are predominantly from abroad with Canada as the principal contributor.

In 1974, the bulk of redemptions of Loan Stock occurred in the second half, whereas in 1975 a substantial amount of Loan Stock has been redeemed in the first half and the profit from this source will therefore probably be lower in the second half. The Company's obligation to redeem 7⅞% Unsecured Loan Stock 1988/93 for the year ending 30th September, 1975 has been met.

The reduced amount of interest payable reflects the improved liquidity position and lower interest rates.

The order intake for most products is satisfactory and has been sustained mainly by our response to strong demand from overseas; but low and uncertain demand in the U.K. for generating and transmission equipment is still a major source of concern.

No interim dividend has been declared for 1975 (1974: nil).

J. B. Woodeson, *Chairman.*

Interim Results 1975	Six months to 30 June 1975	Six months to 30 June 1974	Year to 31 Dec 1974
	£000	£000	£000
Group Turnover	51,527	44,353	104,385
Group Trading Profit	3,088	2,001	6,269
Group Profit before tax	3,288	1,255	4,513

The International Power Engineering Group

Reyrolle Parsons Limited, Cuthbert House, All Saints, Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1NS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Negative thinking on profit spreads to British Rail

From Mr G. E. Powderham

Sir, The information that British Rail now proposes a substantial cut in services in order to save costs directly implies a reduction of manpower against a background of rising unemployment.

This exactly parallels the economic thinking of the Post Office, whose only answer to a deficit is higher prices and a reduction of services.

This negative process has now been going on for 20 years and there is no evidence to suggest that it will be any more successful now than it has been in the past.

Surely in terms of underutilizing the enormous capital investment in these industries and of all the supporting private sector manufacturers, the policy which they are pursuing guarantees eventual greater losses by inducing reduced and thus increasingly uneconomic volumes of traffic.

Do they ever seriously consider the possibility that a substantial cut in their price structures might achieve at least as good a financial effect and at the same time have the beneficial side effect of increasing the quantity and quality of public service, improving productivity, even possibly leading to an expansive era creating more worthwhile employment.

The probable answer is that such a financial policy would be enormously risky, it might fail, losses would be made if the potential additional traffic did not materialize; but at least the general public and business community would have had the opportunity of utilizing a highly price competitive quality service.

In circumstances of high unemployment this could surely constitute a worthy initiative demonstrating a constructive and imaginative approach within two of our biggest public service industries well worthy of Mr Healey's backing.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. POWDERHAM,
60 Beech Hill,
Hadley Wood,
Barnet,
Hertfordshire.

Pilot lights a heavy waste of energy

From Mr Gerald Foley

Sir, At £18.20 per year for three pilot lights Mr Mather's coin meter is hardly overcharging him—but it could well be undercharging.

Gas pilot lights are surprisingly heavy consumers of gas. Left burning all the time a typical pilot light uses about 40 therms a year. At 17.5p per therm this works out at £7.00 a year for each pilot light.

There seems little justification for having pilot lights on cookers. The inconvenience of using matches or a spark lighter is very minor. It is an interesting reflection that the gas consumption by the pilots in a cooker can easily approach that for cooking.

In the case of central heating boilers and geysers the pilot light has a safety function: it ensures the ignition of gas when the appliance is automatically brought into use by a time switch or turning a tap. There is, however, no serious obstacle to the use of automatic electric ignition in these cases and this would consume a negligible amount of energy.

It is difficult to imagine why this has not already happened: a pilot light which has been accidentally extinguished can be quite a serious hazard and this would not arise in the case of automatic electric ignition.

There are large savings to be obtained from eliminating gas pilot lights. Gas boards should, as part of the national energy saving campaign, be prohibited from installing them in future. And serious efforts should be made to devise a simple kit which can convert existing boilers and geysers to electric ignition.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD FOLEY,
12 Whitehall Gardens,
London, W4.

Housing capital gains tax

From Dr A. T. Kuhn

Sir, Your readers (Sept 12) are right to raise the issue of capital gains tax on houses in which rooms have been let to lodgers. But this is, of course, nothing more than an example of the general inequity of CGT which, operating in a time of severe inflation, becomes confiscatory in the most literal sense, leaving us poorer than we were, not skimming off new wealth as was the original intention behind it.

The Chancellor has publicly recognized this and promised to look into it. We can only hope he will be as good as his word.

This said, one must confess some misgivings at the actual figures cited by your correspondent Mr Hillel. If he paid £2,500 capital gains tax, it would seem the chargeable gain was £7,500 (33 per cent rate). However for tax purposes, the total capital gain on sale of the house is apportioned according to the fraction of the house used for the "profit-making" activity.

If two of the three bedrooms were let, one would guess the apportionment might be in the ratio 1:3 (assuming the downstairs rooms remained in the occupancy of Mr Hillel). On this basis, the total profit on sale of the house would be £22,500 of which a third would attract the CGT.

I gather houses are dearer in Birmingham than Salford. But if the total gain (after only three years) on the sale of a three-bedroom house was £22,500, the mind boggles—where's the catch, Mr Hillel?

Yours faithfully,
A. T. KUHN,
University of Salford.
September 12.

The curious logic of VAT

From the Rev Ilex Pullenayegum

Sir, Your correspondents (Sept 11 and 12) might like to know that "the supply by the Post Office of any services in connexion with the conveyance of postal packets" is expressly exempted from VAT; under exemption Group 3 of Appendix B of the VAT Scope & Coverage Regulations, 1975.

The VAT Office, Southall, with whom I have been in correspondence, argue that this exemption applies only when the Post Office sells stamps, and that once a trader buys the stamps VAT may be charged for the use of the stamps by the trader.

I fail to follow this logic. The stamps represent nothing but services provided by the Post Office whether when bought over the counter or stuck on to parcels.

I am accordingly declining to pay VAT to the trader, and shall enjoy receiving a summons.

Yours faithfully,
ILEX PULLENAYEGUM,
St Luke's Vicarage,
Church Road,
Reigate, Surrey.
September 12.

Sacrifice of £50,000

From Mrs D. M. Ede

Sir, I find it very galling two days after receiving a meagre 10p a share from the state on behalf of my holding in British Leyland—and bought out of savings—to read that the new chief executive is to receive a remuneration of £50,000 a year, "the highest paid man in the publicly owned sector of industry".

I thought we were all asked to make sacrifices.

Yours truly,
D. M. EDE,
Barn Corner,
Filkins,
Lechlade, Gloucestershire.
September 10.

Industry in the regions

Scottish Development Agency needs the right teeth to be effective

Early next year the Scottish Development Agency will begin work, bristling with the hope, expectation and the scepticism which has been pinned firmly to it. As with the Scottish Assembly, to which it may ultimately be responsible, the powers, motivations and tasks of the agency have not yet been precisely defined. Scottish industry waits inquisitively to see whether the new animal will have sharp, constructive teeth, no teeth at all, or, to complete the analogy, blunt dentures which may be removed according to political necessity.

So far, Sir William Gray has been appointed part-time chairman, and a search is on for a full-time chief executive among the high ranks of industry. An organizing committee forming a nucleus for the ultimate executive board will be announced shortly.

The agency will have twin responsibilities for regenerating industry and improving the environment, which in west central Scotland is an admirable goal easier to declare than to achieve. The agency's budget of £200m to £300m to cover the first five years' operation may seem modest. The Scottish National Party believes the agency should have an annual budget of £100m in its first year of operation, rising to £300m annually by the fifth year.

Whatever the details of the budget, the principle of the SDA is important. It could clearly become an important force in restructuring Scotland's industries and in the devolutionary process now under way. What troubles the Confederation of British Industry in Scotland and some Scottish industrialists is that the agency could turn into a highly political weapon.

What has so far been decided is that the SDA will not be a prop for ailing industry. It will set up companies where it can identify a real need but where it may have to wait longer for a return than a commercial operator could tolerate. The agency will create industrial estates and build factories.

Profit would remain the chief criterion, but the agency expects to take greater risks than would normally seem prudent. Its first task will be to absorb the Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation and 400 specialist staff. At an early stage it will take over the Small Industries Council for the Rural Areas of Scotland.

What concerns private industry is the SDA's power to establish companies under "subsidized conditions" and possibly in competition with existing firms. The agency would argue that the need for growth and new jobs in Scotland is such that "subsidy" is justified and with judicious planning any unfair competition can be avoided.

If the agency has to steer a careful course in this relatively small sphere, it will have to be even more cautious in the wider area occupied by the National Enterprise Board, the several new town development corporations, the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the other arms of local and national government.

Ronald Faux

Business appointments

Hymac names new chief

Mr J. R. Fitzgerald has become managing director of Hymac in succession to Mr R. A. Smith, who has resigned for personal reasons.

Mr Peter Coe has joined the board of Aylmer Offshore as director of engineering.

Mr B. A. Bates and Mr H. Marsland have resigned as directors of Bellair Cosmetics.

Mr B. Dickinson has become a director and secretary of Levex. Mr C. R. Harris, the previous secretary, remains on the board.

Mr David Miller has been named joint managing director of Stanley Gibbons Currency.

Mr Ruscombe Westmacott has been appointed an assistant director of Barclays Bank (London and International).

Mr Malcolm R. Bates has been made executive chairman of Spey Investments and Mr John R. Kinder a director.

Mr Derek E. Kemp becomes a director of Lewis Altman and Co on September 20.

Mr David Montagu has been appointed to the board of The Ashdown Investment Trust.

Mr Michael E. Ingle has succeeded Mr Harry Purchase as managing director of Stewart Wrightson (North Eastern).

Mr Donald Tapp has been appointed company secretary of Charles Hammond.

Mr Robert Muir has been named retail director of International Stores.

Mr Brian McMahon has succeeded Mr F. Jordan as director, parts and service division, Chrysler United Kingdom.

Mr F. G. Peacock is to be sales director of Bental from October 1.

Mr B. Shack has resigned from the board of Radley Fashions and Textiles.

Mr D. Buckley-Sharp has been appointed a non-executive director Gibbs Nathaniel and Mr T. W. Hammett has become executive director of Barrow, Lane & Ballard.

FINANCIAL NEWS

M L Holdings feeling its way in hard year

By Tony May

With a record year behind them, the board, headed by Mr E. N. Mobbs, of ML Holdings, the Slough-based manufacturing engineers, find it virtually impossible to forecast the outcome for 1975, as long as inflation remains higher in the United Kingdom than elsewhere. Exports, both direct and indirect, accounted for a goodly part of last year's £506,000 profit, but the ability to continue exporting becomes increasingly more difficult.

The board rates the group's skill and experience in the fields of aircraft equipment, armaments and engineering as invaluable assets in combating the various industrial and economic problems facing it.

Among the difficulties of engineering and aviation companies trying to plan and invest in the future is uncertainty about possible further defence cuts. There is also the worry of the possible nationalization of part or the whole of the aircraft industry.

A worrying aspect for specialist equipment companies which may be nationalized is whether the nationalized sector will then undertake work which would otherwise go to established specialists in the private sector, in order to maintain employment levels.

Reviewing the results and prospects of individual group companies, the board says that ML Aviation is now under contract for a whole range of new and varied projects, and providing these continue the future is bright.

The company continues to sponsor private development work and, during the past year, production orders worth over £500,000 have been received from the British Government and the United States for one project.

The engineering companies continue to achieve a high output, of which a large part goes for export.

Payout held but profits fall for Edworks (1936)

Back in May, Mr B. Dodo, chairman of Edworks (1936) warned that a continuing deterioration in business conditions was depressing trading by this South African shoe group. The year to June 30 has ended with a pre-tax profit down from R3.7m to R2.59m (£1.72m), although turnover went up from R32m to R36.3m.

After tax, profits fell from R2.1m to R1.6m. A loss of R8m, against a profit of R132m attributable to minority shareholders in subsidiary companies leaves retained earnings at R1.09m, against R1.53m. Earnings a share are 26.2c, against 33.5c.

In his earlier statement, Mr Dodo warned that volume sales were substantially lower, and a drastic reduction in margins was necessary to sell off the big stocks which had resulted. This has naturally had its effect on profits. Also, production has been cut in the interests of liquidity, and this has also undermined profits. The dividend, however, is maintained at 8c a share.

Chas Early down as demand wanes

In June the board of Charles Early & Marriott (Witney), under Mr A. Hopkins, the chairman, was warning that orders were harder to get, while sales and production for the first quarter were below budget although on a level with the previous year.

The pre-tax profits for the half year to August 1, reveal a drop from £194,000 to £179,000 on turnover up from £2.18m to £2.21m. Sales are made up from £542,000 of exports, compared with £485,000 and £1.67m of home trading, against £1.69m.

The interim dividend is held at 0.31p net, giving a slight rise gross.

Mr Hopkins reports that the home market has been quiet and stocks have increased. However, he sees some slight signs of improved demand, while exports continue to expand.

Albright sells Wakefield unit

Albright and Wilson Ltd. and Green's Economiser Group have reached agreement for the sale to E. Green & Son, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Green's Economiser, of Albright's business in ammonia-based products manufactured at Wakefield, together with all land, buildings and necessary plant.

The consideration is £650,000 cash, plus the stocks and work in progress at valuation by the boards of Albright and Green's on October 1—the date from which the sale is effective.

The net book value of the fixed assets being sold is £201,000. The factory site of 10½ acres adjoins E. Green and Son, and a further 35 acres which has been largely used for waste disposal. All 45½ acres are freehold.

Rolls-Royce Motors, and GKN among interims

The spotlight falls on interim results this week with a clutch of household names. Among them are Rolls-Royce Motors, British Printing Corporation, GKN, RTZ, BICC and United Biscuits. Particular interest will be paid to Rolls-Royce today so soon after its one for seven rights issue at 36p to raise £2m. Last year the group made pre-tax profits of £1.7m in its first half. Diesel engine prospects are thought good but margins on cars will be watched carefully.

Tomorrow brings Grindlays Holdings when details of a capital reconstruction, and possibly of a rights issue are awaited. The shares have been a trifle firmer of late. Friday brings an interim from boiler-maker Babcock & Wilcox where again there is talk of a rights issue.

TODAY. Interims-Appleyard Gp, BBA Gp, Chas Clifford, Crossley Bldng Prods, Federated Land, Stanley Gibbons Intl, Pataling Rubber Estates, Rolls-Royce Motors, Unicorn Ind, United Biscuits. Finals.—Audio Fid, Chambers and Fargus, and Jentique Hldgs, Telefusion.

TOMORROW. Interims — Bank of Scotland, BICC, Brit Mohair Spinners, Bury Masco, Cohen Bros, Electric & Gen Inv, Grindlays Hldgs, Thos Jourdan, Lafarge Orgn, Law Land, Silver Mines, Stone Platt, Trade Indemnity, Wadham Stringer, James Wilkes. Finals.—Gallenkamp, Ricardo & Co, J. Walker Goldsmiths.

WEDNESDAY. Interims—Bemrose Corp, Bifurcated Eng, Bodycote, BSR, Clarke Chapman, Danish Bacon, Eagle Star, Grampian Hldgs, A. Howden, Lex Service, Ldn City & Westcliff Prop, Hugh Mackay, News Intl, RTZ, Tern Consulate, and Thos Tilling. Finals—Midhurst White, Second City Props, Wade Dept Stores.

THURSDAY Interims—Associated Fisheries, Bridon, GKN, Harris & Sheldon Gp, Holt Prods, Home Charm, J. B. Hldgs, Liberty & Co, Ldn & Prudential, Rosedimond Inv Tst, Sale Tilney, Schroders, Trust & Agency, Wadkin, Williams & James, Vickers. Finals—Amalgamated Tin Mines Nigeria, HTV, Sthn Kinta Cons.

FRIDAY—Interims — Babcock & Wilcox, British Printing Corp, British Titan, Dorada Hldgs, Reunion prop, Ritz Hotel Ldn. Finals—Greaves Orgn.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Continuing the pursuit of happiness at work

e importance of individuals, the strength of feeling ached to them, is seldom so arly demonstrated as when y show signs of sickness. e sickness of a great man racts the attention of the ole nation.

as with individuals, so also h institutions, and few subs today are attracting more ntion than the malaise ecting the British corporate or and its employees. There n full spate a cataract of ks, articles, seminars, and ole discussion attempting to yse the defects of manage-, the national work-force, structure of companies, and economic environment in which they operate, and ound solutions.

te latest contribution comes t George Goyder in his *The Responsible Worker*.* abian, and an industrialist, Goyder starts with an ysis of the factors inhibit- vigorous performance, and s on to his favoured solu- . The analysis is very close te conventional wisdom of who take a centrist view olitics, but some of his ions are much more oversial.

e writing is lucid and con- and his arguments avoid dicalities, and the book con- es a readable canter round problem of making the er feel more at home, and fore happier, in his rs.

Goyder's basic thesis is died in the statement: h the introduction of high ology and mass produc- we have made the com- and the community as a dependent upon the fill of the worker to an ceded degree. But we done nothing to restruc- he company in such a way give the worker the ty, autonomy, freedom sponsibility that he needs will demand if he is to s that goodwill.

is idle to expect the body rkers to cooperate will- animated as they are by porate sense of injustice past evils of the capital- tem (however beneficial ystem may have been in ways), until the system is so changed as to be seen to be based upon inciples; until a new con- is forged about the pur- f work and given expres- the workplace by alter- law of companies.

iat we require is a new conceptual framework of the company in which a fair balance exists, and is seen to exist, between the needs of the workers, the claims of shareholders—who in a nationalized industry are represented by the Treasury—and the interests of the community as a whole."

If men are to be satisfied in work they must be given the opportunity to develop as persons. This means organizing work from the bottom up instead of from the top down. Mr Goyder argues that the development of the shop steward movement represents a positive rather than a negative approach to industry. "The movement is revolutionary in the best sense. It is a human revolution, demanding that the worker be treated as a human being and requiring that a way be found, at the level of the ordinary firm and worker, to make work more significant and worthwhile."

Neither workers' cooperatives nor nationalization have yet shown that they provide the vehicle for achieving these ends. The author believes that the most fruitful solution would be achieved through a recasting of the law covering companies so that it recognized the legitimate interests not only of the owners, but also of employees, consumers and the community.

He sets out six criteria to be met through this reform:

1 There must be a clear basis of purpose to which management can refer and by which its performance can be judged.
2 The company must provide a degree of security for its employees equal to that enjoyed by its shareholders.
3 Means must be found to measure and audit the social as well as the financial performance of the company.
4 Those who lend capital to a company must have the right to protect their legitimate claims and expectations.
5 The company must act towards the community of which it is a member with a sense of responsibility no less than can be expected from an individual citizen.
6 Where monopoly is found to exist, provision must be made for the consumers' interests to be represented within the company.

He proposes a form of profit-sharing, but then, much more controversially, goes on to argue for a change in the relationship between shareholders and the company. He believes it is unreasonable that equity holders should exercise controls and receive benefits in perpetuity.

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An 'open plan' enterprise

"You have to be a glutton for punishment to be a manager at CMG", says a competitor in the computer services business. He's right in a way.

Picture a young British manager who sits in an open plan office like everybody else in his 400-man company. He doesn't have a company car or even a reserved parking place; those go on a first-come/first-served basis every morning. Though he knows he can be demoted if he doesn't succeed at his job, he doesn't even have a secretary of his own, and his expense account is far from unlimited.

Any decision he takes may be questioned by his troops, and if they can show that it doesn't fit the company philosophy (even if it makes good business sensé) it will be reversed. His title is associate director, and even that is shared with another associate director. He makes £8,333 a year; and everybody in the company knows it. That's the salary for every other associate director.

On the other hand, CMG (Computer Management Group) has no trouble finding new managers for its growing organization. All of them come from within. "We don't hire managers", says Bryan Mills, joint managing director.

This aspect of the CMG management philosophy is closely related to two others: the concept of joint management of every element of the group, and the streamlined hierarchy that has only three levels of managers. All of this works in a company with eight relatively autonomous subsidiaries in four countries whose maximum size is 80 or 90, organized in groups of between 12 and 20.

"Deputies are not allowed", says Bryan Mills, who shares his own position as founding father and managing director with Doug Gorman and Bob Fawcett (all of them fairly near 40) now after 11 years in CMG. "We have clear boundary definitions, and within the boundary you can have one, two or three people, but not a manager and assistant arrangement. That would add another level to the management hierarchy."

The Industrial Participation Association recently published an in-depth study of CMG's management style, noting that it provides, in several respects, a model for other companies that will be a feature of "post-industrial society". Mills told IPA: "When we disagree, which is not often, we reach a sensible compromise. The system might not work so well if we brought managers in from outside. But all promotion is from within, so people are familiar with it."

The CMG principles evolved along with the company. "We started without any goals except to be independent and rich," says Mills. "We're all different people. Bob is the machine king, and deeply involved in computer user groups. I'm more interested in finance, organization, and software packages. Doug is the best systems and programming manager in Europe, particularly at trouble-shooting, and he's also very interested in training people.

"The thing we have in common is a willingness to be convinced by rational argument, and even if we don't change our minds we're willing at least to toe a rational party line in the interests of unanimity. You can't expect everything to be done your own way. At the same time, though, there is an implicit veto. If one of us has a major objection to some change that is proposed then we don't change. This seems to work down the line too."

Thus each shared manager's job amounts to a unanimous voting council, yet decisions can be (and often are) vigorously challenged from below. This is possible because of another basic tenet of the CMG philosophy: no secrets.

A crowded schedule of monthly staff meetings, quarterly management meetings and group policy meetings is planned to ensure the flow of information both ways, and minutes of all meetings are available to all employees.

CMG's unique pay policy is one result of decisions being reversible—even Mills' decisions. "We used to have an elaborate management pay scheme," he recalls. "I was very keen on it. Pay was related closely to performance. But it led to too much unnecessary dispute, chopping and changing, short-term decisions. So we decided it was counterproductive, and changed it two years ago. An associate director is an AD now, and that's that.

"Instructions have to be given down through the hierarchy, but information can flow any way it likes," says Mills. "If I want to know something, I ring the person most likely to know it. People ring me just as easily, or stop me in the canteen."

In a company that has expanded by 50 per cent in the past year, with a stated philosophy of ploughing back profits for future growth, it is easy for a motivated young man to become a manager. But managers who don't meet the high expectations from above and below are just as quickly and openly demoted.

Alongside the meetings schedule on the bulletin board is another notice that someone "has stepped down from the position of associate director in this branch and is now working as a customer account supervisor. His successor is then named. This has happened more than a dozen times since CMG started in 1964, and most of the ex-managers are still there.

That demotion—and openness about it—evolved into company philosophy was another "lucky accident" according to Bryan Mills. "A manager here must be able to keep about 17 balls in the air at once. People who can't do this are gradually reduced to a state of inaction, we've discovered. We get nothing, and neither do they."

CMG's business has grown from the proverbial three-man operation, with the founders working in their back bedrooms, to a turnover of £4m with subsidiaries in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. Every employee was given shares to mark the company's 10th anniversary last year, and over half buy shares (they can invest up to 20 per cent of salary). Mills says share prices are decided "by a process of reasoned argument and shouting".

However, he feels the company's profit-sharing has been a more important policy in the eyes of employees. "Our intent is to keep pay in the top quarter of the industry, and then have our profit sharing set at about 10 per cent of salary", says Mills. CMG leads in many other benefits (for all employees, never just the managers).

It was the first company in Britain to offer insurance with spouse benefits extended equally to employees' husbands as well as wives. It was one of the first to offer four weeks' holiday. Any one with a serious illness receives full pay for six months and half pay for the rest of his life if necessary.

Employee turnover is about average for the industry, around 15 per cent, but the number of long-service veterans is high. "This isn't a very comfortable place", Mills says serenely. "You either like or dislike it a lot."

Several groups have splintered off and started their own companies in disagreement with CMG's philosophy of using profits from established subsidiaries to invest in new ones, rather than distributing them to employees in larger profit-sharing.

"There's another way CMG is not everybody's cup of tea", Bryan Mills concludes. "Many people have psychological needs that we don't meet—a father figure, for example.

Nancy Foy

Straits Trading slips to $7.21m

Lower prices for tin and rubber put a damper on interim pre-tax profits of Straits Trading, the Singapore-based buyer and smelter of tin, which also deals in non-ferrous ores and metals. Profits for the six months to June 30 eased from $7.25m to $7.21m (£1.38m).

Turnover for the period went down from $382m to $309m, including income from property of $1.24m, against $1.19m, and investment income of $4.58m, against $4.79m.

The interim dividend is raised from 8c to 12c, but the board says that this is intended only to reduce the disparity between payments and carries no implications of a higher total for the year. Last year the total was 24c.

The volume of tin ore received for smelting exceeded that of the same period of 1974, but quota controls introduced during April, 1975, will affect the intake in the second six months.

Investment income was basically unchanged, but will be reduced in the second half as a result of lower commodity prices and the realization of some investments.

Hopeful start by G R Francis

Turnover for the first quarter at the G. R. Francis Group shows a "substantial" increase, Mr Geoffrey Raymond Francis, the chairman reports. In the long-term, given an economic improvement, the group is well placed to take full advantage of the expected upsurge in the house building and construction sections of industry.

The company has "greatly improved" its cash position in the past two difficult trading years.

Sales last year went up from £3.09m to £3.17m, but pre-tax profits dropped from £302,000 to £70,000. This followed the downturn in the building and construction sectors at a time of unprecedented cost increases.

Stone Platt-Scrag

The offer by Stone-Platt Industries to acquire the whole of Ernest Scragg and Sons has gone unconditional. Acceptances to date have come from holders of some 35.93m ordinary (about 91.11 per cent of the equity). The proposed merger will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Castrol's Japan link

The Castrol subsidiary of Burmah Oil has agreed with three Japanese companies to establish a joint venture to make automotive chemicals.

The venture, called Nisshoku-Castrol, with a capital of 100m yen, aims to build antifreeze/coolant and brake fluid manufacturing facilities at Yokosuka City by next spring.

The Japanese companies are Nippon Shokubai, Seiken Kagaku and Toyo Menka.—Reuter.

Zapata goes fishing

Zapata Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary, Zapata Canada Ltd, has signed an agreement in principle to purchase a Montreal-based tuna operation from Jannock Corporation.

Zapata says that the $6.5m transaction—subject to approval by Canada's foreign investment review agency—involves five tuna fishing vessels and a cannery which processes their catch. The company expects to complete the acquisition before the end of 1975.

Mr William H. Flynn, Zapata's chairman and president, says that the deal will mark the company's first venture into the consumer market-place, as well as the expansion of its fishing capabilities and overall participation in the tuna industry. The cannery can process about 11,000 tons of tuna annually on a one-shift basis, Mr Flynn added.

Hewden-Stuart-A Gunn

Hewden-Stuart plant's offer for the ordinary shares of A. Gunn (Holdings), which closed September 1, has been accepted by Gunn shareholders holding 3.962m shares—about 72 per cent of the equity.

As a result, Hewden and U.D.T. Industries between them now own over 99 per cent of the Gunn equity.

There are 37,993 shares in Gunn held by 63 shareholders who did not accept the offer. Since it is likely that the shares remaining in Gunn shareholders' hands will provide an insufficient market to justify maintaining the stock exchange listing, it is Hewden's present intention to apply for cancellation of listing. Meanwhile, Hewden is offering to purchase in the market, any shares which non-assenting shareholders of Gunn may wish to sell.

J & J Dyson takes a mixed view

Though reporting a good start to the year, Mr Gerald Lomas, chairman, takes a cautious view on prospects for J & J Dyson, refractories, etc. In the year to March 31 last, growth slowed down but nevertheless the group topped its forecast, climbing 28 per cent to £1.33m (against the promised £1.2m). Generally, the decision three years ago to obtain a firmer foothold in the export market has borne fruit and become increasingly important to group prosperity.

Hollas caution

Caution was the theme of Mr Anthony Lawson, chairman of the Hollas Group in textiles at the annual meeting. He said he did not wish to retract his statement in the annual report in which he said he believed the group would perform at least as profitably as last year, but he stressed that long term prospects are impossible to predict. Most hopeful signs may be short lived. Even so the order book and trading position are more encouraging than this time last year.

Siebe Gorman

Apart from factors beyond the board's control, Mr C. D'Arcy Biss, chairman of Siebe Gorman Holdings, is confident that the group which makes fire engines, protective clothing and safety gear, can give a good account of itself "whatever may develop in these trying times".

Having achieved record profits again last year, Mr Biss bases his optimism on the quality and width of the company's product range and on the international spread of its operations.

Breedon moves ahead

Pre-tax profits at Breedon & Cloud Hill Lime Works, based near Derby, jumped 33 per cent to £407,000 in the first half-year to July 31. Turnover rose from £963,200 to £1.28m and tax advanced from £152,700 to £211,700. The company, which owns over 130 acres of freehold quarrying land, maimains its interim dividend at 2.23p.

Hanson confident

Reaffirming that growth in earnings a share will be maintained this year, Mr James Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, tells shareholders that its proposed $36m purchase of the Indian Head specialty textile group will also greatly strengthen the asset base of the group's United States operations. Arrangements are being made with its United States bankers to finance the major part of the transaction.

Estates Property

Heavier interest, tax and extraordinary items pushed down available profits for distribution at Estates Property Investment dropped from £481,000 to £338,000 in the year to April 30. Gross rents receivable rose from £1.62m to £1.71m and net property income advanced from £1.34m to £1.40m. Earnings a share after extraordinary items slipped from 3.28p to 2.31p and the final dividend is 2.23p against 2.29p, leaving the year's total unchanged at 3.54p.

MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL

Final 3.26p (2.86p), making 5.37p (4.81p). Net profit £111,000 (£105,000) on turnover of £4.35m (£3.36m).

CHINA BUYS COPPER

China has agreed to buy 10,000 tons of copper concentrate from the Bougainville Papua New Guinea mine in which Rio Tinto-Zinc has a net 43½ per cent stake, for £1.76m. The trial shipment may be followed by further orders.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

RTZ problems are underlined by Bougainville

Mining

Last week's depressed dividends from some of the mines in the Anglo American Corporation and Union Corporation camps served to underline the severe problems facing the gold sector. With a couple of exceptions, however, the announcements should have caused no surprise since the difficulties had already been well signposted.

Many of the constrictions facing the gold mines are to be found elsewhere in the metals sector and there is considerable foreboding over the interim results due from Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation on Wednesday.

Having been given a warning by Sir Val Duncan, RTZ chairman, at the annual meeting in May that he expected profits "to be substantially down this year", and having sen some por figures from subsidiaries—particularly Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia—the sole question vexing the market is how large, rather than how small, the fall at the interim stage will be.

Such is the pessimism in the market, that some analysts are predicting that the figures will be more than halved from the £37.3m at the attributable level for the first six months of last year to about £17.4m this time.

The pligh in which RTZ finds itself is well demonstrated by Bougainville Copper, the most important element of Conzinc (CRA) which in turn is the largest part of RTZ.

RTZ has an 80.7 per cent stake in CRA, which has 53.6 per cent of Bougainville, giving RTZ a net 43½ per cent holding in the copper producer.

In the first six months this year, Bougainville's net earnings slumped from Australian $76.1m to $A19.9m (about £12.1m) after sales revenue had been more than halved at $A83.8m. This showed through into CRA's first six months, when net earnings fell from $A51.9m to $A18.9m.

For the whole of last year Australia—effectively CRA—contributed £34m of RTZ's total attributable profit of £62.5m, or 54 per cent. Therefore, what happens to Bougainville is of considerable importance to RTZ, which last year drew about half of its attributable profits from copper and gold (the latter being a useful by-product of Bougainville).

Bougainville has been in operation for some three years now and has already earned about $A300m against total start up costs (including infrastructure) of $A400m. The complex itself has ore reserves of 870 million tonnes, and at a milling rate of about 30 million tonnes a year has a life expectancy of about 29 years. It is also a relatively low cost copper producer at about £300 a tonne.

It might therefore seem that in the long run when the copper and gold prices again move up Bougainville will be able to make handsome profits.

But Bougainville faces some awkward problems. Bougainville Island is part—and by far the richest part—of Papua New Guinea, which gains independence from Australia tomorrow. The islanders, however, have decided that they want no part of the new political grouping and have already declared secession. The reasons are various, but one is that they do not see why the income derived from the copper mine should go to prop up the rest of the new state.

Taxation, as elsewhere in the mining business, is also a problem. Last year the 1967 Bougainville Copper Agreement was renegotiated, which terminated the tax exemption period some one and a half years early. While of itself not a desperate blow for the mine, it has set a precedent and it is by no means impossible that the agreement could be renegotiated again to the favour of the state, a point which the Bougainville inhabitants may consider as the price for living in harmony in PNG.

Political considerations apart, the mine in the short term needs a strong boost from higher copper prices, but with demand still depressed and large worldwide stocks (last week LME official stocks were up nearly 10,000 tonnes at 398,075 tonnes) the outlook is bleak for both the mine and RTZ. The interim from RTZ on Wednesday is likely to be but a grim forerunner of the annual results.

Desmond Quigley

Wall Street

New York, Sept 12.—Stocks closed lower today, giving up low-key early gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.37 points to 809.29. It was ahead seven points at its best level of the day.

Declining issues moderately outnumbered gainers, which held a small lead through much of the session.

Volume totalled 12,230,000 shares compared with 11,100,000 shares yesterday.

Analysts interpreted the early gain as a bounce following large overall losses from the three previous sessions.

As the stock market opened, First National City Bank of New York raised its prime rate to 8 per cent from the generally prevailing 7¾ per cent. Brokers said the move had been anticipated in earlier market losses.

But they added that the problems of rising interest rates and new inflation gains combined to weight the market down again.

	Sept 12	Sept 11		Sept 12	Sept 11		Sept 12	Sept 11
Allied Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	G.A.F. Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Supermkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gamble-Skogmo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Repub. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Dynam.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Instr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen.Pub.Util.N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Tel. El.	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Cyan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen. Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schlumber.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. El. Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scott. Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pac	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Nat. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roe.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amf. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grant W.T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt. Atl. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl. Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grumman Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Rly.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sperry Rand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Wn. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Squibb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock & Wcox	[illegible]	[illegible]	Heinz, H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std. Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std. Oil Cal.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std. Oil Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Std. Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beat Fds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell & Howell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stevens J.P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]	I.B.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stude Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beth. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Harv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunbeam Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sundstrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. Tel. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johns Manv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas East Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burl. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kaiser Alum.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]	Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]	T.W.A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kimb. Clk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Travelers Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kraftco Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T.R.W. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kresge S.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U.A.L. Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]	Unilever Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ligg. Myer	[illegible]	[illegible]	Unilever N.V.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charter N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	L.T.V.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Carb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un. Oil Cal.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	Un. Pacific Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Serv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marcor Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Utd Merch & Man.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marine Mid.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U.S. Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U.S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.B.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comb Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]	Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner Comm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comw. Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minn. Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]	West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morgan, J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westghse El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]	Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat. Bisc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.P.C. Intnl.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat. Distill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Xerox Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nat. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Crown Zeller.	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Dart Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]	Occ. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Del Monte	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olin Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Otis Elev.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owens Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Dow Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac. Gas El.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Dresser Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan. Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penney, J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]			
East. Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Eaton Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pet Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]			
El Paso G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Equitable Life	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phelps Dod.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Mor.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Phill. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fed. D. Strs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	P.P.G. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proc. Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fst. Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub. Ser. El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fst. Nt. Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullman	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fst. Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]			

NY silver up 14.90c

New York, Sept 12.—SILVER futures closed near the best levels of the day at 13.20 to 13.90 cents higher on scattered commission house short covering, sparked by the strength in midwest grains. The firm showing was assisted too by new inflation buying resulting from the rise in Citibank's lending rate to 8 per cent from 7¾ per cent.

Sept, 465.40c; Oct, 464.40c; Nov, 468.40c; Dec, 473.50c; Jan, 476.70; March, 485.50c; May, 494.10c; July, 502.20c; Sept, 510.20c; Dec, 522.70c; Jan, 527.00c. Handy & Harman 462.50c (previous 455.00c). Handy & Harman of Canada $Can4.754 (previous $Can 4.686).

GOLD futures closed slightly higher in moderately active trading. The New York Comex was 10 to 30 cents higher, while the Chicago IMM added 20 to 80 cents. Comex volume slipped somewhat to 1,017 contracts from 1,385 yesterday, while IMM volume was estimated at 1,359 contracts. NY COMEX.—Sept, $147.20; Oct, $147.80; Nov, $148.80; Dec, $149.70; Feb, $152.10; April, $154.60; June, $156.90; Aug, $159.30; Oct, $161.70; Dec, $164.10. CHICAGO IMM.—Sept, $147.80; Dec, $150.00-149.80 asked; March, $153.10; June, $157.00 bid; Sept, $160.60; Dec, $164.80.

COPPER was steady. There were 1,115 sales. Sept, 56.40c; Oct, 56.70c; Nov, 57.30c; Dec, 57.90c; Jan, 58.50c; March, 59.80c; May, 61.00c; July, 62.20c; Sept, 63.30c.

COCOA futures eased 1.55c to 0.85c near the close after fluctuating in a relatively steady range through the day. Sales were estimated at 1,414 contracts. Sept, 61.15c; Dec, 54.25c; March, 50.40c; May, 49.55c; July, 48.95c; Sept, 48.55c; Dec, 47.90c. Spots: Ghana unquoted; Bahia 63¼.

COFFEE futures rose more than 2.00 cents on small hedge lifting by the trade and scattered short covering ahead of the weekend. Sales were moderate at 560 lots. Sept, 79.00c; Nov, 80.00c; Dec, 80.30-60c; March, 80.30-.50c; May, 81.00c bid; July, 81.30c bid; Sept, 81.80c bid.

WOOL futures did not sell in the fine wool contract but two lots were traded in the Crossbreds, which closed down 0.10 to 0.30 cent a pound. Fine wool was unchanged to 0.15 cent a pound higher. GREASE WOOL.—Spot 156.0c nominal; Oct, 156.0-160.5c; Dec, 155.0-157.0c; March, 151.5-159.0c; May, 148.5-155.0c; July, 148.0-156.0c; Oct, 148.0-158.0c; Dec, 148.0c bid. CROSSBRED.—Spot 85.0c nominal; Oct, 82.0-85.0c; Dec, 78.0-86.0c; March, 79.0-87.5c; May, 81.0-86.0c; July, 81.0-87.5c; Oct, 81.0c bid; Dec, 81.0c bid.

World SUGAR futures eased fractionally below overnight levels after advancing indecisively throughout the day. Sept, 15.85c (unchanged); Oct, 15.81-.75c; March, 15.19-15.00; May, 15.00-14.95c; July, 14.85c; Sept, 14.75c nominal; Oct, 14.65c.

COTTON.—Except for the nearby October contract, up .15, cotton was off .15 to unchanged. Oct, 52.85c; Dec, 53.25-40c; March, 54.10-15c; May, ... July, 160¼c nominal.

Euromarkets

Issues scheduled in the Eurodollar bond market total around $250m (£119m), which is a truly staggering figure. It means that since the beginning of last month some $1,000m or so of issues have been offered, compared to $1,811m in the whole of 1974.

Yet although the market was easier last week the demand for new issues shows no sign of abating and secondary market prices have remained remarkably resilient.

There are exceptions, however, at which the perpetual bears of the Eurobond market will undoubtedly grasp. The European Investment Bank's huge $100m 9 per cent issue, launched at 99½, closed on Friday at 98½ amid reports that plenty of stock was available in the secondary market.

More notable still, several seasoned United States issues were down by four or five points—unusually steep declines—the implication being that holders of such stocks were selling in order to buy new issues. In general it remains true that these issues are still the easiest to deal in in quantity and most holders are sitting on profits, anyway.

The obvious question is where else does the money come from to enable the primary market to sustain itself at such record levels. There is no evidence to show who the ultimate holders of Eurobonds are, but it would appear that banks have been taking very large amounts of stock, invariably of five-year maturity, for their books. Some bankers now believe these holdings are becoming over heavy and that a number of banks could be laying up troubles for the future.

At present, of course, there are few problems. Three-month Eurodollars can still be borrowed at around 7½ per cent while prime five-year notes might return two points or so more. So there are good running profits to be made. Few expect to see short rates rising above long.

Indeed, if anything, the favoured short-term scenario is for a weaker bond market, partly reflecting the heavy spate of issues. That, in turn, would imply higher bond yields, although if Citibank's higher prime rate is a pointer to further firming of United States short rates, a widening of the yield gap need not necessarily occur.

But should the yield gap narrow eventually it is possible to foresee some fairly heavy selling of bank bond portfolios. It is evident enough from the 1973/74 bear market that in a downturn it can be extremely hard to dispose of big lines of stock without driving prices unacceptably low.

Christopher Wilkins

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Price	Redptn Yld
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103¼	9.65
Airlease 8¾ 1988	82	11.70
Ashland 8 1987	87¼	9.81
BICC 7¾ 1987	68	13.62
Bristol 8¾ 1979	93	11.00
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	82	11.60
Burlington 7¾ 1987	87¾	9.60
Carrier 8 1987	86	10.06
Chevron 7 1980	97¼	7.89
Conoco 7 1980	98¼	7.61
Conoco 8 1986	95¾	9.01
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	81¼	9.84
Coventry 8¾ 1981	93	10.80
Coventry 8¾ 1980	90	11.36
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	89¼	10.15
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	102	9.91
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	87¼	9.89
Dana 8 1987	88	9.84
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	80	10.26
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	80	10.17
Dundee 9¾ 1983	92	10.85
Escom 9¾ 1989	91	10.66
Escom Floating Rate 1982	98¼	9.31
First Chicago 7 1980	94	8.83
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	86	10.38
GATX 8¾ 1987	86¼	10.35
Guardian Royal 8 1987	72¾	12.73
Hambros 7¾ 1987	76¼	11.66
ICI 7¾ 1992	81¾	10.01
International Util 8¾ 1982	93	10.02
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	71	12.53
Manchester 8¾ 1981	88	11.42
Mexico 8¾ 1991	84	11.09
Michelin 7¾ 1988	82	10.15
Mitsubishi 9 1989	92	9.39
Motorola 8 1987	90	9.32
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ '87	75¼	11.83
Nat Coal Board 8¾ '88	83	11.59
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	103¼	9.60
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	88	10.10
Occidental 7¾ 1984	86	10.19
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	86	10.05
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	101	7.13
Pennwalt 8 1987	88¼	9.74
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	88	9.23
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	85¾	9.56
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	96	9.22
Shell 7¾ 1987	91	8.84
Singer 11 1977	103	9.54
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	103¼	9.59
Slough 8 1988	61	14.51
South Africa 8 1987	84	10.53
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	101	8.00
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	96¾	8.93
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	97¼	8.99
Sybron 8 1987	88¼	9.80
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	83¼	10.23
Textron 7¾ 1987	82¼	10.10
Transocean Gulf 7¾ '87	89¾	9.07
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	97	7.96
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	89	9.14
Venezuela 8¾ 1987	97	8.79
Volvo 8 1987	85	10.36
Wm Glyns 8¾ 1987	79	8.39

DM BONDS

	Price	Redptn Yld
APEL (DM) 10 1981	105¼	8.93
Charter (DM) 6¾ 68/83	78¾	10.38
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84	85¼	9.36
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989	101¼	9.15
Escom (DM) 7 '73/88	72¾	11.19
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972/87	88¼	8.35
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	93¼	9.17
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	106	8.20
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	91¼	9.31
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	106¼	8.50
Seedafrica (DM) 8¼ 1970/85	93¼	9.59
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988	91¼	8.68

$ Convertibles

	Price	Conv Prem
AMF 5 1987	63	90.83
American Express 4¼ 1987	81	58.08
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	88	32.39
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	98	20.36
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	88	7.45
Borden 5 1992	83	19.00
Borden 6¾ 1991	98	23.23
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	72	43.14
Carnation 4 1987	81	16.52
Chevron 5 1992	96	0.25
Cummins 6¼ 1986	83	180.16
Dart 4¾ 1987	80	53.79
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	107	16.56
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	70	31.34
Eaton 5 1987	72	50.14
Ford 5 1988	71	40.04
Ford 6 1986	81	45.35
Gillette 4¾ 1987	71	52.30
Gould 5 1987	81	23.81
General Electric 4¾ 1987	87	50.66
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	125	Nil
Harris 5 1992	65	80.14
Honeywell 6 1986	71	196.32
ITT 4¾ 1987	68	95.72
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	132	2.52
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	106	4.75
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	88	30.71
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	101	36.77
J. C. Penney 4¾ 1987	73¼	42.45
Revlon 4¾ 1987	95	7.14
Rank Org 4¾ 1993	59	85.39
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	94	28.21
Squibb 4¼ 1987	71	58.78
Texaco 4¾ 1988	75	56.01
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	108¼	0.22
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	88	38.49
Xerox Corp 5 1988	71¼	102.33

DM = Deutschmark issue.
SOURCE: KIDDER, PEABODY SECURITIES, LONDON.

Freight report

As a war of nerves was being played out last week in the tanker business, the recent actions of Mr Hilmar Reksten, the Norwegian shipowner, were a cause of much speculation among brokers. The decision to sell the large shareholding in Furness Withy, and the compensation paid out on four prematurely cancelled time charters, were believed to be part of a plan carefully worked out with Hambros Bank, his financial advisers, and without the aid of the Norwegian Government, to settle his debts and maintain an active, if smaller, presence in the freight markets.

The brokers, however, considered that Mr Reksten would still be forced to sell two of his older vlccs to achieve a positive cash flow.

On the question of vlcc sales the major oil company, Mobil, revealed at the end of the week that it was negotiating for two such ships. Although one of these may not be a Reksten vessel, it was practically certain that the other was Ocean Transport and Trading's Titan. Ocean, which was among the companies compensated for the loss of its time charter to Mr Reksten, tried unsuccessfully to sell the ship for about $12.5m last May.

Craig Howard

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '86-90	55¼	56¼
All Pty Hldgs 8¼ Ln '93-97	53¼	44
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	48¼*	48*
Do 7¾ Ln '73-98	52¼*	51¼
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	51¼	51¼
AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002	18¼p*	16p*
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	65¼	64
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	54	51¼
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	51¼	52¼
Do 9 Deb '92-97	62¼	63¼
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	57	56¼
BOC Int 5¼ Deb '81-86	58¼	56¼
Do Tonnage 9 '88	73	73¼
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	50*	52*
Barclays Bk 8¼ '86-93	61¼	61¼
Barclays Int 7¾ Ln '86-91	57	56¼
Bass Char 3¼ Ln '87-92	30¼*	31¼
Do 7¾ Ln '92-97	56¼*	56¼
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	59*	60¼
Beecham 6 Ln '78-83	64	65¼
Do 8¼ Ln '84-94	54¼	57¼
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	69¼	69¼
Birmid Qual 7¾ Ln 1987-92	48*	51
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	61¼*	61¼*
Do 7¾ '88-93	56*	56¼*
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	53¼	55¼
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln 1982-87	62¼*	62¼*
Brit Leyland 6 98-2003	27	27*
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	36¼	37*
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	36	36*
Brit Petrol 5 Deb '74-78	81¼	80¼
Do 6 Deb '76-80	73¼	73
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	71¼	71¼
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	32¼	32¼
Burmah Oil 4¼ Deb '68-81	58	58
Do 8 Ln '91-96	56¼	53
Do 7¾ Ln '81-86	35¼	36
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	55*	58¼
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	55¼	53¼
Do 9 '88-93	63¼	62¼
Coats Pats 3¼ Ln 2002-07	28¼	28¼
Do 7¾ '90-95	51¼	49¼
Comm Union 7¾ Ln '88-93	56¼	56¼
C'rage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	43¼	42
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	58¼	58¼
Courtaulds 6¾ Ln '94-96	47¼	47¼
Do 7 '82-87	59¼*	59¼*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	56*	55¼*
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	45¼*	45¼
Do 6¾ Ln '86-91	44	44¼
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-7	48¼	47¼
Distillers 7¼ Ln 88-93	54¼	54¼
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb 85-90	50¼*	50
EMI 7 Ln '87-93	33	31¼
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	64¼	62
Esso 6 Deb 77-80	74¼	76¼
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	53	53
Galaher 6 Ln '83-88	68¼	68¼
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	36	34¼*
GEC 7¾ Ln '88-93	53*	53*
Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-95	26p	25¼p
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	63¼*	65¼*
GUS 5¼ Ln	50¼	51¼
Do 7¾ Ln '83-88	37*	37¼
Do 8¾ Ln '93-98	32¼	37
Hawker Sid 7¾ Deb '87-92	56¼	58¼
ICI 5¼ Ln '94-2004	37¼	37¼
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	55¼	54¼
Do 8 '88-93	58¼	58
Imperial Gp 3 Ln '75-80	67	68
Do 7¾ 2004-09	51¼	49¼
Do 10¼ Ln '90-95	73¼	73
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	56*	55
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	49¼	49¼
Land Secs 8¼ 1992-97	53¼*	53¼*
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	73¼*	73¼*
Lewis Trust 6¼ 2nd '85-90	51¼*	51¼*
Lucas J. 7¾ Ln '83-88	51¼*	51¼*
MEPC 8¼ Ln 2000-05	46¼*	46*
Metal Box 10¼ Ln '92-97	75¼	73¼
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln 97	75¼	73¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	66	65¼
Ranks Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	68*	67¼*
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	53	54¼
Do 8¾ Ln '91-95	60¼	60¼
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	54¼	55¼
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	54¼	52¼
Renold 7¾ Ln '92-97	51	50¼*
Reyrolle Parson 7¾ Ln '88-93	51*	48¼*
Rugby Por Cem 6 '93-98	41¼	40
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	45	45
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	55	55*
Scot Newcastle 4¼ Deb '71-75	95¼	95¼
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	58¼	58¼
Sater Waker 9¼ Ln '91-96	56*	58*
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '83-90	56¼	56¼
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	37¼	37¼
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	68¼	68
Do 7¾ Deb '84-89	55¼	55¼
Tate & Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	52¼	53
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-94	44¼	44¼
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92	51	51¼
Tilling (T.) 8¾ Ln '89-94	60¼	59¼
Tootal 4¼ Perp Deb	24¼	24¼
Do 6¾ '83-90	53¼	55¼
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	52	52
Do 10¼ Deb '91-96	69	69
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94	59¼	59¼
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-93	58¼	56
UDS 7¾ Deb '86-90	58¼*	58¼
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	75¼	75¼
Unigate 6¼ Ln '91-96	44*	45*
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	58	58
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	60¼	59¼*
Watneys 7¼ Ln '94-99	49¼	48¼*
Do 8 Ln '90-95	54¼	54¼
Whitbread 7¾ Ln '95-99	52	51¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	50¼	50¼
Do 9 Ln '97-2001	56¼*	56¼*

CONVERTIBLES

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Adwest 8 '89-94	74	78
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004	174	163
BPR 7¾ '89-94	74	74
Bowring C. T. 5 1981	74	75
Brittains 10¼ '91-96	80	80
Brooke Bond 7 2003-8	47	47
GEC 7¾ '87-92	117	123
Grand Met 10 '91-96	86*	84¼*
Guest Keen 6¾ '88-93	43¼	43¼
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976	93¼	94
Ind and Gen 4¼ '94-99	77¼*	78¼*
Lucas J. 6¼ 1980	69¼	69¼
MEPC 5 '89-94	69*	70*
Midland Bank 7¾ '83-93	77	78¼
Ready Mixed 8¼ 1978	86	87¼
Romney Tst 4¾ '78-98	71	70
Stock Conv 5¼ 1984	151*	154*
Temple Bar 5¼ '85-90	70	70
Trust Hse Forte 5¾ '82	80	80

*Ex dividend.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	10%
C. Hoare & Co.	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Shenley Trust	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	10%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6½%, up to £25,000, 7%, over £25,000, 7½%.

Man Liners warning

Pre-tax profits of Manchester Liners, controlled by Furness Withy, rose from £1.75m to £1.82m in the six months to June 30, but Mr R. Stoker, the chairman, warns that the group will be fortunate if the second-half figures match the first. The interim profit would have been higher but for labour trouble.

The interim dividend rises from 1.49p to 1.54p gross.

Electronics record

Britain's electrical, electronic and allied engineering industry exported a record £1,016.5m of goods in the first half of this year, it was announced yesterday. This was a 45 per cent increase on the 1974 period. Imports were virtually unchanged at £759m.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
875	Armitage & Rhodes	35	—	3.0	8.6	3.9
1,302	Deborah Services	98	+2	7.5	7.7	5.2
4,231	Henry Sykes	125	+3	4.9	4.0	8.3
3,704	Twinlock Ord	25	—	0.9	3.7	6.1
1,720	Twinlock 12% ULS	63	—	12.0	19.0	—
2,573	Unilock Holdings	60	+3	4.5	7.5	11.6

Unit Trust Prices–change on the week

Authorised Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9775			
30.3	-0.5	Giants	28.0	29.8	4.00
	-0.5	Do Accum			
	-0.5	Growth			
	-0.3	Do Accum			
	..	Income			
	..	Do Accum			
18.9	..	East & Int Acc	17.9	19.9	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
	-0.6	Abbey Capital			
	-1.1	Abbey General			
	-0.1	Do Income			
	-0.3	Do Invest			
		Allen Trust Managers Ltd. 11 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
56.6	..	Allen Trst*	52.6	56.6	3.37
45.7	+0.3	Do Income*	42.8	46.8	6.26
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
	[illegible]				

[illegible]

هكذا من الأمل

Chartered Surveyors
Planning Consultants
Drivers Jonas
DRIVERS JONAS

Stock Exchange prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 8. Dealings End Sept 19. § Contango Day, Sept 22. Settlement Day, Sept 30

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

BRITISH FUNDS

Amount	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
00m	Exch 5¼% 1979	96¼	..	5.615	10.563
00m	Treas 8¼% 1976	99¼	-1/32	8.718	10.286
00m	Treas 10¼% 1976	99¾	-1/16	10.507	10.513
50m	Treas 6½% 1977	96¾	-1/16	6.386	10.179
00m	Elec 3½% 1974-77	93¾	..	3.204	7.806
00m	Treas 11½% 1977	101¼	..	11.357	10.767
00m	Treas 3% 1977	89¾	+1/16	3.397	9.857
00m	Trans 4% 1972-77	89¼	-1/16	4.480	9.148
00m	Treas 9% 1978	94¼	-1/16	9.505	11.829
00m	Treas 10½% 1978	97¾	-1/16	10.782	11.602
00m	Exch 5% 1976-78	87¾	+1/16	5.734	9.878
00m	Treas 3% 1979	78¾	..	3.819	9.378
00m	Treas 11¾% 1979	99¾	-1/16	11.522	11.582
00m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	81¾	..	5.230	10.067
00m	Treas 10½% 1979	96⅞	-1/16	10.874	11.549
00m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	79¼	-1/16	4.423	9.705
00m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	98¼	-1/16	9.911	11.721
00m	Treas 9½% 1980	91½	-1/16	10.383	11.940
00m	Fund 5½% 1978-80	83	-1/16	6.325	9.813
00m	Treas 3½% 77-80	77¾	+1/16	4.530	9.575
00m	Treas 3½% 79-81	73⅞	-1/16	4.631	9.345
00m	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	85¾	-1/16	9.953	11.834
00m	Treas 13½% 1983	97½	..	12.236	13.446
00m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	74¼	-1/16	7.454	10.250
00m	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	82¼	-1/16	10.522	11.667
00m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	71¾	-1/16	9.378	11.308
00m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	73¼	-1/16	10.744	12.149
00m	Trans 3% 1978-88	46	-1/16	6.613	11.093
00m	Treas 5% 1986-89	54	..	9.190	11.678
00m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	71½	-1/16	11.628	13.069
00m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	54¼	-1/16	10.541	12.424
00m	Treas 12¼% 1992	89½	-1/16	13.788	13.956
00m	Treas 12½% 1993	92½	-1½	13.840	13.963
00m	Fund 6% 1993	52	-1/16	11.542	12.940
00m	Treas 9% 1994	71½	-1/16	13.140	13.686
41m	Redmptn 3% 1986-96	31⅞	-1/16	9.373	11.836
00m	Gas 3% 1990-95	34	-1/16	9.126	11.923
00m	Treas 12¾% 1995	95¾	-1	13.945	14.023
00m	Treas 9% 1992-96	67⅞	-1/16	13.314	13.781
00m	Treas 13¼% 1997	99½	-1	14.054	14.099
00m	Treas 8¾% 1995-98	54¼	-1/16	12.982	13.626
00m	Treas 8¾% 1997	69¾	-1/16	13.381	13.781
00m	Treas 9½% 1999	71½	-1/16	13.575	13.834
83m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	30	-1/16	11.909	12.791
00m	Treas 8% 2002-06	59¼	-1/16	13.636	13.798
98m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	40¾	-1/16	13.627	13.678
00m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	57¼	-1/16	13.833	13.876
76m	Consols 4%	28¼	-1/16	14.224	..
00m	War Ln 3½%	26¼	-1/16	13.808	..
99m	Conv 3½%	25⅞	-1/16	13.461	..
56m	Treas 3%	21	-1/16	14.181	..
76m	Consols 2½%	17⅝	-1/16	14.080	..
8m	Treas 2½% Aft 75	17¼	-1/16	14.303	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Amount	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
12m	Aust 5½% 76-78	93⅜	..	6.530	12.294
12m	Aust 5½% 77-80	77	..	7.242	12.969
20m	Aust 5½% 81-82	67¼	-1/16	8.146	13.033
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	67	-1/16	9.180	12.997
16m	Aust 6% 74-76	94¼	..	6.332	9.886
14m	Aust 7% 79-81	79½	..	9.289	13.108
—	Berlin 4½% Ass	90	..	..	..
—	Chilean Mixed	85	..	..	..
5m	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	62	+¼	9.477	14.334
—	German 4½% 1930	190	..	..	..
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	24	..	..	..
—	Ireland 7½% 81-83	74	..	..	..
3m	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	83½	+½	9.417	13.879
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	145	-2	..	..
—	Japan 6% 83-88	60	..	..	..
4m	Kenya 5% 78-82	62	+¼	8.106	14.343
7m	Malaya 7¾% 78-82	75½	..	10.012	13.168
13m	N Z 6% 76-80	76¼	..	7.885	13.309
7m	N Z 6% 76-76	97½	..	6.146	11.312
15m	N Z 7¾% 83-86	68¾	-1/16	11.636	13.876
12m	N Z 7½% 83-86	67¾	..	11.361	13.639
3m	N Rhd 6% 78-81	76½	..	7.936	12.402
1m	Nyasa 6% 78-81	75	+½	8.097	12.853
—	Peru 6% Ass	140	..	..	..
—	S A Gov 5½% 74-76	96	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	34	..	..	..
8m	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	33	..	..	..
5m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	41	..	..	..
—	Spanish 4%	36	..	..	..
4m	Tang 5½% 78-82	65	-½	8.861	14.277
—	Uruguay 3½%	71	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Amount	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
26m	L C C 5% 1920	20¼	-¼	14.855	..
25m	L C C 5% 80-83	69½	-½	8.223	13.411
15m	L C C 5½% 77-81	69¼	-½	7.900	13.966
20m	L C C 5½% 82-84	61¼	-¼	9.027	13.108
25m	L C C 5½% 85-87	54¾	-¼	10.398	13.645
20m	L C C 6% 75-78	88¾	..	6.914	12.521
30m	L C C 6% 76-79	79¼	-¼	7.637	13.133
25m	L C C 6¾% 88-90	57½	-½	11.988	13.708
50m	G L C 6¾% 1976	96¼	-1/16	7.022	11.282
50m	G L C 6¾% 1977	92⅞	-¼	7.009	12.149
40m	G L C 6¾% 90-92	55½	-½	12.262	13.705
40m	G L C 7¾% 1977	91½	-¼	7.917	12.334
25m	G L C 9½% 80-82	[illegible]	-½	11.664	13.188
37m	Corp of Ldn 6½% 75-78	85¼	-¼	7.619	12.713
—	Corp of Ldn 5½% 80-82	70	-¼	9.412	12.616
—	Ag Mt 7¾% 81-84	68	+¼	11.225	13.921
—	Ag Mt 7¾% 91-93	57¼	..	13.379	14.358
—	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	[illegible]	..	12.582	14.418
—	Belfast 6½% 77-80	71	..	9.190	14.836
—	Brighton 6½% 76-79	81¼	..	7.982	13.147
—	Bristol 7% 74-76	99¾	..	7.049	11.050
—	Camden 6½% 77-79	82	..	7.921	13.065
—	Croydon 6½% 78-81	73½	..	9.450	13.813
—	Edin 6½% 77-79	82½	..	7.897	13.071
—	Glasgow 9½% 80-82	83¾	..	11.484	13.829
—	Gwich 6½% 78-82	[illegible]	..	7.865	12.534
—	Herts 5½% 78-77	[illegible]	..	7.435	12.384
—	Liverpl 7½% 76-77	90¾	-¼	7.707	12.368
—	Met Water B 3%	22¾	-½	13.239	14.344
—	N I 6½% 79-80	72	..	9.024	15.664
—	N I 7% 82-84	61	..	11.968	13.847
—	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	61¼	-¼	10.636	15.494
—	Notts 6½% 76-78	83¾	..	7.466	12.731
—	Sthend 5½% 77-79	79	..	6.640	13.139
—	Swark 6¾% 83-85	62	..	11.109	13.735
—	Surrey 6% 78-80	75¼	-1	7.908	13.336

Investment Dollar Premium 94% (95%)
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6353

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Bayer	£22½	-½	154	4.8	15.0
—	Commerzbank	£11⅝	-½	20.1	1.7	22.1
[illegible]	Cp Fn Paris	£40	-½	165	5.3	12.9
[illegible]	EPES	£20½	-½	199	5.6	..
[illegible]	Ericsson	£14¼	-1¼	63.6	1.8	24.6
—	Finsider	30	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Granges	£22½	-½	716	5.2	6.0
—	Hoechst	327	-10	18.5	4.5	17.0
—	Montecatini E	45	-3	..	..	..
[illegible]	NEFO NV	£19¾	-½	90.3	4.6	22.7
—	Robeco B.5	565	-12	23.0	4.6	32.1
[illegible]	Rolinco-Subs B 5	335	-10	12	0.9	61.4
—	Snia Viscosa	120	..	4.8	3.2	..
—	Thyssen-Huette	490	-10	24.8	5.1	8.4
—	Volkswagen	£14¼	+½	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Brascan	£9⅜	-1/16	41.9	5.2	4.4
—	BP Canada	£17⅝	-1/16	..	..	..
[illegible]	Can Pac Ord	£10⅝	-1/16	36.8	3.8	10.0
[illegible]	El Paso	£9¼	-½	41.7	4.9	15.9
[illegible]	Exxon Corp	£24⅝	-½	..	..	..
[illegible]	Fluor	£12⅝	-½	16.3	0.6	33.3
—	Hollinger	£25⅛	-1½	..	..	..
[illegible]	Hud Bay Oil	£21⅝	-½	26.9	1.3	40.7
—	Husky Oil	£12¾	-½	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible] Hldgs	575	+15	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Int Nickel	£19⅛	-½	66.1	3.6	11.0
[illegible]	IU Int	£7⅝	+½	35.7	4.5	6.7
[illegible]	Kaiser Alum	£21⅝	-½	50.7	..	..
[illegible]	Massey-Ferg	£11⅝	-½	41.3	3.5	7.6
—	Pacific Petrol	£16⅝	-½	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£20⅞	-½	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	92	..	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	710	-30	..	..	..
[illegible]	US Steel	£20½	-½	..	..	..
[illegible]	White Pass	500	..	15.9	3.1	29.3
[illegible]	Zapata Corp	111	-½	14.2	1.3	11.3

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Alexs Discount	210	+5	17.9	8.5	10.0
[illegible]	Allen H & Ross	330	..	26.2	8.2	6.0
[illegible]	Arb-Latham	165	..	11.7	7.0	10.7
[illegible]	Aust & NZ	276	+6	14.3	5.2	10.9
[illegible]	Bk Hapoalim	30	..	0.7	2.2	9.4
[illegible]	Bk of Ireland	315	-5	16.0	5.1	4.6
[illegible]	Bk Leumi Israel	33	+1	0.6	2.0	7.6
[illegible]	Bk Leumi UK	220	..	11.2	5.1	15.3
[illegible]	Bk of NSW	380	..	16.2	2.8	15.8
[illegible]	Bk of N Scotia	[illegible]	..	87.2	3.1	30.0
[illegible]	Bk of Scotland	242	-6	12.4	5.1	6.4
[illegible]	Bnks Trst Co NY	£25½	-1½	124	5.3	8.3
[illegible]	Barclays Bank	270	-7	13.2	4.9	7.2
[illegible]	Bates E Hldgs	28	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Brown Shipley	155	..	10.7	6.2	7.7
[illegible]	Cater Ryder	235	..	22.1	9.4	..
[illegible]	Cedar Hldgs	11	f ..	2.0	18.4	6.6
[illegible]	Chase Man	£21⅜	-1¾	93.1	4.3	9.8
[illegible]	Citicorp	£21	-1½	36.3	..	10.9
[illegible]	Clive Discount	35	..	4.6	13.1	8.3
[illegible]	Com Bk of Aust	240	+5	8.1	3.4	12.8
[illegible]	Com Bk of Syd	160	..	7.6	4.6	9.6
[illegible]	CC De France	£25¼	+¼	103	4.0	28.3
[illegible]	First Nat Fin	4	+½	..	..	..
[illegible]	Fraser Ans	10½	+½	1.1	10.5	43.8
[illegible]	Gerrard & Nat	265	..	18.7	7.1	7.9
[illegible]	Gibbs A	16	-½	2.5	15.5	..
[illegible]	Gillett Bros	160	-5	20.0b	12.5	3.6
[illegible]	Grindlays Hldgs	40	+2	..	..	..
[illegible]	Guinness Peat	150	..	11.7	7.5	10.9
[illegible]	Hambros £19	[illegible]	-1	100	6.4	..
[illegible]	Do Ord	176	-4	10.9	6.1	12.0
[illegible]	Hill Samuel	67	+1	5.5	8.1	9.6
[illegible]	Hong K & Shang	228	-2	4.7b	2.1	30.1
[illegible]	[illegible] Brit	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	8.5	..
[illegible]	Jessel Toynbee	72	..	9.9	13.1	14.5
[illegible]	Joseph L	230	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Keyser Ullmann	48	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	King & Shaxson	50	-5	4.3	8.7	8.2
[illegible]	Kleinwort Ben	93	-1	4.5	4.8	11.6
[illegible]	Lloyds Bank	216	-7	11.8	5.1	7.4
[illegible]	Mercury Secs	130	+1	4.2	3.5	9.1
[illegible]	Midland	259	-6	16.1	6.5	4.8
[illegible]	Minster Assets	41	-3	4.2	12.1	5.4
[illegible]	Nat of Aust	240	+5	7.8	3.3	12.7
[illegible]	Nat Com Bk Grp	62	-2	3.3	5.3	7.0
[illegible]	Nat W'minster	216	-6	12.7	5.9	6.6
[illegible]	Ottoman	£20½	-1½	140	5.3	15.1
[illegible]	Rea Bros	65	+2	2.4	3.7	13.3
[illegible]	Royal of Can	£25	-½	96.8	3.8	24.6
[illegible]	Schroders	400	..	13.0	3.3	20.5
[illegible]	Seccombe Mar	240	..	19.5	8.1	4.1
[illegible]	Slater Walker	30	-10	8.8	17.3	4.3
[illegible]	Smith St Aubyn	52	..	5.3	10.6	..
[illegible]	Stand'd & Chart	475	-10	20.3	4.3	8.2
[illegible]	Union Discount	320	-7	26.4	8.4	6.6
[illegible]	Wintrust	62	..	4.4	7.0	10.9

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	Allied	65	-1	4.8	7.3	11.0
[illegible]	Bass Charrgtn	91	-1	5.7	6.2	10.4
[illegible]	Bell A	180	-2	8.6b	4.6	11.9
[illegible]	Boddingtons	91	+2	4.0	4.0	13.8
[illegible]	Brown M	62	+2	4.1	6.6	10.2
[illegible]	Burtonwood	62	+2	3.9	6.3	6.7
[illegible]	Cameron J W	220	h ..	4.9	3.1	14.4
[illegible]	C of Ldn Dfd	41	+1	3.1	8.1	18.8
[illegible]	Devenish	115	..	7.1	6.2	9.1
[illegible]	Distillers	130	-2	8.3	[illegible]	11.4
[illegible]	Greenall	56	-2	3.2	5.7	11.0
[illegible]	Greene King	243	..	8.6	4.6	10.9
[illegible]	Guinness	167	-1	8.5	5.1	8.3
[illegible]	Hardys & H'sons	85	-3	4.8	5.6	8.5
[illegible]	Highland	50	..	3.8	7.6	8.5
[illegible]	Invergordon	100	..	7.0	10.5	8.0
[illegible]	Irish Distillers	70	..	3.2	4.6	7.2
[illegible]	Marston	40	-1	2.2	5.4	9.5
[illegible]	Morland & Co	270	-5	14.6	5.4	15.7
[illegible]	Scot & Newcastle	55	..	3.9b	7.1	12.0
[illegible]	Seagram	£21⅝	-½	36.6	1.7	21.4
[illegible]	SA Breweries	102	-6	5.7	5.5	9.1
[illegible]	Teacher	160	..	12.8	8.0	10.2
[illegible]	Tomatin	90	+1	3.5	3.9	7.5
[illegible]	Vaux	206	+5	15.3	7.4	10.2
[illegible]	Whitbread 'A'	61	+2	4.8	7.8	12.9
[illegible]	Do B	64	..	4.8	7.1	14.1
[illegible]	Whitbread Inv	95	..	8.6	8.5	17.2
[illegible]	Wolverhampton	123	..	8.5	5.3	12.0

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
6,092,000	AAH	222	-1	32.7	10.4	5.1
1,227,000	AB Electronic	37	-2	6.1	16.6	2.6
500,000	AC Cars	49	..	1.4	3.4	15.4
13.4m	AD Intl	87	-5	3.5	4.0	9.9
1,663,000	AGB Research	35	..	3.3	9.5	5.2
22.3m	APV Hldgs	199	+5	13.6	6.8	7.3
8,796,000	AVP Ind	46	-½	3.7	8.0	4.4
8,934,000	Aaronson Bros	46	-1	2.4	5.2	11.9
312,000	Abrasives Int	13	+½	2.2	16.5	4.5
1,496,000	Acrow	85	+8	5.7	6.7	9.2
21.4m	Do A	81	+7	5.7	7.0	8.8
3,070,000	Adams Food	18	-1	1.6	9.0	9.5
1,068,000	Adda Int	6	-½	..	..	..
7,437,000	Adwest Group	107	+5	9.2b	8.6	5.9
295,000	Aeronaut & Gen	18½	..	1.5	8.1	3.9
630,000	Airfix Ind	105	+3	4.3	4.2	9.9
7,921,000	Do NV	67½	+1½	4.3	6.4	6.4
69.8m	Albright & W	59	..	5.4	9.2	4.2
5,880,000	Alcan 10½%	£72½	+1½	1050	14.3	..
7,830,000	Do 9% Cnv	£66	..	900	13.6	..
6,821,000	Allen E	46	+1	5.3	11.6	4.3
791,000	Allen W G	26	..	3.5	13.7	4.6
7,978,000	Alliance Alders	32½	+½	1.8	5.5	8.0
4,600,000	Allied Colloids	92	-2	2.3	2.5	8.5
1,630,000	Allied Insulators	27	+1	1.8	10.3	5.2
483,000	Allied Plant	23	..	2.0b	8.7	18.3
12.5m	Allied Polymer	77½	-2½	6.4	8.9	9.3
5,236,000	Allied Retailers	67	+½	6.8	10.1	6.5
1,750,000	Alpine Hldgs	17½	+3½	..	..	10.5
10.9m	Amal Metal	175	+3	18.6	10.6	1.9
3,500,000	Amal Power	39½	-2	4.7	13.6	4.1
1,220,000	Amber Day	32	+2	2.1	6.5	3.5
182,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6	8.9	4.0
880,000	Anchor Chem	36	..	5.2	14.6	4.5
10.2m	Anderson Strath	130	+7½	13.1	10.1	6.5
190.1m	Anglo Amer Ind	750	-10	39.5	5.3	10.3
330,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	32	-2	4.7	14.8	2.9
31.5m	Anglo-Thai Corp	105	-3	2.9	2.8	3.0
816,000	Anglowest	25	..	2.6	10.6	10.7
1,962,000	Appleyard	36	-1	5.5	15.3	5.2
2,933,000	Aquascutum 'A'	27½	-1	1.7	9.9	5.7
1,973,000	Arlington Mtr	60	-2	10.0	16.6	5.7
8,040,000	Armitage Shanks	49½	-2½	6.1	12.6	10.5
9,564,000	Arnott Equip	44	+3½	2.4	5.5	7.7
93,600	Asprey 8½% Pf	37½	..	6.3	16.7	..
22.9m	Ass Biscuit	67	-2	3.7	5.5	9.9
5,322,000	Do A	66	-1	3.7	5.6	9.7
177,000	Ass Brit Eng	4	-½	..	..	..
189.3m	Ass Brit Food	56	..	2.4	4.2	8.7
41.3m	Ass Engineer	39½	..	5.6a	10.0	7.4
5,624,000	Ass Fisheries	32	..	5.3	16.4	2.6
6,329,000	Ass Leisure	25	+½	3.9	15.5	7.8
28.5m	Ass News	94	-1	6.6	7.0	7.8
3,708,000	Ass Paper	30½	-1	4.0	13.1	2.8
127.9m	Ass Port Cement	156	-10	11.0	6.9	13.4
18.1m	Ass Tel 'A'	44	..	6.0	13.6	6.8
466,000	Ass Tooling	27	..	2.9	10.9	4.2
846,000	Astbury & Madley	21	..	1.3	6.3	4.4
2,279,000	Atlas Stone	58	-5	7.2	13.3	8.2
294,000	Attwood Garage	14	..	2.3	15.4	10.8
4,396,000	Audiotronic	39	-1	5.0	12.8	9.3
4,420,000	Ault & Wiborg	22½	..	3.3b	14.8	5.3
2,733,000	Aurora Hldgs	11	+1	1.2b	10.9	3.9
434,000	Austin E	41	..	4.5	10.9	3.9
10.3m	Automotive Pd	27½	..	2.3	8.5	5.2
36.5m	Avana	99	+3	6.7	6.7	10.0
1,991,000	Avon Rubber	30	-1	..	..	2.2
17.2m	BBA Grp	31	-4	3.7	7.3	9.9
120.9m	BICC	102	-5	10.2	10.0	7.6
116.6m	BOC Int	49½	-4	3.7b	8.2	7.4
44.4m	BPB Ind	112	r +2	9.6b	8.5	7.6
280,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	20	..	3.7	18.5	4.5
3,900,000	BSG Int	10	..	..	..	11.9
49.7m	BSR Ltd	67	-3	3.2	4.8	6.3
55.6m	BTR Ltd	145½	-2	10.0b	7.0	10.6
82.3m	Babcock & W	115	-3	2.7	2.3	11.0
1,161,000	Bacal Const	18	f ..	..	..	2.0
880,000	Baggeridge Brk	22	..	2.7	12.1	5.8
2,766,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	+½	0.3	4.5	3.1
8,100,000	Baird W	72	-1	11.6	16.1	5.1
6,906,000	Baker Perkins	38	-1	4.0	10.5	11.5
3,776,000	Bambergers	39	-1	3.7	9.4	5.3
3,526,000	Barker & Dobson	5¼	+1	..	..	..
271.0m	Barlow Rand	275	-19	12.6	4.6	7.8
470,000	Barr & Wallace	47	+2	4.2	9.8	42.7
1,325,000	Do A	45	..	4.2	9.4	40.8
19.3m	Barratt Devs	102	-3	9.0b	8.8	5.0
6,542,000	Barrow Hepbn	38	-1	4.4b	11.7	4.8
5,144,000	Barton & Sons	34	+1	3.8	11.3	3.5
6,850,000	Bassett G	57	-2	6.5	11.4	3.5
4,782,000	Bath & P'land	31	+2	3.5	11.3	5.2
1,087,000	Baxter Fell	67	+2	8.1	12.1	2.3
651,000	Beales J	23	+1	3.1	13.4	7.2
1,329,000	Beatson Clark	36	..	5.6	16.0	7.3
585,000	Beauford Grp	18	-3	3.2	21.2	6.6
1,142,000	Beaverbrook	70	+15	0.5a	0.7	..
4,853,000	Do A	68	+12	0.5e	1.5	..
4,103,000	Beckman A	32	+2	6.7	13.0	5.2
435.7m	Beecham Grp	300	-6	7.9	3.6	13.3
10.1m	Bejam Grp	91	-5	4.9	5.3	17.0
3,453,000	Benrose Corp	38	+5	3.4a	9.5	4.7
835,000	Benn Bros	14	-1	2.7	18.9	4.3
3,825,000	Bensons Int	180	h ..	6.2	3.4	7.9
21.3m	Berisf'ds S & W	164	-2	3.1	1.9	7.8
1,191,000	Berisfords	27	-1	3.0	11.0	3.6
1,910,000	Berwick Timpo	33	+1	3.3	6.5	3.6
17.7m	Bestobell	139	+3	11.3	8.0	6.6
5,100,000	Bett Bros	68	..	4.1e	6.0	6.3
4,916,000	Bibby J	69	-5	7.7	12.8	5.7
675,000	Billam J	36	..	4.5	10.1	6.8
872,000	Birm'gham Mint	43½	+2½	5.5	12.6	..
2,180,000	Bishops Stores	126	..	3.0	2.4	11.5
1,972,000	Do A NV	57	..	3.0	5.2	5.1
6,247,000	Black & Edg'tn	125	+3	7.7	6.2	6.4
1,338,000	Blackman & C	14	+1	2.3a	16.4	4.6
25.2m	Blackw'd Hodge	116	-16	4.6b	3.9	6.6
1,040,000	Blackwood Mt	13	..	..	..	..
4,380,000	Blagden & N	98	+3	8.4	8.6	4.0
2,163,000	Blundell Perm	34	+2	3.4	10.0	5.1
1,174,000	Boardman K. O.	9½	+½	1.2	22.0	2.8
2,624,000	Bodycote	10	+½	1.0	9.5	3.2
822,000	Bolton Textile	9½	+½	1.8	19.3	3.1
432,000	Bonas Webb	5	..	0.8	3.1	..
1,560,000	Bonser Eng	25	..	1.7	6.7	6.7
42.0m	Booker McCon	152	+1	8.1	5.3	7.3
3,806,000	B'sey & Hawkes	97	-3	5.8	6.0	6.3
3,202,000	Boot H	98	..	9.7	9.9	5.7
395.3m	Boots	111	-7	3.5	3.1	12.6
2,180,000	Boulton W	12	..	1.5	12.8	5.8
189.3m	Bowater Corp	153	-5	10.9b	7.1	7.2
12.0m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	30	+3	1.9	6.3	6.2
2,033,000	Braby Leslie	44	-2	4.4	9.9	2.6
319,000	Brady G	53	+1	8.0	15.1	3.5
1,350,000	Do A	51	+1	8.0	15.7	3.3
1,173,000	Braham Millar	23	..	2.2	10.2	4.9
1,050,000	Braid Grp	17½	+½	1.7a	9.4	4.8
1,080,000	Braithwaite	80	..	9.8	12.3	4.3
5,391,000	Brammer H	83	+2	4.4	5.3	9.9
905,000	Brasway	44	..	3.3	7.5	2.6
2,318,000	Bremner	40	..	5.1	12.1	7.6
3,120,000	Brent Chem Int	78	+2	2.3	3.9	10.3
2,446,000	Brickhouse Dud	23	+2	2.7	11.7	2.4
63.8m	Bridon	129	-8	8.5b	6.6	6.2
1,870,000	Brierleys	44	f ..	3.2	7.2	10.3
3,074,000	Bright J. Grp	29	-½	3.2	10.9	5.5
870,000	Bristol Plant	6½	..	0.9	14.2	14.8
745.4m	Brit Am Tob	293	-9	17.0	5.8	6.3
2,370,000	Brit Car Auctn	28½	-1½	3.3b	11.8	5.9
3,854,000	Brit Enkalon	14	-1	0.4	2.6	4.8
144.3m	Brit Home Strs	318	-6	10.7	3.4	16.5
2,716,000	Brit Ind Hldgs	28½	..	2.1	10.2	8.1
23.7m	BLMC	40	..	..	..	..
2,318,000	Brit Mohair	21	-½	3.4	16.1	6.2
12.1m	Brit Printing	40½	+½	4.8	11.7	4.1
5,613,000	Brit Rollmakers	25½	..	3.5	13.9	7.1
5,027,000	Brit Sim Spec	58	+2	7.1b	12.0	6.4
32.0m	Brit Sugar	320	-5	13.0s	4.1	16.3
2,873,000	Brit Tar Prod	27	+1	2.1	7.8	4.8
3,643,000	Brit Vita	54	-1	5.1	9.5	4.1
3,024,000	Britains	27	-2½	4.6	17.2	2.7
3,995,000	Brockhouse J	143	+8	17.9	12.5	5.1
2,946,000	Brocks Grp	36	..	4.1	11.3	3.9
1,323.2m	Broken Hill	675	-5	17.2	2.6	20.4
2,558,000	Brook St Bur	37	+1	6.5a	17.5	4.3
53.9m	Brooke Bond	34	-1	3.3	9.7	..
317,000	Brooke Tool	12	..	..	..	..
1,685,000	Brotherhood P	53½	-½	8.8	16.4	8.0
4,683,000	Brown & Tawse	54	..	3.1	5.8	4.8
6,233,000	BBK	15	+4	..	..	80.0
2,985,000	Brown Bros Cp	8¾	+¼	0.8	8.8	7.8
7,869,000	Brown J	50	-2	..	..	..
3,606,000	Brown N. Inv	29	..	3.9	13.3	4.6
164,000	Brunlea Hldgs	24	..	2.2	9.3	20.5
6,320,000	Bruntons	79	-1	8.0	10.1	7.7
4,000,000	Bryant Hldgs	30	-2	2.8	12.9	6.3
490,000	Budge Bros	1¾	f ..	2.0b	85.4	2.0
2,607,000	Bullough Ltd	53	..	7.0b	13.2	4.3
1,830,000	Bulmer & Lumb	19	..	3.6	18.9	6.4
22.7m	Bunzl Pulp	87	..	5.7	6.5	3.7
3,679,000	Burco Dean	58	..	4.5	7.8	7.3
830,000	Burgess Prod	30	..	4.9	16.5	5.3
775,000	Burnett H'shire	50	-4	4.1	8.2	3.3
2,102,000	Do A NV	45	+2	4.1	9.1	3.8
767,000	Burns And'son	14	..	1.7	11.8	3.2
1,848,000	Burrell & Co	8	+½	0.9a	11.5	5.6
2,395,000	Burt Boulton	170	..	15.2	8.9	28.8
3,318,000	Burton Grp	52	-1	6.8	13.1	43.3
12.2m	Do A	38	-1	6.8	17.9	31.7
2,270,000	Bury & Masco	35	+2	5.8	16.4	5.1
181,000	Business Com	4	f ..	0.7b	17.5	0.9
3,153,000	Butterfld-Harvy	24	+2	2.7	11.3	5.0

C—E

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
989,000	CCH Inv	18	-1	..	..	..
415,000	CGSB Hldgs	11	..	1.5	14.0	3.6
173.9m	Cadbury Sch	47½	-2	3.5b	7.3	12.3
2,576,000	Caffyns	61	-2	7.4	12.1	8.2
1,950,000	C'bread Robey	52	..	1.6	3.1	15.7
1,454,000	Campari	24	-1	2.7b	11.0	8.5
3,219,000	Camrex Hldgs	42	-10	4.3	10.1	4.3
21.1m	Cape Ind	110	+8	8.4	7.6	7.5
1,170,000	Capital Profile	39	..	6.2	15.8	4.1
4,670,000	Capper Neill	46	-1	3.7	8.0	6.2
1,341,000	Caravans Int	15	..	..	..	93.8
1,231,000	Carclo Eng	31	-2	3.9	12.4	4.5
12.6m	Carless Capel	64	+1	2.3	3.6	6.5
9,599,000	Carlton Ind	42	-3	6.4	15.1	5.8
3,105,000	Caroni	7	+½	..	..	1.8
11.2m	Carpets Int	61	-2	8.5	13.9	6.8
3,749,000	Carr J (Don)	34	..	2.3	6.3	5.9
30.9m	Carr'ton Vly	21½	+½	2.6	12.2	6.8
1,347,000	Casket S Hldgs	32	..	2.8	8.6	3.8
689,000	Catalin	43	..	3.4	7.9	4.3
587,000	Caution Sir J	7½	..	..	..	4.3
108.7m	Cavenham	133	-2	6.0	4.5	..
15.1m	Cawoods	134	+7	8.6	6.4	8.1
1,734,000	Celestion	8½	-½	0.6	6.5	7.7
40.5m	Cement Rdstone	69	-1	4.3	6.9	6.3
9,253,000	Central Man	49	+2	3.4b	7.0	4.6
4,189,000	Central Wagon	33½	-2½	3.1	9.1	4.4
3,470,000	Centre Hotels	21	..	1.7	8.0	5.3
915,000	Centreway Secs	21½	..	2.8	13.1	5.5
385,000	Century Secs	11	-3	3.0	26.9	1.3
872,000	Ch'mbn & Hill	30	..	3.1	10.5	4.1
2,832,000	Chamberl'n Grp	22	-1	2.4	10.9	6.8
4,463,000	Chamb Phipps	30	+1	3.7	12.4	8.2
5,072,000	Charles D	39	-3	2.0	6.5	4.7
12.5m	Char'ton G'dner	34½	-3	4.0	11.6	9.0
93.1m	Chloride Grp	88	-4	5.2	5.9	9.4
3,139,000	Christies Int	40	-1½	3.8	9.4	11.2
31.6m	Chubb & Sons	89	-1	4.8b	5.4	9.0
1,383,000	Church & Co	107	-8	8.4	7.9	4.3
905,000	Do A	103	+8	8.4	8.2	4.1
668,000	Cito Hldgs	10	+1½	..	..	83.3
2,095,000	Clark & Fenn	38	..	3.1	8.3	4.4
19.0m	Clarke Chapman	61½	-½	6.3	10.2	5.5
1,800,000	Clarke Clem	45	..	3.0	6.7	7.8
7,385,000	Clayton Dewan	34	-5	8.5b	15.8	2.7
1,032,000	Clough A	70	..	3.4	4.9	6.0
24.3m	Coalite & Chem	31	-1	0.9	4.5	5.3
6,836,000	Coates Bros	40	-1	2.7	6.6	4.7
9,348,000	Do A	40	..	2.7	6.8	4.7
145.2m	Coats Patons	62½	-1	4.2b	7.9	5.1
1,571,000	Cole R. H.	35	-3	4.2	8.6	2.4
909,000	Collett D'son	24	..	3.6	13.5	3.7
642,000	Collier S	8½	f ..	0.4	5.8	4.5
3,378,000	Collins W	82	+4	5.4	6.6	8.4
7,922,000	Do A	82	+4	5.6	6.8	8.3
755,000	Coltness Grp	14½	..	2.1	14.5	4.3
11.9m	Comb Eng Strs	69	-3	3.7	5.4	7.8
3,340,000	Comet Radiov'n	43	-3	4.0	9.3	8.6
26.1m	CompAir	58½	-2	4.5b	8.0	7.7
640,000	Compton Pintrs	22	..	3.2a	18.5	3.5
3,405,000	Compton Webb	30	+1½	2.2	10.9	5.3
4,896,000	Concrete Ltd	52	+2	4.5	8.6	11.3
2,474,000	Cooper Inds	6	-½	1.1b	14.0	3.4
13.0m	Cope Allman	36½	..	4.0	11.0	3.4
13.9m	Copal J Hldgs	36	-7	0.9b	10.4	7.4
875,000	Cornercroft	35	..	4.0	11.4	4.4
919,000	Cory H	12½	-1	1.0	8.0	8.9
1,186,000	Cosalt	22	-½	2.7	13.3	2.1
52.3m	Costain R	212	-3	6.5	3.1	10.8
840,000	Countryside	14	..	..e	..	3.8
1,224,000	Courts (Furn)	68	..	4.0	5.9	6.3
8,329,000	Do A NV	68	..	4.0	5.9	6.3
823,000	Court Hlds Ldn	32	f ..	1.9	6.0	4.0
350.0m	Courtaulds	129	..	8.6	6.7	4.3
1,062,000	Courtney Pope	43	..	4.8b	11.5	4.9
1,115,000	C'wan de Groot	59	+1	5.0b	8.5	5.2
2,625,000	Do A	54	..	5.0b	9.3	4.8
1,524,000	Cowie T	16	..	2.0	12.8	5.9
609,000	Cox Ind	13	f ..	..e	..	2.4
2,056,000	Crane Fruehauf	13	+1	1.3	9.8	..
1,343,000	Crellon Hldgs	30	..	4.3b	14.4	5.5
3,625,000	Crest Nicholson	34	..	4.1a	12.0	10.9
64.9m	Croda Int	59	-2	2.6b	4.3	7.7
816,000	Cropite Grp	29	+½	3.4	11.7	9.6
432,000	Croppar J	27	..	2.6	9.6	2.7
1,120,000	Crossland R	14	..	1.6	11.5	6.2
3,587,000	Crossley Bldg	37	-1	5.8b	10.9	5.8
2,327,000	Crouch D	34	..	4.2	18.0	6.4
1,040,000	Crouch Grp	20	+1	3.7	14.2	6.9
1,060,000	Crowther J	30	..	0.8	2.5	10.6
970,000	Culter Guard	13	..	..	..	..
2,079,000	Cum'ns En Cv	£46	..	375	8.2	..
2,028,000	Cuthbert R & G	29	-1	2.5	8.5	5.1
67.5m	Cutler Hammer	£20	..	67.6	3.4	10.8
2,347,000	Dale Electric	116	+6	6.2	5.3	10.9
1,557,000	Danish Bacon 'A'	112	+5	9.6	8.5	4.2
1,086,000	Danks Gowerton	29	..	3.0	10.3	2.9
645,000	Dartmouth Inv	8	..	0.9	11.6	5.6
3,213,000	Davies & New	72	..	9.4	12.9	6.2
3,368,000	Davis G	28	-1½	4.1	14.5	6.6
28.9m	Davy Int	160	-3	8.8b	5.5	9.0
2,407,000	Dawson & Barfos	40	+1	2.2	5.6	11.8
1,720,000	Dawson J	47	..	6.6	14.5	3.1
70.4m	De Beers Ind	440	..	37.9	5.9	14.6
36.0m	Debenhams	70	-3	6.0	8.6	6.9
24.9m	De La Rue	165	-1	16.5	10.0	7.3
15.1m	Decca	210	-1	13.3	6.4	6.8
24.0m	Do A	206	-6	13.3	6.4	6.8
475,000	Delson	19	..	2.3	11.8	3.0
75.4m	Delta Metal	56½	-1½	6.3b	11.1	6.9
4,041,000	Denbyware	94	-6	7.7	8.2	8.5
9,084,000	De Vere Hotels	81	-3	5.4	6.7	24.5
2,228,000	Dew G	74	..	6.3	8.6	3.9
79.9m	DRG	98	+2	8.6	8.9	5.1
1,400,000	Dimplex Ind	7	..	..	..	..
4,862,000	Dixons Photo	39	-7	3.0b	7.7	4.4
5,570,000	Do A	39	-7	3.0b	7.7	4.4
336,000	Dixor	20	..	0.7	2.4	19.5
21.6m	Dobson Park	36½	+3	2.6	7.1	8.6
3,555,000	Dolan Pack	42	+2	2.7	6.3	4.2
2,925,000	Dom Hldgs	39	+1	5.4	13.8	11.1
1,400,000	Dorman Smith	112	+2	6.7	6.0	10.7
9,587,000	Do A	99	..	6.7	6.7	9.4
4,856,000	Douglas R. M.	60	-4	4.9	8.2	4.0
6,072,000	Dow'd & Mills	44	+2	2.7e	6.1	10.5
3,315,000	Downing G. H.	110	..	13.2	12.0	7.2
41.1m	Dowty Grp	110	-3	7.7	7.0	8.6
1,381,000	Drake Cubitt	10	..	..	..	..
2,574,000	Dreamland Elec	48	+1	3.0	6.3	7.5
3,613,000	Dufay	38	-½	2.1	5.6	6.4
2,850,000	Duncan W	228	..	26.5	11.6	6.6
3,889,000	Dunford & Ell	34	+1	5.9	17.3	2.9
32.0m	Dunlop Hldgs	51	+1	5.1	9.6	6.1
925,000	Duple Int	7	..	..	..	2.8
15.2m	Duport	42	-1½	5.2	12.0	2.8
2,770,000	Dutton For	17½	-½	2.7	15.3	6.9
1,097,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	31	..	4.6	14.9	6.6
2,058,000	ERF Hldgs	24	-3	3.9	16.4	3.3
1,907,000	E Lancs Paper	35	+1	4.5	12.9	2.7
521,000	E Mid A Press	38	..	3.5	9.1	7.2
1,515,000	Eastern Prod	37	..	..	..	1.5
10.4m	Eastwood J. B.	46	+2	4.8	10.5	..
432,000	Do B Dfd	36	..	..	..	..
4,330,000	Edbro	60	+2	7.2	12.0	4.9
1,385,000	Egn Hldgs	50	+2	4.6	9.2	3.3
980,000	Eldridge St'd	3½	f ..	0.6	15.7	1.1
2,305,000	Elson Hldgs	19	..	2.1	10.9	5.6
3,896,000	Elec & Ind Secs	33	..	3.0a	9.2	7.2
381.2m	EMI Ltd	176	-8	9.6b	5.4	10.8
10.0m	Electrocomps	100	..	5.8	5.8	8.3
38.9m	Electr'nic Rent	52	-2	2.0	3.8	10.7
4,398,000	Elliott B	45	-3½	5.6	12.4	3.4
4,942,000	Elliott Grp	46	+2	3.0b	7.6	5.0
5,641,000	Ellis & Everard	87	-5	4.6	5.3	31.3
3,843,000	Ellis & Gold	16	-½	2.2	13.8	3.1
15.5m	Empire Stores	73	-4	4.1b	6.1	8.6
919,000	Energy Serv	3½	..	..	..	..
750,000	England J. E.	15	..	1.6	10.8	7.7
2,058,000	English Card Cl	36	..	3.4	9.4	2.1
83.0m	Eng China Clay	62	-5	3.5b	5.6	8.7
2,781,000	Erith & Co	60	..	6.2	10.3	8.2
6,823,000	Esperanza	70	..	6.1	8.8	..
1,079,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	29	-3	6.9	23.8	1.3
32.6m	Euro Ferries	66	-½	2.8b	4.2	9.0
2,660,000	Eva Industries	43	..	4.7	10.9	4.2
39.0m	Ever-Ready Hg	92	-3	4.9b	5.4	9.3
3,600,000	Evode Hldgs	46	+1	2.7	5.8	5.6
2,275,000	Ewer G	31	..	1.5	7.2	11.5
5,685,000	Exch Telegraph	63	..	6.2	9.9	11.5
8,889,000	Expand Metal	57	+½	4.2	7.4	8.3

F—H

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
782,000	F C Cons	30	..	4.1	13.5	4.6
5,400,000	FMC	54	-4	7.7	14.2	2.9
2,147,000	FPA Cons	14½	..	2.5	17.2	..
15.8m	Fairclough L	172	-3	12.7a	7.4	6.0
225,000	Fairfax Jersey	7½	+½	..e	..	19.2
4,902,000	Farmer Est	47	-5	7.2	15.2	4.2
3,076,000	Farnell Elect	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
227,000	Feb Int	16	+1	2.1	12.5	5.5
424,000	Do A	15	+1	2.1	13.7	5.5
6,843,000	Fed Chem Hldgs	68	-1	4.2	6.8	9.2
2,080,000	Fed Lnd & Build	20	-2	1.3	6.5	10.9
1,890,000	Fordex Ltd	21	-1	2.0b	9.3	6.1
15.3m	Fenner J. H.	110	+8	7.5	6.9	9.6
2,738,000	Ferguson Hldgs	60	+3	7.0	11.7	6.6
990,000	Ferro Metal	56	+1	5.7	10.3	2.4
5,487,000	Fine Art Dev	15	-1	1.6	10.3	5.1
12.1m	Finlay J	135	-3	6.4b	4.7	8.9
686,000	Finlay Pack	16	..	1.4	8.6	6.6
1,254,000	First Pinebury	14	..	3.1	22.0	3.9
1,147,000	Firth G.M.	45	..	7.7	17.9	2.1
93.0m	Fisons	272	-13	24.7	8.9	12.4
27.1m	Fitch Lovell	56	-3	4.7	8.3	14.1
1,268,000	Fodens	16	-2	0.5	3.1	3.6
953,000	Fogarty E	21	+2	5.2	12.4	4.7
5,326,000	Folkes Hefo NV	16	..	1.6	9.8	4.3
4,125,000	Ford (Martin)	13	..	2.4	10.3	..
	Ford Mtr BDR	176	-8	7.3g	4.1	16.6
947,000	Formminster	44	..	5.1	12.5	3.1
1,997,000	Fortnum & Mason	470	..	29.2	6.2	9.8
77.6m	Foseco Min	129	-4	5.3	3.1	13.2
11.6m	Foster Bros	53	..	3.3	6.2	9.8
1,282,000	Foster J	24	..	4.4	18.4	7.2
2,579,000	Francis Parker	10	..	1.1	10.9	2.9
31.1m	Freemans Ldn	135	+2	6.8	5.0	7.8
1,687,000	French T	45	..	3.1b	6.8	3.6
3,801,000	French Kier	5	-½	0.1	1.6	..
3,491,000	Friedland Doggt	57	+1	3.3	5.6	6.7
1,890,000	GHP Grp	90	..	10.3	11.5	4.1
6,002,000	GRA Prop Tst	19	-1	..	..	..
6,769,000	Gallenkamp	103	..	6.0	5.8	9.3
2,980,000	Gallifd Brindley	28	-4	2.6	9.6	4.2
1,580,000	Garnar Scotblair	63	-1	3.4b	5.4	4.0
7,455,000	GEI Int	27	-3	4.8b	11.7	3.2
637.5m	GEC	118	-4	4.7	3.9	7.7
508.0m	Gen Mtr BDR	177	-11	5.1	2.9	26.3
6,377,000	Gibbons Dudley	51	-3	4.5	8.5	4.6
2,328,000	Gibbons S. Int	73	..	3.5	4.8	7.0
28.6m	Gill & Duffus	129	-4	6.0	5.0	3.6
5,175,000	Giltspur Ltd	28½	..	3.4	11.9	6.3
1,501,000	Glass & Metal	31	..	3.9b	10.2	5.3
562,000	Glass Glover	20	-1	1.9a	9.5	11.0
324.4m	Glaxo Hldgs	285	..	12.8b	3.3	12.4
2,100,000	Gleeson M. J.	21	-1	2.2	10.6	5.8
932,000	Glossop W. & J.	27	-1	4.3	16.1	7.0
36.1m	Glynwed	77	-4½	9.7b	12.5	6.7
4,985,000	Goldbg & Sons	39	..	5.6	14.3	7.6
4,513,000	Gomme Hldgs	70	..	7.1	10.1	6.2
2,513,000	Gordon & Gotch	55	-2	3.1	5.6	6.8
1,288,000	Gordon L. Grp	24	+1	..	..	..
2,002,000	Graham Wood	29½	-1	2.6	10.2	5.9
4,365,000	Grampian Hldgs	43	..	5.0	11.6	4.6
38.5m	Granada 'A'	56	..	3.7	6.6	7.2
157.4m	Grand Met Ltd	65	-4	5.0b	7.7	10.5
9,795,000	Gt Univ Stores	180	-5	9.1	5.2	10.3
408.5m	Do A	168	-15	8.4	5.6	9.6
2,020,000	Gre Millets	22	-2	1.5	6.7	8.7
7,366,000	Greening N	39	h -1	3.1b	9.6	7.9
3,237,000	Greens Econ	39	-1	3.0	5.0	6.3
1,100,000	Gripperrods	44	-1	4.9	11.2	3.4
367.1m	GKN	211	-6	16.3b	7.7	4.7
8,313,000	HAT Grp	49	-1	2.7	5.4	1.9
6,584,000	Haden Carrier	65	+1	10.0	11.8	6.1
5,051,000	Haggas J	210	..	3.9	1.8	6.5
11.9m	Hall Eng	160	-2	8.1	5.0	5.3
11.9m	Hall M	105	-6	8.1	7.7	12.8
6,130,000	Hall-Thermotk	47½	+½	4.3	9.1	8.3
684,000	Halma Ltd	14½	+½	1.8	11.3	4.5
7,294,000	Hanimex Corp	106	+5	5.7	5.3	5.1
73.2m	Hanson Trust	109	-2	20.4b	4.5	11.2
2,446,000	Hardy Furn	34	-2	4.3	12.8	6.8
5,069,000	Do A	33	+1	4.3	13.6	6.4
6,330,000	Hargreaves Grp	30	-1	2.9	10.8	6.2
2,731,000	Harmo Ind	21½	+1½	2.1	9.6	5.2
9,530,000	Harris Sheldon	36	..	3.5	9.7	6.5
3,213,000	Harris M. P.	27	h ..	2.3	3.0	8.2
55.5m	Harrison Cros	£24	..	37.0	4.2	10.0
1,484,000	Hartwells Grp	34	-2	5.1	14.9	4.3
139.2m	Hawker Sidd	393	-14	19.9	4.5	5.3
4,143,000	Hawkins & T'son	64	+1	5.0e	7.8	6.6
725,000	Hawthorn L	32	-4	..	..	..
14.8m	Hays Wharf	90	-4	6.4	7.1	6.0
3,482,000	Head Wri'tson	26	+2	1.7	8.7	6.9
945,000	Helene of Ldn	9	..	0.8	8.7	3.5
504,000	Helical Bar	21	..	3.1	14.8	5.0
1,836,000	Hend'son Kent	30	+1	3.1	10.3	4.6
4,909,000	Henly's	45	+2	8.5	18.3	5.0
33.0m	Hepworth Cer	33½	-1½	3.0	9.1	8.8
953,000	Herbert A	8	..	..	..	..
370,000	Herman Smith	8	..	0.6	7.1	5.1
6,664,000	Hestair	60	+2	4.9b	8.2	5.7
11.2m	Hewden-Stuart	29	..	1.9	4.9	6.1
225,000	Hewitt J	10	..	1.2	11.8	6.5
914,000	Hicking P'cost	43	..	7.6	17.7	5.6
74.5m	Hickson Welch	230	-5	12.7	5.5	7.5
2,127,000	Hield Bros	14	-½	1.2	8.2	6.5
2,822,000	Higgs & Hill	38	-2	4.0	10.4	7.5
358,000	Highgate Opt	21	..	2.9	13.5	4.8
339,000	Hill C. Bristol	57	+10	4.0	5.7	..
11.2m	Hoffnung S	80	+6	5.3	6.6	6.5
1,027,000	Hollas Grp	15	-1	1.3	8.3	6.8
3,370,000	Hollis Bros	40	..	5.1	12.7	13.3
2,124,000	Holt Products	21	+1	2.6	10.8	11.8
3,880,000	Home Charm	72	+2	4.2	5.8	11.1
20.0m	Hoover	362	..	17.2	6.6	30.3
21.3m	Do A	262	..	17.2	6.6	30.3
1,122,000	Horizon Mid	29½	+½	2.6	10.3	9.7
86.2m	Hse of Fraser	71	-1	5.8	8.2	7.1
2,685,000	Hoveringham	23	..	0.5	2.0	50.0
1,050,000	Do RV	19½	+½	0.5	3.4	29.0
520,000	Howard & Wynd	22	+2	..	..	..
242,000	Do A	20	+4	..	..	7.4
11.9m	Howard Mach	41½	-1½	3.1b	7.5	4.0
2,035,000	Howard Tenens	16	..	2.6	16.3	5.4
7,985,000	Howden Grp	73	-9	6.7	8.8	9.7
161.1m	Hudsons Bay	£11⅞	-½	24.8	2.1	18.9
340,000	Humphries Hldgs	4½	..	..e	..	..
1,919,000	Hunt Moscrop	12	..	0.8	6.5	7.5
4,226,000	Hunting Assoc	74	..	3.2	4.3	3.5
2,058,000	Huntleigh Grp	67	-1	2.7a	4.3	6.1
—	Hutchison Int	25	-2½	..	..	..

I—L

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,601,000	IDC Grp	76	-1	10.8	14.0	4.0
3,882,000	Ibstock Johns'n	70	-1	5.8	7.4	6.1
2,100,000	Illing Morris	21	+1	2.1	10.1	7.0
6,305,000	Do A	21	+1	2.1	10.1	7.0
1,300.2m	Imp Chem Ind	285	-21	18.2	6.8	5.1
35.0m	Imp Cold Store	148	-5	6.0	4.4	8.7
515.3m	Imperial Grp	73	-1	6.8	9.1	13.6
61.5m	Imp Metal Ind	38	-1	4.0	10.6	7.9
1,267,000	Ingledon & L	38	-1	4.7	12.8	6.1
750,000	Ingall Ind	30	..	4.0a	14.8	3.5
869,000	Ingram H	24	+3	3.6	13.8	3.9
18.7m	Initial Services	49½	+1½	5.2	11.7	7.9
4,068,000	Int Combustion	10	+½	..	..	..
14.6m	Int Computers	44	-2	1.0	2.3	2.6
10.4m	Int Timber	56	+1	8.0	10.3	17.7
7,233,000	Invereach Grp	35	..	6.2	12.2	1.7
1,411,000	Ireland E	34	..	3.6	10.5	..
55.9m	Itoh BDR	83½	-½	5.6	1.0	..
1,600,000	JB Hldgs	16	..	1.4	7.8	2.9
432,000	Jacks W	8	..	..	..	..
464,000	Jackson & Steple	23	..	3.3	14.4	20.1
381,000	Jacksons B'End	47	..	4.4	13.8	1.4
8,027,000	James M. C.	137	-1	7.0	5.7	7.6
—	Jardine M'son	236	-14	..	..	..
1,134,000	Jarvis J	115	-2	11.9	9.8	2.8
431,000	Jessups Hldgs	11	..	1.3	20.1	8.2
22.2m	Johnson & F B	42	-2	5.4b	12.7	5.4
3,441,000	Johnson Grp	32	-3	3.5	10.8	8.4
44.9m	Johnson Matt	265	+13	15.7	5.9	5.3
6,277,000	Johnson-Richd	115	+5	8.2	7.1	4.1
4,039,000	Jones Stroud	46½	-2½	5.4	11.7	3.6
602,000	Jourdan T	15	+2	2.1	13.7	8.5
2,064,000	Judge Int	31	-1	2.9	9.4	4.5
6,904,000	K Shoes	48	..	3.2	7.0	7.3
1,505,000	Kelsey Ind	34	..	3.8	11.2	3.1
6,728,000	Kenning Mtr	33	..	4.7	14.3	4.5
3,561,000	Kent M. P.	28	-1½	2.5	8.9	3.2
1,359,000	Kitchen Taylor	40	..	2.0	4.5	3.0
8,653,000	Kleeman Ind	216	..	5.4b	3.0	14.7
30.9m	Kwik Save Disc	204	-2	5.2	2.6	24.3
8,547,000	LCP Hldgs	46	h -1	4.5	9.7	6.3
9,373,000	LRC Int	21	-2	[illegible]	12.5	14.2
79.4m	Ladbroke	170	-10	6.3b	3.7	3.1
1,020,000	Ladies Pride	32	..	4.0	12.5	5.4
1,344,000	Lafarge	53	+4	2.3	8.6	7.4
29.6m	Laing J	120	-1	2.5	2.6	16.0
28.2m	Do A	120	-1	2.5	2.6	16.0
14.0m	Laird Grp Ltd	32½	-1½	3.8b	10.7	2.7
2,784,000	Lake & Elliot	42	-3	4.6	11.0	12.4
900,000	Lambert H'wth	30	+1	3.5	11.6	2.6
39.8m	Lamson Ind	67	-3	4.2	6.3	..
202,000	Lane Fox	20	f ..	..	..	6.0
400,000	Lane P. Grp	5	-1	..	..	..
3,602,000	Lankro	95	+4	7.1b	8.0	2.7
23.1m	Laporte Ind	72	-5	7.6	10.5	5.4
2,378,000	Latham J	318	..	26.6	8.2	8.4
2,208,000	Laurence Scott	30	-2	3.5	12.8	..
520,000	Lawtex	36	..	3.9	14.8	1.9
13.5m	Lead Industries	93	-1	7.2	7.8	3.3
342,000	Le-Bas E	36	-1	2.2	8.0	3.5
3,347,000	Lee A	11½	-½	2.1	18.5	2.1
967,000	Lee Cooper	33	+2	2.5	3.3	6.4
5,580,000	Leisure C'van	71	-1	6.8a	9.6	9.1
9,116,000	Lep Grp	143	-3	3.5	8.5	5.7
7,318,000	Lesney Ord	28	+2	1.2	4.3	4.3
300,000	Do RV	15	..	1.2	8.0	2.3
5,584,000	Letraset	32	..	2.0	6.2	7.4
6,220,000	Lex Service	15	-4	2.3	15.0	4.9
3,621,000	Lilley F. J. C.	51	+1	2.5	4.9	6.0
1,197,000	Lincroft Kilg	23	..	4.5	13.1	2.3
8,842,000	Lindustries	44	-2	5.6	12.8	3.9
13.6m	Linfood Hldgs	184	+2	12.9	7.0	11.3
436,000	Linread	31	..	4.1	14.5	3.3
734,000	Lipton L	36	..	3.7	10.3	3.9
6,758,000	Lister & Co	38	-1	3.7	9.6	5.2
9,241,000	Lloyd F. H.	48	-1	6.1	12.7	4.7
1,286,000	Lloyds Indust	34	-1	4.6	13.6	..
1,050,000	Locker T	10½	-¼	1.0	9.5	5.1
2,575,000	Do A	9¾	..	1.0	10.5	4.6
3,298,000	Lockwoods Fds	57	..	4.2	7.4	5.2
1,957,000	Ldn & M'land	37½	-½	5.7	15.2	3.4
19.2m	Ldn & N'thern	36	+½	5.0	13.9	6.3
29.2m	Ldn Brick Co	50	-3	2.7	5.5	25.0
2,525,000	Ldn Prov Post	72	-6	12.1	16.8	4.1
1,147,000	Longton Trans	39	-1	4.4	16.1	4.9
125.5m	Lonrho	123	..	5.8	4.7	..
2,842,000	Lonsdale Univ	48	-½	5.6	11.6	4.2
2,845,000	Lovell Hldgs	44	+2	3.0a	6.9	6.0
956,000	Lovers J	75	f ..	..	..	..
12.8m	Low & Bonar	160	+6	12.4	7.8	4.9
69.7m	Lucas Ind	106	-1	7.6	7.2	7.5
1,380,000	Lyles S	35	+1	3.9	10.3	..
800,000	Lyndale Eng	20	..	2.2	11.0	2.9
520,000	Lyons J. Ord	100	-15	11.7	9.0	39.4
39.2m	Do A	100	-16	11.7	9.0	39.4

M—N

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,860,000	MFI W'house	18	+3	..e	..	5.1
5,411,000	MK Electric	45	+1	3.1	6.8	20.2
2,266,000	MK Refrig'tion	12	..	3.6	11.1	3.3
2,058,000	MTE Ltd	20	..	2.6	12.8	4.9
2,532,000	MY Dart	22	+2	2.2	6.8	6.5
8,912,000	McCorquodale	172	..	19.6b	11.2	8.0
2,666,000	McInerney Prop	22	+2	..	..	..
2,310,000	McCleery L'Amie	18	+1	2.6	14.3	3.4
126,000	McIntyre	4½	f ..	0.9	19.6	3.4
1,286,000	Mackay H	26	-1	4.2	16.1	5.8
17.1m	McKechnie Bros	52½	-1½	5.1	9.7	3.0
830,000	McNeill Grp	36	..	4.0	10.6	3.9
3,715,000	Macpherson D	29	+1	3.0b	10.3	3.8
3,685,000	Madame Tussds	17½	+½	1.4	7.8	9.5
17.3m	Magnet Joinery	140	-4	4.2	3.0	7.2
5,705,000	Mallinson W	32	-½	2.9b	9.0	5.9
3,121,000	Man Agcy Music	43	..	7.5b	17.4	2.7
26.7m	Manbre & Gart	117	-2	9.5b	8.1	9.6
5,300,000	Man Ship Canal	145	..	18.3	12.6	4.7
672,000	Mang Bronze	7	+½	..	..	2.6
1,369,000	Mann & Overtn	47	-1	4.6	9.7	5.0
2,801,000	Maple Mac'wds	11	..	..	..	..
15.3m	Marchwiel	95	+5	3.9	4.2	5.8
681,000	Marks A	24	..	5.1	21.3	2.2
667.9m	Marks & Spencer	102	-6	5.0	4.9	16.9
55.4m	Marley Ltd	63½	-2½	4.4	5.3	7.3
963,000	Marling Ind	31	..	1.3	12.0	2.6
1,162,000	Marryat Grp	16	..	2.1	12.8	5.0
4,600,000	Marshall Cav	22	-1½	3.0	13.0	9.1
312,000	Marshall T Lox	26	+1	2.9	11.1	5.0
934,000	Do A	27½	-2	2.9	13.4	4.2
3,021,000	Marshall T. Inv	42	+1	5.0	11.9	2.9
2,968,000	Marshalls (Hal)	54	-4	6.6	12.1	5.1
5,616,000	Martin-Black	94	+4	6.2b	6.5	6.8
6,191,000	Martin-News	120	+2	5.9	4.9	8.1
6,780,000	Martin T	44	..	3.1	7.7	5.1
11.6m	Martonair	127	-1	5.2	4.1	8.5
8,107,000	Mather & Platt	32	-1	4.0	12.4	4.5
5,753,000	Matthews Hldgs	44	+2	3.7	8.4	5.3
4,082,000	May & Hassel	55	+5	3.5	6.1	3.4
3,778,000	Maynards	310	..	22.3	7.5	8.5
1,260,000	Mears Bros	18	+1	2.3	13.0	8.3
280,000	Medminster	14	..	2.5	17.9	10.3
2,044,000	Mentmore Mfg	10	-½	1.2	11.7	10.8
7,968,000	Menzies J	118	..	5.4	4.6	9.5
137.2m	Metal Box	239	-1	18.6b	7.8	7.0
14.1m	Metal Closures	75	-1	4.8	6.4	6.0
294,000	Metal Products	10	f ..	1.2	11.5	13.7
1,080,000	Metalrax	19	..	1.8b	9.5	5.6
3,979,000	Metoy	27	+1	2.5	9.1	5.8
19.4m	Meyer M. L.	45	..	2.9	6.5	6.2
1,394,000	Midland Ind	12½	..	1.3	9.4	3.9
1,770,000	Mills A. J.	20	-1	3.9	7.8	5.4
1,762,000	Mills & Allen	19	+2	..	..	..
1,831,000	Miln Marsters	120	..	9.9b	7.6	7.3
1,287,000	Mining Supplies	77	+2	3.1	8.3	3.2
2,307,000	Mitchell Constr	20	f ..	1.5a	12.5	1.7
39.2m	Mitchell Cotts	56½	+6½	4.7b	7.8	8.8
2,621,000	Mixconcrete	38	..	2.4	4.4	12.8
780,000	Modern Eng	28	..	3.8	10.1	8.7
2,664,000	Monk A	35	+3	5.9	15.8	12.1
963,000	Mono Containers	24	..	3.0	12.5	2.4
502,000	M'santo 5% Ln	£32½	+1	500	14.6	..
615,000	Do 6¼ Ln	£41	+3½	625	15.2	..
15.9m	Do 5% Cnv	£148	-3	500	3.4	..
519,000	Montfort Knit	23	-1	4.3	18.7	24.2
22.6m	Morgan Cruc	79	-2½	6.6b	8.4	5.5
1,054,000	Morgan Edwds	45	..	5.0b	11.0	5.2
3,078,000	Morgan-Grampn	30	..	3.4	11.2	6.8
314,000	Morris & Blakey	44	+14	5.9b	13.5	9.4
372,000	Do A	40	+10	5.9b	14.8	8.5
1,332,000	Morris H	42	+2	4.0e	9.5	4.2
647,000	Moss Bros	37	+1	1.5	4.2	21.5
1,612,000	Moss Eng	25	+2	4.8	19.3	7.1
48.1m	Mothercare	150	-4	6.7	4.5	13.9
1,372,000	Mt Charlotte	4¼	-½	0.1	2.4	..
492,000	Movitex	21	..	..	..	..
4,438,000	Mowlem J	64	-1	6.2	9.7	5.5
3,833,000	Muirhead	65	..	4.4	6.7	9.5
6,931,000	Myson Grp	69	+5	5.4	7.8	9.7
8,285,000	NSS News	49	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,094,000	Nairn & W'son	[illegible]	+12	6.3	6.3	10.4
3,728,000	Nat Carbon	22	..	..	..	..
297,000	Needlers	15	..	..	..	..
4,620,000	Neepsend	34	-1	4.4	12.9	6.0
709,000	Negretti & Zam	33	..	4.1	12.5	4.9
7,192,000	Neill J	53½	..	6.2	11.5	6.1
5,900,000	Newarthill	59	+2	6.2	10.4	10.4
1,731,000	Newman Ind	28	+1	5.0	15.0	1.8
3,355,000	Newman Tonks	34	+1	4.1	12.1	3.9
1,551,000	Newmans Tubes	47	..	3.4	7.3	4.2
2,371,000	Newmark L	22	..	7.7	9.6	4.2
29.4m	Norcros	54	r -4½	5.5b	10.3	6.7
4,387,000	Norfolk C Hlds	52½	f ..	1.3	2.3	15.7
3,016,000	Normand Elec	25	-1	3.6b	12.8	4.9
33.1m	Nthn Foods	72	-4	3.9	5.4	15.4
726,000	Norton W. E.	9	..	0.8	8.9	5.8
2,134,000	Norwest Holst	24	..	1.4	5.6	..
71.2m	Notts Mfg	41	-3	3.7	9.1	5.1
2,460,000	Nu-Swift Ind	12	-½	1.8	15.3	8.7

O—S

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
6,219,000	Ocean Wilsons	91	+2	3.3	3.5	5.9
1,699,000	Odex Racasan	56	..	5.5	9.8	5.0
2,572,000	Office & Elect	42	..	4.7	11.1	4.3
6,625,000	Ofrex Grp	52	+¼	4.3	8.2	5.2
22.3m	Ogilvy & M	£12⅞	-1½	42.2	3.4	9.7
3,382,000	Osborn S	36	-1	4.1	11.4	2.0
4,267,000	Owen Owen	48	+1	3.3	6.8	4.7
473,000	Oxley Printing	8½	-½	..	..	7.9
35.1m	Ozalid	132	-5	8.2	6.2	8.9
1,561,000	Parker Knoll 'A'	39	-1	3.8	9.7	3.1
2,677,000	Parker Timber	56	+1	3.3	5.9	3.3
11.4m	Paterson Zoch	330	..	10.8a	3.1	6.6
11.1m	Pauls & Whites	62	-1	4.4	7.2	8.1
34.2m	Pearson Long	85	-1	6.9	8.3	6.6
85.8m	Pearson & Son	126	-6	7.8	6.2	13.4
543,000	Do 4½ Ln	£23½	..	400	17.0	..
267,000	Peck J	16	f ..	..e	..	..
37.8m	Pegler-Hatt	120	+2	9.6b	7.5	7.3
—	Perkin El 4⅛	£87	-3	..	..	..
3,713,000	Permali	28	h +½	1.2a	4.1	9.8
2,331,000	Perry H. Mtrs	32½	+1½	6.3	11.9	4.8
5,388,000	Petrocon Grp	101	-1	5.9	5.8	12.6
568,000	P'borough Mtrs	20	+2	2.8	14.1	2.9
8,080,000	Philips Fin 5⅜	£50½	-½	575	11.4	..
3,140.2m	Philips Lamp	670	-15	31.2	4.7	..
364,000	Phillips Pats	9	-1	1.5	17.1	..
1,289,000	Phoenix Timber	45	-3	4.9	10.9	14.2
1,533,000	Photo-Me Int	73	-1	1.7	2.3	6.2
1,026,000	Photopia Int	21	-1	1.8	8.6	3.2
649,000	P'dilly Theatre	73	..	2.1	2.9	14.5
2,350,000	Pifco Hldgs	54	+2	3.4	6.3	5.2
1,360,000	Do A	54	+2	3.4	6.3	5.2
146.2m	Pilkington Bros	293	-1	13.4	5.5	10.1
2,247,000	Pittard Grp	46	..	4.9	10.6	9.0
3,163,000	Plaxtons	71	+1	9.1	12.8	5.6
1,626,000	Pleasurama	72	..	2.4	3.3	5.7
117.6m	Plessey	67	-3	6.2	8.6	7.2
40.7m	Do 5 Ord	£10½	-½	..	..	..
1,711,000	Plysu	31	..	1.6	5.1	6.7
312,000	Polly Peck	6	-1	..	..	..
17.6m	Pontins	21	-½	2.1	9.8	5.8
619,000	Poole & Glad	29	+½	..	..	..
4,125,000	Pork Farms	128	-2	10.6	8.5	7.0
16.2m	Portals Hldgs	125	+2	8.5b	6.8	8.3
1,229,000	Porter Chad	36	..	6.1	16.9	3.8
2,600,000	Portsmth News	73	..	3.6	5.0	8.8
27.5m	Powell Duffryn	108	-6	10.8	9.3	3.5
2,212,000	Pratt F. Eng	42	..	9.0	24.2	4.3
3,236,000	Preedy A	32	..	2.7	5.1	7.9
11.9m	Press W	27	-1	1.7	8.3	9.1
22.4m	Prestige Grp	124	..	6.6	5.3	10.6
23.9m	Pretoria P Cem	200	-5	11.9	6.0	4.5
2,705,000	Pride & Clarke	135	-7	13.0a	9.6	5.6
1,470,000	Priest B	42	-2	5.6	13.2	3.4
3,037,000	Pritchard Serv	14½	-½	1.7	12.6	5.3
1,828,000	Pullman R & J	50	..	7.5	15.0	4.4
23.0m	Pye Hldgs	47	-1	5.7	12.0	4.6
351,000	Pyke W J	46	..	1.3	2.8	7.1
420,000	Pyramid Grp	21	-1	2.8	13.4	7.1
520.9m	Quaker Oats	£11½	-½	34.3	3.0	11.1
651,000	Quality Clnrs	10	h ..	4.3	6.1	13.1
1,172,000	Queens Most	7	..	0.8	11.3	8.7
7,172,000	Quick H J	14	-½	1.4	10.3	3.7
2,280,000	RKT Textiles	39	..	6.6	16.8	3.0
81.5m	Racal Elect	270	-6	5.2	1.3	17.4
1,175,000	Raine Eng	13½	+½	0.7	5.5	5.9
49.3m	Rank Org Ord	132	-17	10.0n	7.5	7.8
161.8m	Do A	130	-18	10.0n	7.6	7.7
108.7m	RHM	40	..	3.9n	9.7	[illegible]
11.3m	RHP	71	..	4.9	6.1	8.2
6,534,000	Ransomes Sims	130	-2	9.7	8.1	5.9
1,940,000	Ratners	97	-1	4.4	4.5	4.2
7,537,000	Raybeck Ltd	42	-1	3.8	9.1	4.9
10.5m	Readicut Int	17½	..	1.6	9.1	5.3
43.4m	RMC	62	-3	5.2	7.7	11.4
190.5m	Reckitt & Colmn	315	+2	12.8	4.1	15.0
3,227,000	Record Ridgway	40	..	4.1	10.1	7.5
3,034,000	Redfearn Nat	50	-3	5.2	10.3	5.4
60.2m	Rediffusion	53	..	3.5	7.5	9.0
2,582,000	Redland	59½	-9½	3.2b	6.1	10.2
1,354,000	Reed & Smith	23	-2	3.4	9.0	2.6
739,000	Reed A	33	-1	3.3	9.9	7.9
2,638,000	Do A NV	32	-2	3.3	10.2	7.6
303.4m	Reed Int	227	-2	13.8	7.1	4.9
31.0m	Reliance Grp	415	-35	13.3	5.0	8.1
37.7m	Rennies Cons	255	-5	10.9	9.1	6.3
48.4m	Renold Ltd	120	-7	8.5	4.3	12.9
36.8m	Rentokil Grp	54½	-1	2.7	15.9	..
1,229,000	Renwick Grp	17	-1	6.4	10.8	4.1
5,097,000	Reverlex	59	-3	5.6	16.5	5.0
2,523,000	Rexmore	30	..	..	..	..
5,272,000	Reyrolle Parsns	62	+10	4.6	7.5	3.5
733,000	Ricardo Eng	59	..	4.1	9.4	4.8
7,484,000	Richards & Wall	54	..	5.7	10.6	4.9
846.8m	Rich'n-Merrell	£14½	-1	30.5	2.1	17.1
4,734,000	Richardsons W	41	+1	3.5	13.4	4.7
834,000	Rielin I.D. & S	27	..	3.1	17.4	4.4
223,000	Robb Caledon	17	..	..	..	..
30.1m	R'son Rentals	144	..	6.5	4.5	10.2
9,616,000	Rockware Grp	59	-2	4.4	7.5	7.6
33.9m	Rolls-R Motors	57	-2	5.2b	9.2	7.1
1,307,000	Rupner Hldgs	29	-1	2.6	12.3	5.0
1,317,000	Do A	16	-1	2.5	15.4	4.0
1,432,000	Rosgill Hldgs	15	..	3.5	23.0	3.0
1,463,000	Rotaflex	16	..	1.7	7.0	4.9
1,886,000	Rotaprint	17	+1	4.9	14.6	5.8
34.6m	Rothmans Int 'B'	25	-½	2.3	9.1	6.6
3,501,000	Rotork Ltd	93	+½	1.4	1.5	8.0
526,000	Routledge & K	47	-1	4.8	10.2	8.3
50.0m	Rowntree Mac	139	-3	6.3	4.6	7.2
2,156,000	Rowton Hotels	58	+3	7.4	12.8	7.6
1,628,000	Royal Sov Grp	38	..	3.4	8.9	4.3
6,597,000	Royal Worcs	119	+3	8.0	6.7	5.6
3,700,000	Royco Grp	19½	-½	3.0	16.2	8.5
1,804,000	Ruberoid	28	..	2.8	14.7	8.7
47.5m	Rugby Cement	67½	-4	4.0e	5.9	5.5
11.6m	Do NV	39	..	3.4a	9.4	13.3
770,000	RTD Grp	36	..	11.4	31.7	2.4
980,000	S & U Stores	10	..	1.3	12.8	10.4
18.5m	SGB Grp	72	+2	6.7b	7.3	5.7
179.9m	SKF 'B'	128½	-4	59.4	2.2	15.2
6,477,000	Sabah Timber	30	+1	1.9	9.4	7.9
126.0m	Sainsbury J	152	-2	6.9	4.6	[illegible]
563.4m	St Gobain	122½	-½	67.7	[illegible]	20.6
1,009,000	Sale Tilney	63	-2	6.0	9.6	5.5
7,261,000	Samuel H	104	..	7.4b	7.0	6.1
14.2m	Do A	103	..	7.4b	7.2	5.9
2,564,000	Sanderson Kay	43	-1	3.5	12.9	5.5
5,080,000	Sangers	61	r -1	7.4b	12.1	5.9
4,987,000	Savoy Hotel 'A'	20	-1	0.9	2.6	..
10.2m	Scapa Grp	57	-1	3.6	10.4	3.0
6,428,000	Scholes G. H.	150	-3	20.5	12.0	8.5
1,941,000	Scotcros	37	-1	3.7	10.1	7.5
1,550,000	Scotts Inv	16½	h -½	[illegible]	..	16.2
543,000	Scottish TV 'A'	30½	-½	..	..	2.9
613,000	Scott J	19	..	..	..	2.4
27.3m	Scot Univ Inv	58	-1	6.9	7.0	11.2
5,750,000	Scragg E	12	h ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.8
2,245,000	Sealed Motor	25	h ..	..	..	..
168.5m	Sears Hldgs	39½	-1½	2.9	7.6	11.2
1,653,000	Securicor Grp	62	+½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,309,000	Do NV	62	+½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,074,000	Security Serv	63	+½	3.0	5.8	7.5
3,299,000	Do A	63	+½	3.6	5.8	7.5
2,530,000	Selincourt	8	..	1.1	16.0	9.2
1,197,000	Semn Sugar	72	..	..	..	0.6
12.2m	Serck	52	-½	5.5b	10.6	9.5
1,193,000	Shakespeare J	20	..	1.2	6.0	4.8
1,614,000	Shaw Carpets	15½	-½	1.5	11.5	3.9
863,000	Shaw F	14	..	3.3b	12.5	6.7
10.1m	Sheepbridge	36	-1	4.4	12.2	..
22.5m	Sheff'eld Twist	91	h ..	4.6	5.9	14.1
210,000	Shellabear Price	28	..	3.3	12.0	3.4
790,000	Sherman S	16	..	..	..	..
2,677,000	Sidlaw Ind	49	..	7.3	15.1	3.2
14.7m	Siebe Gorman	117	-1	7.0b	4.9	7.4
958,000	Siemssen Hunt	11½	-1	2.8	12.0	6.8
3,100,000	Signode 7% Cn	£126	..	700	5.5	..
2,672,000	Silentbloc	28	..	2.1	7.5	3.3
20.5m	Simon Eng	112	-4	9.0b	8.3	8.4
369,000	Simpson S	41	..	4.0	9.9	6.2
1,920,000	Do A	28	..	4.0	14.2	9.1
19.0m	600 Group	50	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,807,000	Sketchley	97½	-½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,530,000	Slimma Grp	36	-3	2.4	7.2	6.6
252,000	Small & Tidmas	21	-3	3.2	15.9	5.5
1,407,000	Smith D.S.	20	-1	2.1	11.0	..
73.7m	Smith & Neph	59	-1	2.9	5.7	12.0
51.1m	Smith W. H.	157	-1	12.1	8.4	14.3
47.0m	Smiths Ind	207	..	9.1	8.5	4.5
22.4m	Smurfit	46	+½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
195,000	Sobranie	13	..	2.1	15.9	7.5
170,000	Do NV	10	..	2.1	15.9	5.5
4,167,000	Solicitors Law	31	-1	4.3	13.4	3.4
11.6m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,231,000	Sparrow G. W.	104	-2	7.5	7.2	8.1
3,892,000	Spear & Jackson	77	-2	5.8	7.6	5.3
3,230,000	Spear J. W.	42	-2	2.8	6.6	5.3
502,000	Spencer Gears	12	..	1.7	14.3	3.3
1,164,000	Spencer G	30	-1	4.9	15.3	5.0
44.6m	Spillers	39	-½	3.5	9.1	..
9,373,000	Spirax-Sarco	112	..	8.7b	7.7	3.4
4,229,000	Spirella	40	-1	4.6	11.4	4.9
937,000	Spooner Ind	13	..	1.3	10.0	..
810,000	Staffs Potts	52	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,078,000	Stafley Int	41	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,632,000	Stag Furniture	66	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
3,456,000	Stanley A. G.	72	..	7.3	10.0	[illegible]
873,000	Stanwood Radio	17½	..	..	..	..
12.3m	Staveley Ind	100	..	10.2	10.5	6.0
7,364,000	Steel Bros	230	..	11.5	5.0	22.2
41.1m	Steetley Co	90	+1	7.1b	8.4	5.7
1,565,000	Steinberg	22	..	1.3	12.0	1.4
200,000	Stephen J	20	..	..	..	..
—	Stew't & Ll 6%	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
2,600,000	Stigwood R. Grp	21	-½	2.6	9.0	6.5
8,100,000	Stocklake Hldgs	20	-½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
567,000	Stocks J. & Sun	20	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,982,000	Stonehill	21½	-1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.9m	Stone-Platt	47	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,140,000	Storey Bros	36	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,480,000	Stothert & Pitt	97	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,474,000	Strong & Fisher	20	-2	3.4	9.4	[illegible]
508,000	Sturla G	22	-1	..	..	..
1,559,000	Sumner F	14	-½	1.0	14.1	5.5
731,000	Sunbeam W'stn	9	..	..	..	..
736,000	Sutcliffe S'man	34	b -3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
11.7m	Swan Hunter	64	..	8.4	13.2	2.7

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Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
6,075,000	TFT	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
—	Takeda Ldr	[illegible]	-10	..	..	..
74.1m	Tarmac Ltd	111	-3	11.2b	7.9	7.0
120.5m	Tate & Lyle	221	+5	16.3	7.4	5.2
364,000	Taylor Pallis	54	..	5.5	10.2	5.5
54.4m	Taylor Woodrow	284	-4	7.3	2.6	15.2
6,375,000	Telefusion	26	..	1.5a	6.6	5.2
3,493,000	Do A	26	..	1.5a	6.6	5.2
32.9m	Telephone Rent	55	-1	6.7	7.9	9.3
143.8m	Tesco	49½	-1½	1.9	4.1	13.7
300,000	Textured Jersey	10	-1	..	..	..
330,000	Thames Plywd	21½	+1½	3.5	12.9	4.6
1,582,000	Thermal Synd	30	..	3.6	12.1	3.5
77.5m	Thomson Org	180	+7	6.6	3.7	..
3,723,000	Thomson T-Line	25	-½	..	..	..
134.3m	Thorn Electric	195	-2	5.5	4.3	9.0
129.3m	Do A	186	-3	5.5	4.3	8.9
308,000	Thurgar Bardex	4	..	..	..	..
3,122,000	Tilbury Cont	38	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tilling T	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,131,000	Time Products	77	..	2.1b	6.4	2.4
142,000	Titaghur Jute	17	..	..	..	..
24.1m	Tobacco Sec Tst	269	-1	16.5b	6.3	16.4
27.0m	Do Dfd	260	-10	..	..	..
1,520,000	Tomkins F. H.	9½	+1	1.1	11.6	3.1
43.5m	Tootal	30	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
606,000	Toye	21	..	2.9	11.1	5.5
10.9m	Tozer Kemsley	30	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
83.4m	Trafalgar H Inv	55	-5	3.7	4.8	7.5
144,000	Trafford C'pets	30	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,135,000	Trans Paper	39½	-2½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50.7m	Transport Dev	47	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,080,000	Tramwood Grp	19	..	4.2	20.8	5.0
4,404,000	Travis & Arnold	70	+4	8.4	12.0	3.3
510,000	Tricoville	13	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,151,000	Trident TV 'A'	21½	-1½	3.6	14.1	5.5
2,253,000	Triplex Found	29	+1	4.2	11.5	2.9
[illegible]	Trust Hse Forte	89	..	11.3	11.8	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tube Invest	222	-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.1m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	175	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
998,000	Turner Curzon	7	..	1.1	13.5	4.8
70.1m	Turner Newall	110	-2	11.6	10.6	7.2
4,800,000	Turner Mfg	18	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
936,000	Turriff	44	-1	5.3	12.0	13.5
123.5m	UDS Grp	81	-5	7.2	8.9	9.1
12.0m	UK Optical	60	+1	6.5b	7.2	8.1
258,000	U C Textiles	4½	..	1.1	24.6	1.7
12.3m	Unicorn Ind	55	..	6.3b	11.6	6.5
84.3m	Unigate	32½	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
684.8m	Unilever	371	-3	16.3	4.4	9.0
953.5m	Do NV	£17⅞	-2	76.3	4.3	10.3
5,676,000	Unitech	54	+1	9.4	10.6	5.4
101.1m	Utd Biscuit	105	-2	4.4b	4.1	12.9
23.1m	UBM Grp	59	..	6.5	10.9	9.1
3,653,000	Utd City Merc	25	-1	1.5	5.0	4.5
1,310,000	Utd Eng	15	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,745,000	Utd Gas Ind	29	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
380,000	Utd Ind	9	..	..	..	8.4
14.0m	Utd News	204	-4	16.4	8.0	5.0
2,302,000	Utd Scientific	47	-1	4.9	5.5	10.8
4,986,000	Vantona	48	-1	7.4b	15.5	3.3
640,000	Venesta	4½	..	..e	..	0.5
13.0m	Vereeniging Ref	260	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.9m	Vetco	£26	-½	..	..	50.8
5,040,000	Vibroplant	84	..	13.2	15.7	6.3
58.6m	Vickers	134	+3	11.3	5.4	5.7
438,000	Vita-Tex	17	..	3.4	20.0	4.2
3,904,000	Vosper	67	+1	5.8b	8.6	2.7
908,000	W Ribbons	20	-1	2.7	10.8	5.4
1,381,000	WGI	40	-1	4.4	11.0	5.5
1,868,000	Wade Potteries	16½	-½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,322,000	Wadkin	39	-1	5.4	13.9	3.6
6,290,000	Wagon Ind	95	-3	11.7	12.3	5.1
831,000	Walker & Homer	15	+½	2.0b	13.9	7.4
745,000	Walker C & W	57	+2	3.9	4.5	9.6
2,717,000	Walker J. Gold	33	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,331,000	Do NV	37	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
825,000	Walmsley Bury	36	+½	..e	..	[illegible]
6,877,000	Ward & Gold	58	-2	6.9	11.6	5.1
18.6m	Ward T. W.	47	-3	5.6	11.7	5.1
7,250,000	Waring & Gillow	63	-2	4.9	7.8	5.6
1,119,000	Warren J	14	..	1.1	16.8	..
691,000	Warrington T	22	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.0m	Waterford Glass	25	..	1.1b	4.4	9.6
4,107,000	Watson & Philip	75	-5	2.4	3.3	14.4
5,476,000	Watts Blake	90	..	3.3	[illegible]	..
3,780,000	Wearwell	43	-5	6.5	15.2	8.1
71.1m	Weir Grp	62	-1	5.9	9.5	[illegible]
2,964,000	Wellman Eng	26½	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,307,000	Westbrick Pds	32	+1	3.5	11.8	7.0
854,000	W Cumb Silk	16	+½	2.2	14.0	10.9
27.8m	Westland Air	47	+½	4.0b	8.5	7.8
5,371,000	Weston Pharm	35	+3	3.3	8.6	6.8
2,700,000	Weyburn Eng	255	+11	9.5b	4.2	[illegible]
282,000	Wharf Mill	18	..	1.8	10.1	4.5
750,000	Whatlings	72	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.3m	W'heat Dist	111	-1	7.9b	5.4	12.3
—	Wh'lock Mar	31½	..	..	..	..
2,287,000	Whessoe	25	..	..	..	..
1,851,000	Whewav Watson	11	..	0.5b	5.9	..
2,098,000	White Child	30	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,056,000	Whitecroft	89	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,651,000	Whiteley BSW	42	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,772,000	Wholesale Fitt	51	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,621,000	Wigfall H	108	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
478,000	Wiggins Constr	9	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,901,000	Wilkins & Mit	21	..	..	..	[illegible]
29.1m	Wilkins'n Match	150	+1	10.6	6.4	[illegible]
5,740,000	Do 10% Conv	190	..	1000	12.5	..
2,275,000	Wills Hudson	20	-1	0.5	2.5	[illegible]
1,404,000	Wms J. Cardiff	30	-1	2.6	12.9	3.1
1,772,000	Wills G. & Sons	41	..	1.8	4.4	4.0
4,262,000	Wilmot Breeden	24	-1½	2.2	9.0	20.2
1,012,000	Wilson Bros	14	..	0.8	5.5	6.2
156.4m	Wimpey G	116	-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,117,000	Winn Ind	29½	+2½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,030,000	Winsor Newton	134	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,195,000	Witter T	16	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,618,000	W'sley Hughes	81	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,830,000	W'holm Bronze	31	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
531,000	Wombwell Fdry	18	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
560,000	Wood & Sons	19	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,050,000	Wood Bastow	39	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,714,000	Wood S	43	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,250,000	Wood W	32½	-1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.7m	Wood Hall Tst	51	-1	5.7	11.0	4.6
4,126,000	Woodhead J	69	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,300,000	W'drse Rixson	23½	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
183.3m	Woolworth	49½	-1	6.1	12.5	12.3
1,462,000	Worth Bond	30	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
310,000	Wrighton F	19	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
681,000	Wyatt W Hldgs	24	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,329,000	Yarrow & Co	111	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,702,000	York Trailer	25	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,747,000	Youghal C'pts	48	+2	8.8	12.0	[illegible]
[illegible]	Young H. Hldgs	21	..	..e	..	1.5
1,437,000	Zettors	25	+1	2.3	9.3	[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
23.1m	Ang-Cont Inv	68	-2	..	..	11.9
780,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	130	+5	2.6	2.0	..
2,630,000	[illegible]	11	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
220,000	Pri Debi Serv	11	..	..	..	..
90.3m	BET Dfd	61	-10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,008,000	Cen & Sheer	16	-½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34.3m	Challenge Corp	124	-5	7.0	5.6	7.0
3,308,000	Chancery Cons	23	-1	0.7	3.1	9.5
25.4m	Charterhse Grp	37	-2	4.7	12.8	6.7
—	C Fin de Suez	£11½	..	..	..	..
7,731,000	Daily Mail Tst	150	..	14.7	9.5	12.7
7,731,000	Do A	156	..	14.7	9.5	12.1
45.6m	Dalgety	183	+10	12.5	6.8	26.7
4,477,000	Dawnay Day	16	..	..e	..	..
753,000	Edin Ind Hldgs	19½	-1	..	..	..
1,281,000	Equity Fin	15	f ..	2.7	14.8	..
1,012,000	Estates & Gen	13½	-½	..	..	..
1,960,000	FC Finance	24	-½	..	..	..
4,563,000	Goode D & M Grp	19	+1	1.3	6.7	6.8
5,380,000	[illegible] 'A'	48	h ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
133.0m	Inchcape	260	-10	16.7	6.6	12.6
1,243,000	Investment Co	15	..	1.2	8.6	12.4
1,516,000	Jessel Secs	11	f ..	5.3	47.7	1.3
449,000	Do Dfd	6	f ..	..	..	..
712,000	Kwahu Co	19	..	2.3b	12.2	7.6
64.2m	Lloyds & Scot	40	..	4.6	[illegible]	13.0
3,701,000	Ldn & Euro Secs	40	..	2.4	6.0	24.2
13.4m	Ldn Aust & Gen	19½	sh -1	..	..	8.4
3,348,000	Ldn Utd Inv	65	-3	5.3b	8.1	13.5
1,562,000	Manson Fin	31	..	5.2	20.6	6.3
2,807,000	Martin R. P.	68	..	8.2	12.1	6.6
24.0m	Mercantile Crdt	30	h -1	1.7e	5.8	18.4
2,215,000	Moorgate Merc	34½	f ..	1.4	9.5	4.8
800,000	NMC Invest	20	..	2.0	10.0	12.8
25.1m	Prov Fin Grp	65	..	6.1b	9.4	9.2
112.0m	Sime Darby	69	-6	1.9	2.9	8.3
3,669,000	Smith Bros	42	-4	6.2	14.6	5.8
2,367,000	Tyndall O'seas	£7¼	..	46.4	6.4	..
18.4m	Utd Dom Tst	17	-2	..	..	..
316,000	Vavasseur	4¼	-¼	..	..	..
3,437,000	Wagon Fin	35	-1	2.3e	6.6	13.6
1,161,000	Western Sel	21	..	1.8	8.3	5.0
4,228,000	Yule Catto	30½	+½	2.2	6.8	12.4

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
66.8m	Bowring	[illegible]	+1	5.2	4.8	..
2,021,000	Brentnall Beard	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.4
25.3m	Britannia	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
445.1m	Com Union	[illegible]	-5	10.1	[illegible]	..
221.6m	Eagle Star	[illegible]	-7	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
29.2m	Equity & Law	146	-10	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
280.3m	Gen Accident	148	-5	9.5	[illegible]	..
237.6m	Guardian Royal	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.0b	[illegible]	..
6,585,000	Hafford Shead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19.2m	Heath C. E.	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	4.2	[illegible]
20.5m	Hogg Robinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.9	[illegible]
62.9m	Howden A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.8
272.5m	Legal & Gen	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
17.4m	Leslie & Godwin	[illegible]	-1	5.2	5.6	12.0
22.7m	London & Man	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Matthews Wrightson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23.4m	Minet Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72.7m	Pearl	[illegible]	-14	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
179.6m	Phoenix	[illegible]	-11	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
5,006,000	Prov Life 'A'	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
—	Do A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,200,000	Do B	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
—	Do [illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
327.2m	Prudential	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
5,129,000	Refuge 'A'	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
9,547,000	Do B	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
416.2m	Royal	[illegible]	-20	20.6b	[illegible]	..
60.9m	Sedg Forbes	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.8
22.0m	Stenhouse	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
294.7m	Sun Alliance	[illegible]	-22	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
41.9m	Sun Life	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	5.0	..
4,896,000	Trade Indem'ty	[illegible]	-6	[illegible]	[illegible]	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
22.8m	Aberdeen Trst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.7
2,165,000	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
662,000	Do Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54.6m	Alliance Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.5	29.1
21.2m	Amer Trust	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45.0m	Ang-Amer Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,095,000	Anglo Int Inv	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,520,000	Do Ass	[illegible]	-4	..	..	..
9,307,000	Anglo Scot	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.8
3,560,000	Ashbourne	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,517,000	Ashdown Inv	[illegible]	-1	4.6b	[illegible]	29.6
[illegible]	ABC Regional	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
8,194,000	Atlantic Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.0	..
42.5m	Atlas Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.6	28.0
16.2m	Bankers Inv	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28.0
5,220,000	Berry Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25.4m	Border & Sthrn	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.4
12.7m	Brit Am & Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26.1m	Brit Assets Tst	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.3	[illegible]
1,579,000	Brit Emp Sec	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67.0m	Brit Invest	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.2	[illegible]
12.5m	Broadstone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.6	29.6
9,150,000	Brunner	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500,000	Brycourt Inv	50	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,790,000	CLRP Inv	[illegible]	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
98.8m	Cable Trust	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.1
27.9m	Caledonia Inv	142	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.6
25.1m	Caledonian Tst	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
1,812,000	Cannon St	[illegible]	f ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
21.3m	Capital & Natl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Cardinal 'Dfd'	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Cartel Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cedar Inv	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.1m	Charter Trust	42	-1	[illegible]	5.6	24.8
[illegible]	City & Com	[illegible]	h ..	[illegible]	6.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do Cons	[illegible]	h ..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Clydesdale Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.3	30.6
[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Common Mkt	[illegible]	..	30.5	3.1	..
[illegible]	Cont & Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.9	4.5	30.0
225,000	Corporate Guar	14	f ..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Crossfriars	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumulus	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Delta Inv	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Derby Tst 'Inc'	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do Cap	100	+2	..	..	..
[illegible]	Drayton Com	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	5.0	[illegible]
[illegible]	Drayton Cons	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	4.5	31.9
45.0m	Do Premier	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Dundee & Ldn	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	E & W Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.0
31.1m	Edin & Dundee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
49.0m	Edinburgh Inv	[illegible]	-10	[illegible]	4.5	[illegible]
[illegible]	Elec & Gen	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Embankment	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Eng & Caledon'n	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Eng & Int	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Eng & N York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,193,000	Eng & Scottish	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,582,000	Do B	[illegible]	-10	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Estate Duties	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.9
20.3m	First Scot Am	70	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.4
91.9m	Foreign & Colnl	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,450,000	Gt Japan Inv	[illegible]	-1	0.8	0.9	..
[illegible]	Gen Funds 'Ord'	106	-2	5.5	5.2	54.4
[illegible]	Do Conv	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Gen Inv & Tsts	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gen Scottish	60	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Glenderon	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Globe Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Grange Trust	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Great Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Greenfriar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gresham Hse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Guardian	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hambros 'A'	[illegible]	-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	-2	..	..	..
[illegible]	Harcros	[illegible]	-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hill P. Inv	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,504,000	Hume Hldgs 'A'	45	-4	[illegible]	8.6	20.9
2,549,000	Do B	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	Indus & General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Internat Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Invest in Suc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Inv Tst Corp	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36.2m	Inv Cap Trst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.6m	Jardine Japan	106	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,040,000	Jersey Ext	171	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Joseph L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
412,000	Kellock Conv	26	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Lake View Inv	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,370,000	Law Deb Corp	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ldn & Holyrood	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ldn & Montrose	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ldn & Prov Tst	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,056,000	Ldn Elec & Gen	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
450,000	Ldn Intercont	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
7,500,000	Ldn Merch Sec	37½	[illegible]	1.0	5.0	..
2,746,000	Do Cap	17½	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	Ldn Pru Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ldn Scot Amer	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ldn Trust	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,038,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mercantile Inv	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Merchants Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Monks Inv	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New Court Euro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New Throg 'Inc'	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.4	[illegible]	6.6
[illegible]	Do Cap	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	North Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Northern Amer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,601,000	Northern Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,129,000	Oil & Associated	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pentland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Portfolio Inv	[illegible]	-1	..	..	11.0
7,794,000	Progressive Sec	80	..	2.5	4.3	28.1
1,292,000	Prop Inv & Fin	[illegible]	+1	..	..	..
[illegible]	Raeburn	[illegible]	-1	4.6	4.7	24.9
[illegible]	River & Merc	118	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
7,579,000	River Plate	97	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Romney Trust	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rothschild	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,950,000	Safeguard	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24.1m	Scot Amer	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
5,700,000	Scot & Cont Inv	[illegible]	-1	2.5	2.6	40.6
[illegible]	Scot & Merc 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.4
[illegible]	Scot Eastern	101	-2	[illegible]	4.4	31.1
[illegible]	Scot European	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	4.2	32.0
[illegible]	Scot Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.9	35.9
[illegible]	Scot Mortgage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37.1
[illegible]	Scot National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.8	36.6
[illegible]	Scot Northern	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Scot United	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Scot Western	70	-1	[illegible]	3.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	+1	..	..	..
[illegible]	Sec Alliance	156	-7	[illegible]	4.9	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sec Brit Ass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sec Gt Northern	[illegible]	-2	[illegible]	3.5	41.8
1,616,000	Do B	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
42.0m	Sec Scot Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.9	36.5
[illegible]	Secs Trst Scot	153	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.4	[illegible]
[illegible]	Standard Trust	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sterling Trust	124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stockholders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.0	41.1
5,200,000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	Throgmtn Trust	[illegible]	-1	5.5	14.4	9.6
[illegible]	Triplevest 'Inc'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.0	14.0
7,020,000	Do Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	Trustees Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.7	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tyneside Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Utd Brit Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.9b	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Utd States Deb	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Utd States Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,700,000	Viking Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	W'bottom Trust	141	..	5.1b	[illegible]	36.9
[illegible]	Witan Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Do B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
6,512,000	Yeoman Tst	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Yorks & Lancs	[illegible]	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,470,000	Young Co Inv	58	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.7

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
51.1m	Brit & Comm	[illegible]	+6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,192,000	Fisher J	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60.1m	Furness Withy	[illegible]	-11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,942,000	Hunting Gibson	170	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jacobs J. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ldn & O'seas Fr	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Manch Liners	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
91.5m	Ocean Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
128.5m	P & O 'Dfd'	[illegible]	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
4,912,000	Runciman W	100	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.2

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	490	-10	[illegible]	4.7	..
[illegible]	Anglo Am Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.6	..
[illegible]	Ang Am Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	109	5.1	..
[illegible]	Anglo Am Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	192	6.0	..
[illegible]	Anglo Transvl	[illegible]	[illegible]	61.2	4.6	..
[illegible]	Do A	[illegible]	[illegible]	61.2	4.8	..
[illegible]	Ayer Hitam	149	-10	20.0	13.5	..
2,065,000	Beralt Tin	[illegible]	..	..e	..	..
[illegible]	Bishopsgate Pl	[illegible]	-11	..	..	..
[illegible]	Blyvoors	[illegible]	[illegible]	63.5	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Botswana RST	64	-4	..	..	..
[illegible]	Bracken Mines	[illegible]	-10	[illegible]	14.5	..
[illegible]	BH South	150	-5	[illegible]	4.9	..
[illegible]	Buffelsfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	6.7	..
[illegible]	Charter Cons	[illegible]	-12	[illegible]	5.9	..
[illegible]	Cons Gold Fields	[illegible]	-16	10.0	5.9	..
[illegible]	Daggafontein	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	De Beers 'Dfd'	[illegible]	-23	16.5	5.8	..
[illegible]	Doornfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.7	..
[illegible]	Durban Rood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.9	..
[illegible]	East Daggs	[illegible]	-6	15.7	32.6	..
[illegible]	E Driefontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.5	..	..
[illegible]	E Rand Cons	19	+1	1.4	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	E Rand Prop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.2	..
[illegible]	Elsburg Gold	[illegible]	-10	29.6	..	..
[illegible]	Ex-Lands	15	..	2.3	17.8	..
[illegible]	F S Geduld	[illegible]	[illegible]	191	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Geduld Inv	390	-10	23.0	5.9	..
[illegible]	Geevor Tin	135	-15	14.5	10.0	..
[illegible]	Gen Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	130b	5.5	..
[illegible]	Gold & Base	13	..	1.4	10.6	..
[illegible]	Gopeng Cons	230	-5	21.9	9.5	..
[illegible]	Gt Boulder Gold	[illegible]	h ..	1.2	..	..
[illegible]	Grootvlei	160	-40	12.1	7.6	..
[illegible]	Hamersley	165	-5	..	..	..
[illegible]	Hampton Gold	97	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	Harmony	[illegible]	[illegible]	47.5	6.5	..
[illegible]	Hartebeest	[illegible]	[illegible]	137	6.7	..
[illegible]	Jo'burg Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	4.9	..
[illegible]	Kinross	600	-40	35.1	5.8	..
[illegible]	Kloof	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.1	4.3	..
[illegible]	Leslie	99	-10	14.2	14.4	..
[illegible]	Libanon	[illegible]	[illegible]	70.2	9.6	..
33.2m	Ldn Tin	151	-2	10.5	6.8	..
[illegible]	Lydenburg Plat	118	-18	..	..	..
[illegible]	MIM Hldgs	206	..	6.1	2.9	..
[illegible]	MTD (Mangula)	78	-4	8.2	10.8	..
16.2m	Malayan Tin	175	-5	15.5	8.8	..
10.1m	Marievale Con	225	-35	27.1	12.0	..
33.0m	Messina Trans	305	-50	20.4	6.7	..
—	Metals Explor	37	..	..	..	..
37.5m	Middle Witts	390	-50	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
69.0m	Minorco	215	-11	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
17.5m	Nthgate Explor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Pahang Cons	[illegible]	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
—	Peko Wallsend	240	[illegible]	..	..	..
53.0m	Patinoterstrust	216	-20	..	..	..
205.3m	Pres Brand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
204.7m	Pres Steyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
21.5m	Rand Mine Prop	215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Randfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
253.3m	Rand Select	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,756,000	Rhodesian Corp	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Rio Tinto Zinc	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
15.5m	Roan Cons 'B'	290	-10	..	..	..
250.5m	St Helena	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Sea Diam	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
318.2m	Selection Tst	510	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
51.5m	Sentrust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
4,065,000	Silvermines	39	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
10.2m	SA Vaal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
9,251,000	SA Land	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
250.1m	Southvaal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	Sthn Malayan	225	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,555,000	Sungei Besi	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
29.5m	Tang Cons	[illegible]	+6	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Tanjong Tin	30	[illegible]	6.7	12.4	..
3,512,000	Tharsis Sulph	300	..	..	..	..
60.1m	Transvaal Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.0b	5.1	..
6,602,000	Tronoh Mines	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
69.6m	UC Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
271.9m	Union Corp	[illegible]	-42	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
20.1m	Union Plat	[illegible]	-30	..	..	..
411.7m	Vaal Reefs	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
27.7m	Venterspost	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
56.5m	Vereen Est	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
5,200,000	Wankie Colliery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
65.0m	Waterval Plat	[illegible]	-20	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	Welkom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
524.5m	W Driefontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
9,342,000	W Rand Cons	[illegible]	-20	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
200.2m	Western Areas	[illegible]	-15	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
421.5m	Western Deep	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
218.0m	Western Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
274.2m	Western Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
305.0m	Winkelhaak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
60.0m	Zambia Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
12.0m	Ampol Pet	[illegible]	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,520,000	Attock	[illegible]	..	6.3e	11.2	[illegible]
7,206,000	Berry Wiggins	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,760,000	Brit Borneo	125	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,007.5m	BP	[illegible]	-28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51.8m	Burmah Oil	[illegible]	+1	..	..	..
478.6m	C F Petroles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
5,265,000	Oil Exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
5,087,000	Premier Cons	11	[illegible]	..	..	..
—	Ranger Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
3,256.7m	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,702.0m	Shell	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.9	[illegible]	..
9,127,000	Tricentrol	40	[illegible]	..	..	..
67.0m	Ultramar	151	[illegible]	..	..	..

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,070,000	Allied Ldn	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.6m	Allnatt Ldn	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.0m	Amal Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,909,000	Apex Props	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,010,000	Aquis Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.6m	Argyle Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
40.7m	Artagen Prop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,055,000	Beaumont Prop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,461,000	Bellway Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.5m	Berkeley Hmbro	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25.9m	Bilton Percy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21.0m	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,665,000	Bradford Prop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,062,000	Brit Anzani	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
5,216,000	British Land	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
24.6m	Brixton Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.0m	Cap & Counties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,470,000	Centrovincial	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
1,546,000	Do Cap	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
11.0m	Chesterfield	112	-1	4.4	4.0	[illegible]
719,000	Chown Secs	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
2,000,000	Churchbury Est	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,437,000	City Offices	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,569,000	Country & New T	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,350,000	County & Dist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,517,000	Daejan Hldgs	40	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31.2m	Eng Prop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,711,000	Estates Prop	[illegible]	-1	3.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,200,000	Evans of Leeds	[illegible]	..	3.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,080,000	Forum	18	-2	0.4	2.1	[illegible]
800,000	Fraternal Est	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
3,201,000	Glanfield Secs	155	-2	17.1b	[illegible]	[illegible]
56.1m	Gt Portland	206	-1	5.0	[illegible]	50.2
2,317,000	Green R.	19	-1½	2.0	10.5	[illegible]
2,654,000	Guildhall	44	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.0m	Hammerson	[illegible]	..	7.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
42.0m	Do A	[illegible]	..	7.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.3m	Haslemere Ests	200	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,543,000	Intereuropean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,025,000	IPH	31	..	..	..	..
243,000	Land & Gen	45	h ..	..	..	..
754,000	Do A NV	17	h ..	..	..	..
7,087,000	Land & House	70	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
248.7m	Land Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.4m	Law Land	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,340,000	Ldn & Prov Sh	[illegible]	-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.0m	Ldn City & Westf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,727,000	Ldn Shop	40	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,965,000	Lynton Hldgs	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
82.2m	MEPC	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
488,000	Marler Estates	18	[illegible]	..	..	..
1,357,000	Maybrook	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,018,000	Midhurst Whites	11	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
505,000	Municipal	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,660,000	New London	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,419,000	Peachey Prop	[illegible]	-1½	0.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,598,000	Prop & Rever	[illegible]	-3	6.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,862,000	Do A	150	-6	6.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
19.9m	Prop Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,357,000	Prop Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,931,000	Raglan Prop	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
1,050,000	Regional	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,950,000	Do A	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.5	4.9	[illegible]
6,656,000	Samuel Props	[illegible]	-1½	..	..	..
21.4m	Scot Met Props	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50.2m	Slough Ests	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.8m	Stock Conv	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.6m	Sunley B	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
36.0m	Town & City	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,337,000	Town & Com	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.2	[illegible]	..
4,243,000	Trafford Park	51	..	4.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,824,000	UK Props	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
1,202,000	Webb J	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.2a	[illegible]	[illegible]
416,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
4,377,000	Wingate Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
315,000	Woodhall	[illegible]	..	..	..	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,356,000	Anglo-Indonesia	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,262,000	Bradwall FMS	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,610,000	Castlefield	[illegible]	..	3.0	[illegible]	..
2,863,000	Chersonese	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.6	[illegible]	..
57.3m	Cons Plant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
64,000	Dorankande	[illegible]	..	3.4	16.0	..
1,274,000	Gadek	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
23.8m	Golden Hope	47	[illegible]	2.9	[illegible]	..
1,105,000	Grand Central	7½	-1	[illegible]	10.0	..
41.8m	Guthrie Corp	[illegible]	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
38.2m	Highlds & Low	[illegible]	-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
211,000	Hongkong	47	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
165,000	Killinghall	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
11.7m	Kulim Grp	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
16.3m	Ldn Asiatic	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
4,201,000	Ldn Sumatra	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
3,429,000	Majedie	24½	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,902,000	Malayalam	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
2,492,000	Muar River	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
17.7m	Petaling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
11.6m	Plant Hldgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
1,934,000	Sungei Krian	[illegible]	..	45.5	3.0	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
546,000	Assam Frontier	[illegible]	..	20.0	[illegible]	..
2,000,000	Assam Inv	44	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,102,000	Camellia Inv	46	..	[illegible]	4.9	..
696,000	Clairmace	[illegible]	+2	9.2	[illegible]	..
853,000	Crosby Hse	[illegible]	..	13.1	12.0	..
103,000	Deundi	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
118,000	Doolahat	[illegible]	f ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,137,000	Jokai	116	..	10.5b	[illegible]	..
1,563,000	McLeod Russel	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.2b	[illegible]	..
342,000	Moran	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
291,000	Ouvah Highlds	[illegible]	-1	[illegible]	7.9	..
600,000	Peacock Sasin	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.8	[illegible]	..
62,000	Sthn India	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
128,000	Surmah Valley	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
2,019,000	Warren Tea	[illegible]	..	9.1	[illegible]	..
463,000	Western Dooar	41	+1	6.8	13.6	..
1,445,000	Williamson Hldgs	[illegible]	+2	6.9	10.5	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
31.9m	Algoma Cen Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
673,000	Antofagasta	[illegible]	..	..	..	[illegible]
980,000	Calcutta Elec	[illegible]	..	..e	..	..
—	E Surrey W 7%	[illegible]	..	700	[illegible]	..
1,074,000	Essex Wtr 5%	[illegible]	..	500	[illegible]	..
3,342,000	Felixstowe Dock	90	[illegible]	10.0	11.1	9.2
128.4m	Imp Cont Gas	347	-6	10.4	3.0	[illegible]
1,141,000	LET Hldgs	120	h ..	3.1	2.6	..
—	Mid Kent Wtr	[illegible]	..	500	16.4	..
452,000	Milford Docks	36	..	..	..	10.9
1,227,000	Nigerian Elec	118	[illegible]	11.5	10.0	..
31.5m	Perak Rvr Hydro	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.6	6.6	13.6
—	Sunderland Wtr	[illegible]	..	300	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

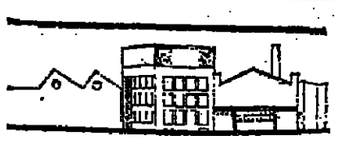
The Times Share Indices for 12.09.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Ch'ge over week
The Times Industrial Share Index	131.00	7.29	11.06	[illegible]
Largest Co.s.	134.20	7.03	13.44	[illegible]
Smaller Co.s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.06	[illegible]
Capital Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumer Goods	[illegible]	7.12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Store Shares	119.44	7.78	7.94	[illegible]
Largest financial shares	171.07	5.90	—	[illegible]
Largest financial and industrial shares	141.14	6.91	—	[illegible]
Commodity shares	[illegible]	4.51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Mining shares	[illegible]	6.12	9.50	[illegible]
Industrial debenture stocks	73.20	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Industrial preference stocks	51.00	[illegible]	—	-0.02
3½% War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

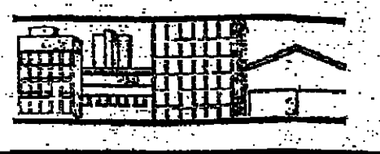
A record of The Times Industrial share indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.05.72)	60.16 (12.12.74)
1975	150.16 (03.06.75)	67.12 (06.01.75)
1974	136.16 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.24 (12.01.73)	120.94 (11.12.73)
1972	198.47 (15.05.72)	174.49 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	[illegible]
1970	115.78 (14.01.70)	110.75 (26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.



Focus on Commercial Property in Beds, Bucks and Herts



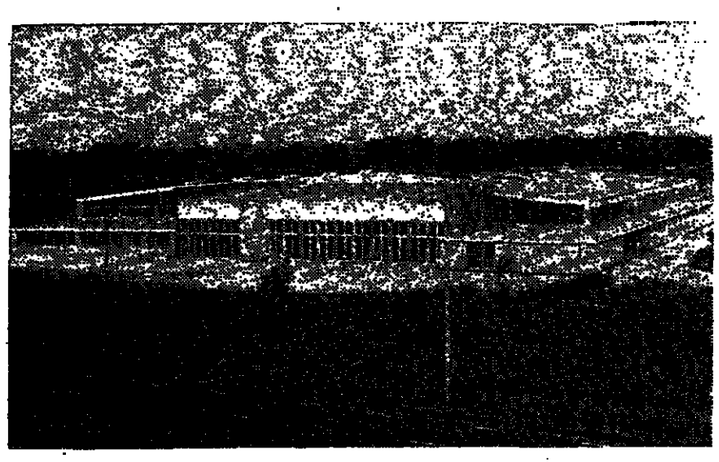
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Where demand is notable for its absence

Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire have been by no means immune to the problems besetting the British property market. But although in some cases rents, and values, have been cut sharply to secure business, the principal characteristic of the area at the moment is the absence of activity. Agents, with the exception of those in Bedfordshire, are receiving plenty of inquiries, but in most cases they come to nothing. Prospective tenants of office, shop and industrial property, even if not deterred by the economic situation, are in a position to look around and take their time; and that is just what they are doing. Prospective purchasers have even better cause to wait and see how things develop.

Worst hit of all three counties, undoubtedly, has been Bedfordshire, where the widespread problem of reduced demand for industrial and commercial property has been exacerbated first by the ailing state of the motor industry—a major employer—and secondly by the county's indeterminate position between the conurbations of the South East and the industrial Midlands.

Both Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire benefit from their nearness to London and also to first rate lines of communications—the M1, M3, M4, plus the railways and Heathrow. But Bedfordshire can offer relatively few of these attractions to the sort of head office, distribution and light industry users in which the other two counties are prolific. So the property scene in that part of the world tends to the dismal at the moment, with rents dipping quite sharply particularly on, for example, office property in Bedford, where a spate of demolition and redevelopment three years ago has left the market substantially oversupplied.

Hertfordshire has its own problems, many of which are centred on the "Hertfordshire user" requirements of the planning authorities. These, effectively, mean that new business with no previous representation in Hertfordshire cannot move into new or recently developed properties—which tend, in consequence, to be a glut on the market. And although there are few companies of substantial size which are not represented in Hertfordshire already, the fact that new business is to some extent deterred from looking for premises does not help the property scene in the county.

In fact there is hardly any demand for industrial property in the area, with even existing Hertfordshire companies tending to eschew space in the county at an asking rent of perhaps £2 a square foot in favour of moving farther out—perhaps to Luton—where the same quality premises can be obtained at up to 50p a square foot cheaper. The demand for commercial properties is equally parlous, with St Albans' shop rents, for example, being up to a third lower than they were two years ago, even though most of the town is a conservation area and little new development has been allowed. Hertfordshire, in fact, is characterised by a scarcity of business.

The same cannot be said for Buckinghamshire. Granted, the market is nothing like it was a year ago, when companies were all haste to move their offices out of London to the peripheral centres such as Slough and even, in some cases, as far out as Aylesbury. In fact Aylesbury looks to have a glut of new office space. But the recent increase in London rates has meant that relocations continue throughout the country, with office space in Slough, for example, commanding rents of over £4 per square foot.

Still, this does not alter the fact that the picture overall is one of reduced demand and a dormant market. But this is not the case within the area's big new towns. At Milton Keynes they recognize that the pace with which industry and commerce has been moving into the area has slowed, but anticipate no problems over letting the latest large tranche of industrial development. The town has benefited in part from very competitive tendering by building contractors starved of work elsewhere, and is in consequence able to charge very competitive prices.

At Welwyn Garden City and Hatfield there is no shortage of demand either: in fact the problem is to provide additional space for existing tenants. Industrial rents are competitive at around £1.40 a square foot, while office rents, reflecting strong demand, are almost up to prime Buckinghamshire levels at £3.50-£4 a square foot. Stevenage, which is expecting a report on its proposed expansion from the Secretary of State for the Environment, is also experiencing no shortage of demand from existing tenants wanting to expand. There are only a couple of industrial sites vacant, and shop and office properties are all but fully let.

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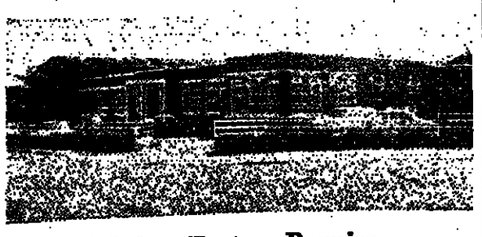
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Commercial and Industrial Property



Windsor House, nearing completion at Slough.

£17m centre planned for Aldgate

Wingate is optimistic. It thinks the scheme might be "the last of the big ones". Although the original prospective tenants found when the scheme was first announced over six years ago have dropped out, it says that negotiations are taking place with a variety of potential tenants whose future space needs vary from 20,000 sq ft to the full 200,000 sq ft. The development consultants and letting agents are Trevor Burfield and Co.

A new office block is nearing completion at Slough, Buckinghamshire, suitable for those looking for a less centralized location. Called Windsor House (it has views over to Windsor Castle), it is a development by London and Provincial Shop Centres (Holdings). With a net lettable area of 40,150 sq ft on the ground floor and nine upper floors, it is in Albert Street adjoining the Slough town centre and within a short distance of the M4.

It has parking for 115 cars and a landscaped setting. The design is by Sidney Kaye, Firmin and Partners. A rent of £250,000 a year is being asked through Jones Lang Wootton and Giddy and Giddy.

The Caravan Club has taken two blocks, totalling about 33,000 sq ft, in East Grinstead House, the campus-style office complex being developed by Mackenzie Hill at East Grinstead, East Sussex. Occupation is expected early next month. The whole scheme provides about 128,000 sq ft in five linked blocks. The remaining 95,000 sq ft is coming up to completion and is available for letting.

The scheme includes a multi-storey car park for 360 vehicles, of which 240 spaces go with the remaining offices, which can be let either as a whole or in units from about 21,000 sq ft. Rent is £4 a sq ft and letting is through Jones Lang Wootton and Anthony Lipton and Co.

New Capital Properties has acquired a site for offices at 48-50 St Leonards Road, Eastbourne. Designed by Robert Davies, John West Associates, the building, which is due for completion in the autumn of 1976, will provide about 17,000 sq ft. It has been prelet to East Sussex County Council for use by its social services department. The agreed rent is more than £3 a sq ft. The letting was through Stiles Horton Ledger, of Eastbourne, who acted for New Capital in the acquisition of the site.

An outline planning application has been made to Mendip District Council for a new shopping centre at Street, Somerset. The application was made jointly by Street Estates, a subsidiary of C. and J. Clark, and Ernest Ireland (Properties). The plans, which are only sketch proposals, include a supermarket, a shopping arcade, a restaurant and residential accommodation. The site has a frontage to the High Street of nearly 200ft. If consent is obtained the programme for the scheme will depend on market conditions. The architects are the Alec French Partnership and the consultant surveyors Lalonde Bros and Parham, of Bristol.

A drastic revision has been made in the price being asked for the lease of 45 Berkeley Square, London, Clive of India's former home, which is being sold for Moral Re-Armament by Strutt and Parker. The new price is £1.3m, compared with £2.25m, when the lease was first offered last January.

Since then the use of the property as offices with ancillary residential accommodation has been confirmed. The reduction in price was recommended by the agents because of the continuing decline in central London office values. The lease has 61 years unexpired at a fixed rent of £650 a year. The building contains about 13,150 sq ft on basement, ground and four upper floors.

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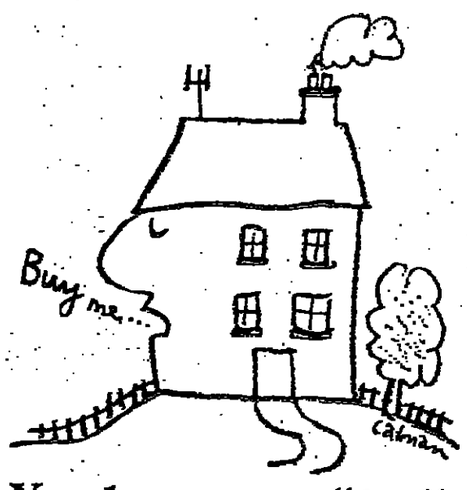
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The post is graded Assistant Information Officer. Salary on a scale rising to £3,080 per annum; non-contributory pension scheme; promotion prospects. Please send postcard for application form to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House Room 55, Floor 1, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2PD quoting reference number CO/1755/05 AA. Closing date for completed forms 2 October 1975.

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University of Papua New Guinea
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Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in ACCOUNTING in the Department of Economics, preferably with an interest in the taxation and auditing fields. The appointment will be initially for one year from February 1976 with a strong possibility of reappointment for a further three years.

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Technical specifications may be obtained from the firm responsible for overseeing the project, AUSTROPLAN, 29 Bd. Mustapha BEN BOULAID, ALGIERS. Tel. 62.82.87/88.

Interested companies may submit bids for one or more parts of the project.

Complete tenders accompanied by the requisite statutory and fiscal documentation should reach the above address by not later than 15 October 1975.

Bidders shall be bound by their tenders for 90 days.

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COMPANY NOTICES

NEW BULOH KASAP COMPANY LIMITED

COUPON NO 37 from Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer and COUPON NO 22 from Deferred Share Warrants to Bearer of the above-mentioned Company may now be presented to National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, Marking Names Section, 2nd Floor, 41 Lothbury, London, EC2 for payment on or after the 15th September, 1975, at the rate of £0.62 per Ordinary Share and £0.18 per Deferred Share.

United Kingdom Income Tax at the rate of 35 per cent will be deducted unless the coupons are accompanied by an appropriate Inland Revenue Declaration.

Shareholders who have not yet presented Talons in respect of the Deferred Shares, should do so in order to obtain new sheets of coupons numbered 22 to 42. The special forms are obtainable at the National Westminster Bank Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Unilever N.V.
4% Redeemable Cumulative Preference sub-shares of Fl.12 issued by N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie—en Trustkantoor

First half yearly dividend for 1975 of 2% (Fl.0.24) Serial No. 58 will be paid on and after 1st October, 1975. To obtain this dividend certificates must be listed on listing forms obtainable from one of the following banks. The listing form includes an undertaking to mark the certificates which need not be lodged with the form.

Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA.
Northern Bank Limited, 2 Waring Street, Belfast BT1 2EE.
Allied Irish Banks Limited, Securities Department, 3/4 Foster Place, Dublin, 2.
Clydesdale Bank Limited, 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

Fuller details of the dividend may be obtained from the above named banks.

The Register of Certificates for these sub-sales will be CLOSED from 19th to 30th September 1975, both dates inclusive.

Exchange of Original Shares for Certificates of sub-shares and vice versa after 19th September, 1975, will be on "Ex Dividend" basis N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE—en TRUSTKANTOOR. London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ. 12th September, 1975.

4% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Original Shares of Fl.1,000 and Sub-Shares of Fl.100

The dividend will be paid against surrender of Coupon No. 58. Coupons should be sent to one of the Paying Agents in the Netherlands accompanied by an income tax form for relief from Dutch tax obtainable from Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA, from which fuller details of the dividend may be obtained.

DRAWING OF BONDS

THE CREDIT ASSOCIATION OF PROPRIETORS OF SMALL LANDED ESTATES IN JUTLAND 4% & 4½% BONDS

NOTARY PUBLIC has effected the DRAWING prescribed in the Articles of Association Paragraph 20 and Supplement of 21/12/34 of numbers of Bonds of JUTLAND LAND CREDIT ASSOCIATION 4 PER CENT AND 4½ PER CENT which are to be redeemed per 1st January, 1976.

Lists of numbers may be obtained from HAMBROS BANK LIMITED, London, or on application to the Office of the Association in Aalborg or Den Danske Landmandsbank, Copenhagen.
41 Bishopsgate,
London, EC2.
15th September, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN the MATTER of LOUISA AUGUSTA CLARKE deceased (daughter of Brodie A. Clarke and half-sister of Ying So Hall nee Jamieson-Ellis, Chan Him Shun (or Shan) alias Him Shun (or Shan) Ellis, Ah Nui Sai Quo and Ah Loen Sai Quo formerly of Shanghai, China)

TAKE NOTICE that for the purpose of a kin inquiry directed by Order dated the 17th July 1975 of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in proceedings entitled re The ESTATE of Louisa Augusta Clarke deceased (late of 256/1 Avenue Dubail Shanghai in the Peoples Republic of China who died on the 4th day of July 1950) Ruby Alexandra Roberts and John Jamieson-Ellis v. Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong (Trustees) Limited in Miscellaneous Proceedings No. 419 of 1973 to ascertain as to who upon the death of the said Louisa Augusta Clarke deceased became beneficially entitled either absolutely or contingently to any property of hers as to which she died intestate and for what estates and interest and in what shares and proportions and if any such persons are since dead when they died and if any such persons died having attained an absolute vested interest who are their personal representatives all persons claiming to be entitled are to send to Messrs. Deacons, Solicitors, 601 Union House, Hong Kong, so as to reach them not later than the 16th day of October 1975, being three months from the date of the said Order, full particulars of their claim. In default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court on application otherwise orders.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court has directed that unless cause be shown to the contrary, such inquiry will be made on the footing:

(a) as if the said deceased had died domiciled in the Colony of Hong Kong and

(b) that the rights of the next-of-kin be ascertained in accordance with the law in force in the Colony of Hong Kong as at the date of the death of the said deceased relating to the death intestate of persons of non-Chinese race, namely the Statutes of Distributions.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1975.

Messrs. DEACONS, Solicitors, 601 Union House, Hong Kong.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002930 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of TRUSTCREST Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 4th day of September 1975 presented to the said Court by RONAULT HOUSE PUBLISHERS LIMITED whose registered office is at 43 Portland Place, London W1N 3AG. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on the 20th day of October 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DURRANT PIESSE 73, Cheapside, London EC2V 6ER.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of October, 1975.

IN the MATTER of FREEMAX Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 17th day of October, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK F.C.A. of 13 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8JL the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 9th day of September 1975

PHILIP MONJACK, Liquidator.

IN the MATTER of BURLINGTON LABORATORY FURNITURE Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 17th day of October, 1975, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned PHILIP MONJACK, F.C.A. of 13 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8JL the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 9th day of September 1975

PHILIP MONJACK, Liquidator.

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Resident caretaker/janitor required with wife who would undertake part-time domestic duties in Director's dining room and kitchen. Modernised flat with all services provided on premises situated in quiet courtyard in heart of City. Various fringe benefits are also included. Ability to drive company car on occasions would be an asset.

Applicants should write giving ages and previous experience to:—

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Practical woman aged 25-45, required to live in and cook, clean, supervise the local part-time help and be generally responsible for smooth running of house, cottage, annex and garden. Experience preferred but not essential if applicants education and previous work indicates competence and reliability. Driving licence an asset.

Write Box 0768 S, The Times.

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CAPABLE LADY to cook/clean home for alert old man. Rural Sussex. Car essential, fixed hours. Generous salary. Own cottage. Child/dependant welcome. 01-235 8205.

2 CHEFS/Cordon Bleu Cooks, mid-October, Hampshire. New private clinic. High standard required. References. Salary negotiable. New flat available. Box 0490 S, The Times.

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AU PAIR required immediately, centre small town.—Telephone Farnham (Surrey) 22008.

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American director at central London H.Q. of well known international firm wants a well organised young Secretary able to look after him, handle a wide cross section of his visitors and supervise her own section. Interesting role, generous benefits and share of profits. Mrs. Salem.

CHALLONERS,
45 London Wall, E.C.2
638 9271

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Senior director of important division in well known national organisation devoted to the Arts is looking for an enthusiastic, capable young personal Secretary to whom she can safely delegate a wide range of interesting tasks. Starts around £2,500. Mrs. McNeill.

CHALLONERS,
195 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
828 3846

SUPER JOB FOR THE RIGHT GIRL

Director and Chief Executive requires experienced Shorthand Secretary/P.A. with good speeds and personality. Age 25-30. Interesting and varied Admin. work, including organising conferences, some social functions and travel. Own office. Holborn area. Salary £2,650 plus L.V.s.

PHONE R. WILLIAMS
01-242 7772

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for City Insurance Brokers who will help to set up and run the administrative systems in this new department. Some shorthand will be needed and typing at 60 words per minute on IBM Executive.

Enthusiasm and willingness to pay attention to details is more important than previous publicity experience.

Please telephone Miss Chance, Personnel Administrator, 623 7511, Ext. 642.

M.D.'S SECRETARY AT £3,000 PLUS!

Perfect post in medium sized City firm for intelligent young Secretary with loads of initiative and the ability to handle wide ranging European contacts during her boss's absence. Plenty of action and interest. Miss Pratley.

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251 0126

TOP JOB £2,750

As secretary to a very important member of this professional W.1 Medical Society you'll assist him in preparing agendas, minutes, reports, plus dealing with top level people. If you enjoy responsibility and a challenge in a very fascinating field, then this could be the opportunity you've been waiting for, so call Val Davies today 734 0911.

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225 Regent Street, W.1.

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Secretary to Partner and small group of Architects. Responsible and varied work. Several Years' secretarial experience, good shorthand and typing, must be mature and have a sense of humour. Salary approx. £2,600.

Phone Dawne Guttaridge, 01-958 9931.

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Do you like a demanding job? As secretary P.A. to the Director of this W.1 Association you will be involved in looking after V.I.P.'s at conferences, organising meetings and handling top level administration. When your boss is out you will need to use your initiative and keep everything running smoothly. Interested? Ring Marilyn Gee 734 0911.

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225 Regent Street, W.1.

WEST END/WEST LONDON SECRETARIES. Immediate top grade temporary assignments available with selected Office Overload clients. Call Virginia Flanagan. 221 6040. Office Overload, 10 Pembridge Rd., W.10.

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LEGALISED SEC. to Senior Partner of Solicitors. Pleasant, competent Sec. Luxury/Panelled offices. Client contact. £2,500 plus, plus L.V.s. Rand, 486 6225.

TO £2,500. W.C.2. Secretary, shorthand please. Preferably experience of committees of trade union. Please listen on 493 7272.

£3,000.—Director of large Chemical Co. seeks extrovert PA/Sec who enjoys organising and meeting people. 836 5924. Just the Job.

YOUNG DYNAMIC M.D. of W.1 Ad. Agency seeks Shorthand Sec. £2,600. Gee's Recruitment. 499 6101-4.

£2,400.—"Bubbly" Sec., Assistant, super job organising young salesmen at leading W.1 Computer Co. 405 3565. Just the Job.

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SUPER CAREER for 2nd jobber. Sec./Admin., some travel. £3,100 + perks.

VETERINARY CONSULTANTS S.W.1. Fast shorthand/typing. £2,500.

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SECRETARIAL

PUBLISHING—OXFO[RD]

Phaidon Press, leading art book publishers, move to ... mid-October, and will have vacancies for the following:

Two secretaries, each working for a senior editor and editors. Bright, well-educated people with good secretarial ... busy varied job closely involved with all aspects of edi... Languages useful.

Secretary/assistant for managing editor. Administrative ... initiative, organising ability, intelligence, attention to ... sound secretarial skills.

General editorial secretary.

Secretary for publicity manager, requiring good secreta... lots of energy, tact, organising ability, a good memory ... of initiative.

Brand-new offices, electric typewriters, hours 9.30-5.30, holiday p.a.; luncheon vouchers. Age immaterial; salaries according to experience and qualifications.

Please write with full details in first instance to Mrs G... Phaidon Press Ltd., 5 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JL... will be arranged in Oxford on 24 September.

SHORTHAND SECRETARIES

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CITY £2,900

A top American bank seeks 2 very presentable team spirited girls, aged 22-25, to work in their prestigious Africa trading group. Working for 3 people the positions call for common sense and excellent secretarial skills. Fringe benefits include season tickets, mortgage, bonus schemes, and £100 lunch allowances, etc.

For further details phone: Ian James on 01-588 8532
CRIPPS SEARS & ASSOC.

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An expanding Educational Trust needs a Secretary to join a small team in its national office. Would suit a mature person 25 plus who is interested in making a contribution to the efficient running of the Trust. Hours 9.30-5 p.m. but these can be varied to suit the individual's needs.

Salary £2,350 plus L.V.s. Own office. 4 weeks' annual holiday.

Please telephone
01-222 7402

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THE place for top jobs!

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To enjoy helping the Manager of a new division of this well known Oil Company, you will need to like getting involved in wide variety of often hectic activities. To be able to cope, you will need plenty of energy and responsibility to go with your good secretarial skills. In return you'll get a job with real interest, excellent working conditions and flexible hours.

Telephone 434 1151
DAVID WHITE ASSOCS LTD.

P.A. £2,500

Enjoy lots of variety, meeting visitors from all over Europe, arranging conferences and helping to coordinate reports when you become assistant to a Director of this large American Corporation's European Headquarters in London. All you need is some typing and the ability to take responsibility and pressure. Call Christine Smith 734 0911

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225 Regent Street, W.1

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£2,800+

Suit lady 30+. International co. close Tower Hill.

247 6731
CLAYMAN AGENCY
166 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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If you are a secretary without shorthand and you like to organise and want a non-routine job with a secure future then you are exactly what this exclusive design company is seeking. Lots of client contact and liaison with architects and designers. Fantastic offices and salary £2,500. Call Jan Lindfield. 734 0911.

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225 Regent Street, W.1.

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Partner in charge American firm close St. Paul's, needs secretary immediately. £2,500 for right girl with good shorthand, typing and clerical skills.

Luncheon vouchers and other benefits. Age 30-50.

Phone Mrs. Thomas for appointment.

... 2401, office hours.

UP TO £3,000 For enthusiastic young lady wishing to advance her career towards Executive Secretary. Excellent working conditions in W1 Consultancy. Secretarial assistance available. Tel.: 01-637 8532 or 01-637 9086.

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PA/SECRETARY.—Top film company for challenging Publicity Director. £2,600 plus. Tips Agy. 580 1060.

SECRETARY, Chelsea, required immediately. Calm, efficient. £3,000. Tel. 589 8038.

ROMA! Top Executive P.A./Secretary, 26-40, with fluent German needed by Chief Executive, prominent international co.'s Rome office. Must have first-class English, formal skills, ideally some German shorthand and conversational Italian. Must have ability to run office, deal Embassies, diplomats, visitors, etc. All expenses, including hotel, paid initially. To £5,000 p.a.—Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807 or 0010.

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GRADUATES, with some secretarial training, for immediate temporary work. Walbrook media. To 3800.—Prospect Staff Bureau. 734 6107.

CREATIVE ENVIRONMENT.—W.1 Record Company need experienced P.A./Secretary in department dealing with sleeve design & production. Variety of admin., and secretarial duties. Salary £2,450 plus lots of good perks. London Town Bureau. 836 1994.

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£2,500

A talent to ... secretarial skills ... qualities desired ... this fantastic oppor... company, making ... TV films, have ... Director who needs ... So if you are anxious ... your career, and ... volved in many asp... film business, ... chance. (Tele... help.) Age 19+.

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GET MORE VAR... TOP ARCHIT...

Partner at well ... End architects ... young Secretary to ... him and coordinate ... work of his 6-strong ... with a big shopping ... ject, involves a lot ... responsibility and ... vision of juniors. St... £3,400. Miss Kaye.

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KIDDIE CLOTHES ... wear manufacturers ... with skills secretarial to ... their Oxford Street office ... handle the hectic schedu... harassed executives and ... £2,500. ACORN. 493 29...

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ESTATE YOUR BUSINE... Senior Sec. to senior ... estate agents. Lots of cli... tact. £2,500 plus L.V.s. A... 404 5591.

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Bright, personable girl with initiative and a sound educational background required immediately to assist one busy executive in large City professional firm (shortly moving to new offices at London Bridge). Good shorthand, typing skills and pleasant telephone manner essential. Attractive salary and excellent promotion prospects: many fringe benefits including LV's and yearly bonus.

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Key senior executive of national association needs intelligent, responsible young Secretary at his central London office to provide him with a full P.A. service which includes taking responsibility for frequent personal contact at all levels. Interesting role at good starting salary. Mrs Turner.

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The M.D. of an American intellectual games company is looking for a smart outgoing Secretary/P.A. of 27+ with excellent shorthand/typing to run his office, deal with salesmen, and have the ability to work on her own initiative. For further details please phone:

Louise Cowen on 01-499 3712.
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With this well-known Cosmetic company. You will be liaising with overseas visitors. Lots of client contact organizing training courses and seminars. Call Sandra Gibbons now 734 0911
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Key spot at senior partner level for intelligent young Secretary in medium sized Victoria based firm where accuracy is more important than speed. Interesting work where some Accounts knowledge would be an asset. Miss Kirby

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HEAD OF MAYFAIR ANTIQUE DEALERS, seeks Secretary/Bookkeeper. Salary £3,200 plus, write c/o Mounting of Mount St., 132 Mount St., London, W.1.

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Enjoy your own modern and spacious office, and a charming Canadian boss. Are you a lady with that special something, capable of looking after visiting trade mission members, dealing with information queries, and keeping an office running smoothly? Age is immaterial. A friendly environment awaits a lady with good secretarial qualifications. Telephone Patricia Litchfield now. 734 7186

OFFICE OVERLOAD
205 Regent St.

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Merchant bank in the City has a vacancy for an experienced Secretary. Attractive salary plus L.V.s. Hours 9.30-5.30.

For appointment telephone:
Mr Hosford
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Ring Niki on 01-731 2147/8

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£3,500 for young efficient Secretary (25-30) to work for director of City brokers. Previous experience at this level essential. Tel.: Mrs. Mayhew, 493 6757, Nu-Type.

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THE GIRLS: 23-35, good skills, elementary bookkeeping knowledge helpful.
Ring Chrisune Watson, 836 4757

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M.D. of large organisation in the computers field, S.W.1 needs top flight P.A./Secretary with initiative, imagination and a good sense of humour. He's charming and the offices are American-style and beautiful. £3,000 p.a. Age 25-35
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TICKER TAPE SEC.! Firm of computer consultants need Sec./PA for two of their Executives. Deal with Government contracts, good organiser, £2,900 plus discount scheme plus pension scheme, plus sports club, plus 4 weeks' holidays. Rand, 491 3774.

SHOCKING AUDIO! Private Audio Sec. (no shorthand) for Executive of electrical company involved in committee work. Very interesting position £2,900 plus 4 weeks' holiday plus subsidised restaurant. Rand 491 3774.

NO SHORTHAND. International management consultants seek bright organized P.A. Ability to liaise with people at all levels essential. £2,200. Jaygar Careers, 730 5148/9.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST. Bright young girl to receive clients, help with conferences, etc., in small friendly S.W.1 Co. Super job. £2,000-ish. Jaygar Careers, 730 5148/9.

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(continued on page 21)

Broadcasting

[illegible] past and the present of current affairs. Richard Dimbleby, television commentator fast becoming a legend, now rates a documentary to himself (BBC2 9.50) while in such programmes as Panorama (BBC1 8.10), World in Action (ITV 8.30), Tonight (BBC1 10.55) and the now extended Newsday (BBC2 7.30) his successors tackle the topics of today. Musical topics make a new series of concerts (BBC2 10.45). The Jewish comedy gives you your money's worth (ITV 8.0). Bill [illegible]nard joins The Sweeney (ITV 9.0) but The Killers, with Lee Marvin, is terrific (BBC1 9.25). Jack (Colditz) Hedley tells the Jackanory story (BBC1 4.30). [illegible]bledon lets the Wombles loose (BBC1 5.40).—L.B.

BBC 1

[illegible] pm, Doubts and Certainties. [illegible] C. Knights. 12.55, News. Pebble Mill. 1.45-2.00, Andy Pandy. 4.00, Play School. [illegible]stronut. 4.30, Jackanory. Blue Peter. 5.10, John [illegible]'s Newsround. 5.20, The [illegible] Deckers. 5.40, The [illegible]les. News. 6.00, Nationwide. The Goodies. Angels: Appraisal. Panorama. The New Offices: how the Sandhurst training has changed. News. Film, The Killers, with Lee Marvin, Angie Dickinson, John Cassavetes, Ronald Reagan, Clu Gulager. Tonight. Weather.

[illegible] variations (BBC 1): [illegible]LES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Pili [illegible] .00-6.50, Wales Today. [illegible] 6.50-7.20, Heddiw. [illegible].30, Kane on Monday. [illegible]ID: 6.00-6.50 pm, Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 10.55-[illegible] Taste of the Orkney Isles. Scottish News Summary. [illegible]N IRELAND: 6.00-6.50 [illegible] Around Six. Nationwide. [illegible] Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

7.05 am, Open University. Multi-Storey Living. 7.30-7.55, Teaching Politics. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 5.00, Open University. Gloriana. 5.25, Minicomputers for British Rail. 5.50, Solids, liquids and Gases. 6.15, Transformer Core Materials. 6.40-7.05, Foundation Maths.
7.30 Newsday. Ludovic Kennedy talks to Golda Meir.
8.10 High Chaparral.
9.00 Lord Peter Wimsey. The Nine Tailors, with Ian Carmichael, part 3.
9.50 Richard Dimbleby: A Broadcasting Life.
10.45 Diversions. musical entertainment.
11.20 News.
11.35-11.40 Michael Gwynn reads Don Juan in Town, by Lord Byron.

Granada

9.30 am, Sesame Street. 10.30, Here Comes the Future. 10.55, Galloping Gourmet. 11.15, Untamed World. 11.40, Dirty Sally. 12.05 pm, A Big Country. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: She Didn't Say No! 4.15, Cartoon. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.40, Thames. 10.30, Sounding Brass. 11.00, Naked City.* 11.55-12.35 am, The Nature of Things.

HTV

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, West Headlines. 1.25, Wales Headlines. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film, Richard Widmark in Vanished, part 2. 4.25, Thames. 6.01, Report West. 6.22, Report Wales. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film, Glenn Ford, Ricardo Montalban, Rita Hayworth, Joseph Cotten and Elke Sommer in The Money Trap.* 12.05 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 2.00-2.30, Hamdden. 6.01-6.22, Y Dydd. 6.30-6.00, Yr Wythnos. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.01-6.45, Report West.

Westward

12.00, Master Chefs. 12.15 pm, Untamed World. 12.38, Gus Honeybun. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Westward News Headlines. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Preludes, Debussy. 2.30, Film, Julie, with Doris Day, Louis Jourdan, Barry Sullivan.* 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.20, Sports Desk. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe, England —Goodwood House. 11.00, Westward News. 11.03, The Summer of '75. 11.35, Faith for Life.

Grampian

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: You Came Along.* 4.25, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.10, Cartoons. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, The Scottish Soldier. 11.00, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 11.30, Prayers.

Anglia

[illegible] Thames. 1.25, Anglia [illegible].30, Out of Town. 2.00 [illegible] 2.30, Film, Just for [illegible] Bing Crosby, Jane [illegible] Ethel Barrymore. 4.25, [illegible]oon. 4.30, Thames. 6.00, [illegible]lia. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, [illegible] Interview: Viscount [illegible] of Hartfield. 11.00, [illegible]rson. 11.30, Anthology.

Yorkshire

[illegible] Thames. 1.20, Calendar [illegible]0, Thames. 2.30, Film: [illegible] of Mankind, with Ronald [illegible] Vincent Price, Peter Lorre, [illegible] Brothers. 4.20, Cartoon. [illegible]nes. 5.20, Chopper One. [illegible] 6.00, Calendar. 6.45, [illegible] 10.30-12.15 am, Film: The [illegible] Thelma Jordon, with Barbara Stanwyck, Wendell Corey.*

Scottish

[illegible] Thames. 1.20, Road [illegible]30, Gambit. 2.00, Housecall. [illegible] Film, Separate Tables, [illegible] Kerr, Rita Hayworth, [illegible] Wendy Hiller, Burt [illegible] 4.25, Thames. 6.00, [illegible] Today. 6.30, Crimedesk. [illegible] 10.30, Late Call. [illegible] Lion's Share. 11.05, [illegible] Scottish Soldier.

[illegible] Thames. 2.00, Women [illegible] Film, She's Working Through College, with Virginia Mayo, Gene Nelson, Ronald [illegible] 25, Thames. 5.20, Inner [illegible] News. 6.10, UTV [illegible] 45, Thames. 10.30, Monday [illegible] 10.40-12.25 am, Film, [illegible] Dunkirk, with Jean-Paul [illegible] Catherine Spaak, George [illegible]

Thames

10.15 am, A Big Country; 10.55 am, Film, Fourth Square, with Conrad Phillips, Natasha Parry.* 11.50, Galloping Gourmet. 12.15 pm, Untamed World. 12.40, Rainbow. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Film, The Impatient Heart, with Carrie Snodgress. 4.15, Cartoon. 4.25, Clapperboard. 4.55, Hogg's Back. 5.20, And Mother Makes Five.
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.45 Whodunnit?
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 My Son Reuben.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 The Sweeney.
10.00 News.
10.30 Seven Ages of Fashion: The Stuarts.
11.00 The Streets of San Francisco.
11.55 My Song is Freedom, with Nell Hall.

* Black and white.

Border

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film: Riding High, with Bing Crosby, Colleen Gray. 4.25, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.15, Chopper One. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Split, with Jim Brown, Diahann Carroll, Ernest Borgnine. 12.10 am, Border News Summary.

ATV

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Film: Only Two Can Play, with Peter Sellers, Mai Zetterling, Richard Attenborough. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Around the World in 80 Days. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Platform for Today. 11.05-12.05 am, The Collaborators.

Southern

11.00 am, Sights and Sounds of Africa. 11.25, Accident. 11.55, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 12.20 pm, Hammy Hamster. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Gambit. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.30, The Brandon Exchange. 3.25, The Persuaders. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Hogan's Heroes. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Barnaby Jones. 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, Guideline. 11.45, Farm Progress. 12.10 am, Weather.

Tyne Tees

12.35 pm, Starting Point. 12.40, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film, The Gift of Love, with Lorne Green, Lauren Bacall. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Chopper One. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Barnaby Jones. 11.25, News. 11.35, Epilogue.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, John Peel. 7.02, Free Spin. 7.30, Alan Dell. 8.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.02, Sports Desk. 10.05, John Dunn.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, John Dunn.† 12.31 am, News Summary.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin) 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.0-12.33, Radio 1.

3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, Susato, Marin Marias, Corelli, C. P. E. Bach.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Smetana, Dvorak.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Monteverdi.† 10.00, Stravinsky and Mozart.† 10.55, Nielsen.† 11.50, Broadwood Fecit 1796 (piano recital).† 12.20 pm, Concert: part 1, Walton, Bax.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Concert: part 2, Moeran.† 1.55, Cheltenham Festival 1974: part 1, Schubert, Fauré, Poulenc.† 2.35, In Short. 2.45, Concert: part 2, Lazarov, Prokofiev.† 3.40, Song recital by Leeds Grammar School.† 4.15, London Organ Week 1975: Bach.† 4.50, Weber.† 5.15, Bandstand.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Early Promise. 7.00, The Detective Ear. 7.30, Prom from St. Augustine's, Kilburn.† 9.05, Bones' song recital. 9.30, Prom from the Round House: part 1, Alan Hacker, anon, Bach, Simon.† 10.05, The Living Poet, George Barker. 10.25, Prom part 2, Mozart, Birtwistle, Janacek.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, The High Window. 9.00, News. 9.05, Michael Parkinson. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Down Your Way. 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Search for Salan. 4.35, Story Time: Double Snare, by Rosemary Harris. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Fair Deal. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Frank Muir Goes into Cinema. 8.00, Play: An Enemy of the People, by Henrik Ibsen. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Thunder on Sunday, by Karen Campbell. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Ten Years After: Pop Culture, part 1. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast.

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". . . This I know, that God is for me."—Psalm 56: 9. (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

ALDOUS.—On September 11th to Sara and Charles—a daughter.

ASTLEY.—On September 14th, 1975, at The Avenue Clinic, N.W.8 to Rosanna (nee Quayle) and Richard—a son (Thomas Jacob).

DAVENPORT-HANDLEY.—On 11th September in Montreal to Susan (nee Speight) and John—a son (David Andrew).

DOYLE.—On September 10th to Tricia and Simon Doyle, a son (James Dudley) a brother for Lucy.

EDWARDS.—On 13th September, at St. George's Hospital, London, S.W.1, to Cecilia (nee Portman) and Anthony Edwards—a daughter.

GINGELL.—On 11th September, 1975, at Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry, to Alison (nee Harper) and Robert D. Gingell, a son (Matthew Roy).

HUTCHINSON. — On September 13th, at Middlesex Hospital to Shahla and Piers—a daughter (Natasha Zarin).

KING.—On September 9th, in Lusaka, to Bridget (nee Smith) and Alan—a daughter (Sarah Jane).

NICHOLSON.—On September 13th at the Westminster Hospital to Adele and George—a son (Joseph William).

SPENCE.—On September 14th at 27 Welbeck Street to Susan and Christopher Spence—a son.

THORNEYCROFT.—On September 12th, to Margie and Peter—a daughter (Holly Laura).

TRENTHAM.—On 11th September, 1975, at Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion, Edinburgh, to Barbara (nee Drummond) and Barry, a son (James Donald).

MARRIAGES

BROWNE : YATES.—On Saturday, September 13th at St Milburga's, Beckbury, Piers Barnabas Browne, second son of Sir Humphrey Browne, of Beckbury Hall, Shropshire, and the late Lady Browne and Janet Elizabeth Yates, only daughter of Mrs S. R. Yates, of Harrow, and the late Mr C. W. Yates.

DAINTY : MAYHEW.—On Sept. 13 in London, Jeffrey, son of Mrs. J. Dainty and the late Mr. J. F. Dainty, to Bridget Sherrin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mayhew.

FITZHUEH : DAVISON.—On September 13th, at St. Asaph Cathedral, Edmund Francis Lloyd Fitzhueh to Pauline Davison.

MUIRHEAD : BROUGHTON.—On September 13th, at Hemel Hempstead Register Office, Duncan Muirhead and Anne Broughton.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BRISCOE : NICHOLSON.—On 15 Sept., 1925, at St. Cyprian's Church, Brockley, Arnold Daly Briscoe to Doris Winifred Nicholson.

DEATHS

AGNEW.—On September 11th, 1975, peacefully, Gwendolen F. Agnew, at 59 Cranmer Court, S.W.3, beloved wife of Hugh L. Agnew. Funeral service at Grosvenor Chapel, London, W.1, tomorrow, Tuesday, 16th September, at 10.15 a.m., followed by private cremation. Inquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd. (01-723 3277.) No flowers.

DEATHS

BURKE.—On 12th September, 1975, Mark Burke, a psychoanalyst of London. Service at Lodge Hill Crematorium, Birmingham, on Wednesday, 17th September, at 11.40 a.m. All inquiries to N. Wheatley & Sons Ltd., Tel. 021-440 1020.

BYRNE.—On September 12th in a fatal road accident at Chichester, Geoffrey Hugh, son of the late Colonel Hugh Byrne, D.S.O. and beloved brother of Dorothy Tatham and Phyllis Shippam. All enquiries, please, to Edward White and Son, 5 South Pallant, Chichester. Tel. 82136.

COZENS-HARDY.—On Sept. 11th, 1975, suddenly in hospital in Lancashire, Herbert Arthur (Peter) 4th Baron Cozens-Hardy of Letheringsett. Cremation private, funeral service at St Andrews Church, Letheringsett, on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1975, at 11.0 a.m., a memorial service in London, later.

DICKINSON. MARY JOSEPHINE (nee Conlan), peacefully on September 12th, aged 67.

FIELD.—On 12th September, 1975, Lt. Col. Philip Charles Field, R.A.M.C., retired, in his 90th year, at his home, Bury Orchard, Hudnall, Berkhamsted. Beloved husband of Alice. Funeral at Gt. Gaddesden Church, on Wednesday 17th September at 2.45 p.m.

HAMILTON.—On September, 14th, peacefully at Bird Place Cottage, Remenham, Henly on Thames, after a long illness, Lois Marie, wife of the late Patrick Hamilton. Cremation private. No flowers please.

HAZLEHURST.—On September 13th 1975, peacefully in a London nursing home, after a short illness, bravely borne, Col. H. E. Hazlehurst, O.B.E., of Nelson House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1, late of the King's Regiment, R.A.C., and 30th Cheshire, dearly loved husband of Mary. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Tuesday, September 16 at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Ashton's, 369 Clapham Road, S.W.9, or donations to Cancer Research.

HODDER.—On September 11th, 1975, at Halton Hospital after much suffering bravely borne, John Rayner (Jack) of Parrott's Farm, Parrotts Lane, Cholesbury, Bucks, darling husband and sweetheart of Ruth and beloved father of Tony and Mavis, grandpa to Fiona, Charles, James, Gail and Claire. Funeral service 16th September at St. Leonards Church, Cholesbury at 12.30 p.m., followed by private cremation (gentlemen only).

KNOTT.—On September 12th, 1975, Herbert Edwin Knott, O.B.E., aged 75, of 119 Bourne Way, Hayes, Kent, beloved husband of Nora Katherine Knott. Cremation at 2 p.m. on Friday, September 19th at Beckenham.

LEIGH-PEMBERTON.—On Sept. 11th, peacefully, Evelyn Graham Charlotte, aged 88, of Lombard House, Petworth, elder daughter of Major General Sir Wykeham and Lady Leigh-Pemberton, beloved Aunt, great Aunt, and *great great Aunt*. Cremation private, memorial service 17th. October, 1975, 12.00 noon, at St Mary's, Petworth.

McGLYNN.—On September 13th, peacefully, in St Thomas' Hospital, John, beloved husband of the late Ann and father of Mary, Joe, Irene and *Kathleen*, after a long and painful illness bravely borne. Requiem Mass at 10.30 a.m. at St Joseph's Church, Darwen, Lancashire, followed by interment at Darwen Cemetery, on Friday, 19th September. R.I.P. Flowers to Darwen Co-Op. Funeral service.

NEDEN.—On September 12, 1975, peacefully at home in Salthouse, Norfolk, Frank William, dearly loved husband of Marjorie and father of Robert. Cremation at St. Faith's, Norwich, Thursday, September 18 at 11 a.m.

SCOTT-CLARKE. — On September 12th, at King's Lynn, Norfolk, Col. Bryan Stanley Scott-Clarke, O.B.E., D.L., T.D., husband of Mollie and father of James.

SLIVKO.—On Sept. 11th, aged 93, Jacob, beloved father of Susanna. Funeral Sept. 16th, 3.0 p.m. Golders Green Crematorium.

SMITH.—On September 12th, 1975, at St. Helens Hospital, Hastings, Phyllis (Petz), devoted wife of Gabriel, of Torfields, Crowhurst, Sussex. Cremation and funeral private. No flowers, but if desired donations to Heart and Lung Research Funds.

TAYLOR.—On September 13th, James Wingate Taylor, OBE, TD, of Handford Cottage, Yateley, much loved husband of Audrey, and lately of RMA Sandhurst and RMA Woolwich, and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel The Queen's Royal Regiment. Funeral St Peter's Church, Yateley, Wednesday, September 17th, 2.15 pm, followed by private Cremation. No flowers, please, but donations may be sent to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 124 Sloane Street, London.

THOMSON.—On 10th September at Little Howe, Mount Pleasant, Cambridge, Sir George Paget Thomson, F.R.S. Funeral for family and close friends at St. Edward's, Cambridge, on Thursday, 18th September, at 3.15 p.m. Memorial service to be announced later.

VENNILS.—On 12th September, suddenly at home, Harold James Vennils, beloved husband of Mabel, loving father of Gillian and dear grandfather of Rosalinde and Anne. Cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, at 11.30 a.m. Wednesday, 17th September. Cut flowers only please, to James & Thomas, East Lane, West Horsley, Surrey. Details of memorial service will be given later.

VESEY HOLT.—On September 11th, Marion Edith Vesey Holt, O.B.E., aged 82, widow of Air Vice-Marshal F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O., West Mains, Sunningshill, Berkshire. Funeral private. No flowers, please, but donations to Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, W.1. Memorial service to be announced later.

WEBSTER.—On 13th September, 1975, in London, Dr John Henry Douglas Webster, aged 93, beloved husband of Siri Bjornstrom Steffanson and father of Santa and Mary. Funeral enquiries to Kenyons, 01-937 0757.

WOOD.—Suddenly at his home, 65 Colinton Road, Edinburgh 10, on 13th September, 1975, Sheriff Thomas Andrew Urquhart Wood, Dearly beloved husband of Ann and father of Victor and Peter. Service at Mortonhall Crematorium, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 17th September, at 11.00 am. No flowers, please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

TENNANT.—A memorial service for Lady Tennant will be held in Worcester Cathedral, on Friday, 19th September at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

WALTERS.—In dear memory of my only brother, Graham, Lieut. G. Y. L. Walters, Irish Guards, wounded and missing Somme, 1916; and my parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Walters, and my husband, *Henry Col. R. W. Hill*, C. M.G., D.S.O., late R.A. Loving remembrance.—Elinor.

HILL-COLE, FRANCIS.—Died peacefully June 22nd, 1961, in blessed memory on his birthday of darling Papa, who will always be our guide and held in the greatest affection.—Vera and Robert. "So sadly missed."

PARKER OF WADDINGTON, HUBERT, 2nd Baron, passed to his rest, 1972. Patience, kindness, generosity, humility, courtesy, unselfishness, good temper, guilelessness, sincerity—these make up the supreme gift, the stature of the perfect man. In treasured memory.—Loryn.

THOMAS, FRANCIS STEWART (Frank).—Sept. 15th, 1971. All my love always.—Mardie.

WATSON. CHARLES LISLE, M.B.E.—Died September 14th, 1970. Remembered for his devoted work for youth and the community by friends of Pitt Street Settlement, Peckham.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

OSTRER.—Marjorie Ostrer, Pamela Mason and Sheila Thompson wish to thank all relatives and friends for the messages of sympathy in their bereavement.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

RAVI SHANKAR, the world-famous sitar player, will give a benefit concert at Brockwood Park, Bramdean, near Alresford, Hants, on Sunday, September 14th, at 5 p.m. Tickets on site only, £5, £3, £2. Proceeds to the Scholarship Fund, The Krishnamurti Educational Trust.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE'RE HAVING A PARTY . . .

In fact dozens of them on Saturday, October 11th in Greater London. Come along and help us on flag day and *you'll meet lots of interesting* people, have a lot of fun and you will be helping mentally handicapped children.

Ring 01-229 2748 for information.

THE RT. HON. LORD ROBENS of Woldingham made a BBC Radio 4 Appeal on behalf of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled on Sunday. Please send a donation to Lord Robens, Queen Elizabeth's Foundation, Leatherhead, Surrey.

DOCTOR'S SURGERY.—See Business Premises.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES suitable for licensed Club/Restaurant.—See Property Wanted.

BRIDGE.—Learn at Young Chelsea.—See Services.

WELL-EQUIPPED Offices, Chelsea.—See Business to Business.

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OLD BUTTONS and Buckles can help feed a child in the Church of England Children's Society. Send to: 76 Parrys Lane, Bristol BS9 1AJ.

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JOBS IN MUSIC. Girls and men.—See Gen. of Sec./Gen. Appts.

FORTNUM & MASON.—3 models, 20-24th Oct. afternoon fashion shows.—See Gen. in Gen./Sec. Appts.

ENTHUSIASTIC GROUP amateur singers meets London Thursdays. Tel.: 0621 815815.

WANTED. Copy Writer (female).—See General/Secretarial Vacs.

WANTED by Australian family.—See Property Wanted.

MALE SECRETARY—do they still exist ?—See General Vacs.

EXPERIENCED FREELANCE WRITERS.—See General Vacs.

CONTACT needs volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-240 0630.

HUTTON MOUNT, Shenfield, Essex. See London and Suburban.

A/O LEVELS, Oxbridge. See *Hogarth Tutorials—Services*.

A & O EXAMS, Oxbridge.—See Marsden Tutor, under Services.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS EXAMS? London evening classes—see Services.

BRIT. GOVT. & Econ Revision Courses for January exams:—see Educational.

LUXURY FLAT near Barnes Common.—See London Flats.

MARCHIONESS OF ZETLAND. See Domestic Situations.

BOILER. Parkinson Cowan Powermaster. See Business to Business.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(continued on pag[e ...])

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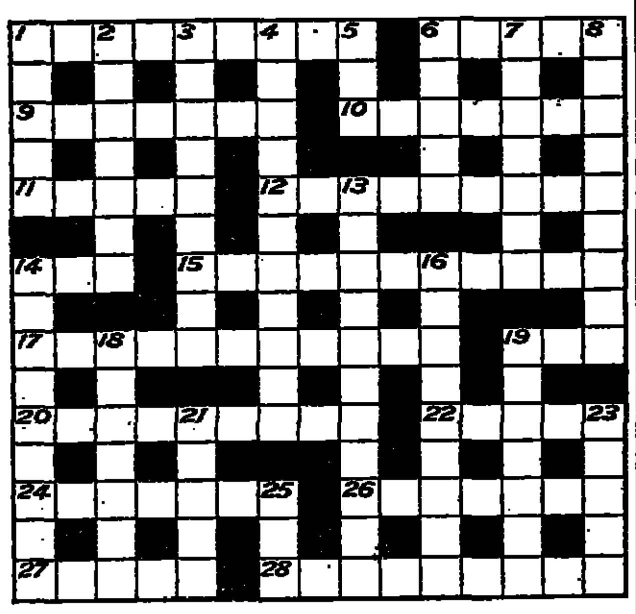
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,099



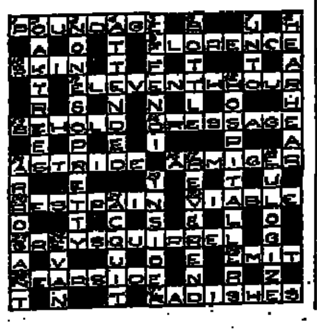
ACROSS

1 A light cloak ? (3-6).
6 Not one to make a sound when dropped (5).
9 A bitter perhaps ? Priest finds it topping (7).
10 They're no great catch (7).
11 Army support David found handy ? (5).
12 Tans pupil, unhappy beggar (9).
14 This vehicle can go backwards under water (3).
15 Wrangling for change—about a cent. (11).
17 A case of mixed dates (11).
19 What does her expulsion make Cherry do ? (3).
20 Every man of Jonson's being one of these funny fellows ? (9).
22 They are proverbially long-lived and of high standing (5).
24 Best work—it is sent back to mother (7).
26 Cry of the whale ? (7).
27 In the penitentiary ? In what state ? (5).
28 The Old Testament does this—it's an example to follow (9).

DOWN

1 Soldier has 14 ac hat (5).
2 Excursions to discover gold in foul dwellings (7).
3 A sign of self-expression (9).
4 Moving passages (11).
5 Letter from the heads of Europe's secret service (3).
6 Men are, when they woo, said Rosalind (5).
7 They take a sound beating in main pit disaster (7).
8 Proverbially a lost cause (9).
13 It's in order by means of a projectile to straddle a bridgehead (11).
14 Means of coming to grips with craft (4-5).
16 Where charity begins at home ? (4-5).
18 It provides a measure of current expenditure (7).
19 It's always something of a bore (7).
21 My taking to drink is odd (5).
23 Jack thrived on lean times (5).
25 Girl upset this plan (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,098



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